Report of the

Membership

Association

1880-81, 1885-86, 1887-88

1888-89, 1889-90

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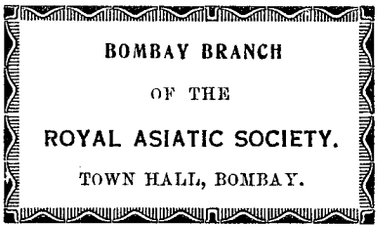

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COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA.

30th JUNE 1884.

NAME OF MILLS.	Capital.				Number of Looms.	Number of Hands employed during the month.			Total number of Spindles and Looms at work during the month, reduced to the number of Spindles.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
	Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.		Men.	Women.	Total.			
RESIDENCY.											
, COURSE OF ERECTION OF BOMBAY.											
)	Price paid.	...	...	6,50,000	19,336	11,196	20,331	388	4,956	1,062	
ufacturing Company, Limited.	6,342	100	100	9,34,500	23,760	7,240	31,000	Nil	4,800	776	
Company, Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	18,00,000	12,028	13,748	25,876	Nil	3,900	600	
Weaving Company	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	11,530	10,272	21,792	425	3,772	725	
Weaving Company, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	In course of erection.
, Limited	Cost of	Spinning	Mill	10,00,000	10,264	10,272	20,536	272	4,448	740	
Company, Limited	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	21,272	10,800	32,072	551	4,021	1,072	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	15,264	...	15,264	Nil	.....	325	Mill is working from 1st June 1884.
g Company, Limited	1,420	500	500	7,10,000	34,716	256	34,972	Nil	5,540	730	
Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	6,65,000	13,924	3,136	17,060	140	1,975	318	
Manufacturing Company, Limited.	1,450 / Allotted 1,250	1,000	1,000	12,50,000	26,112	8,976	35,088	Nil	7,426	1,018	
	2,000 / Allotted 1,952	1,000	1,000	10,21,000	42,000	8,000	50,000	Nil	.....	...	Not in full working order.
Weaving Mills Company, Limited	1,300	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	29,080	11,056	36,736	602	4,970	1,200	
pany, Limited	600 / Allotted 568	1,000	1,000	5,68,000	23,000	268	24,268	409	3,900	650	
pany, Limited	1,400	500	500—500 400—250	5,65,000	22,122	Nil	22,122	Nil	3,900	400	
inning Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	10,00,000	15,300	15,300	30,600	Nil.	4,300	600	
nd Weaving Company, Limited.	Whole 1,100 / Quarter 600	1,000	1,000 / 250	11,00,000	20,076	11,120	31,196	440	4,290	949	Mill is working last 3 months
pany, Limited	1,100	100	400	4,40,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	In course of erection.
nd Weaving Company, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	7,00,000	15,320	10,144	25,464	362	4,900	900	
ing and Weaving Company, Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,95,000	14,908	10,640	25,548	340	3,998	798	
ning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1,000	1,000	...	.....	29,000	...	...	...	.....	...	In course of erection.
ning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	7,152	Nil.	7,152	Nil.	1,976	295	
and Weaving Company, Limited.	700 / Allotted 650	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	9,796	17,160	26,956	Nil.	4,025	736	
d Manufacturing Company, Limited	6,000 / Allotted 5,000	250	250	12,50,000	15,564	14,516	30,080	420	5,977	1,280	
Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1,200 / Allotted 1,150	1,000	1,000	11,50,000	23,896	...	24,568	518	5,000	1,211	
nufacturing Company, Limited	4,000	1,000	1,000	40,00,000	31,064 / 25,008	37,200 / 29,712	68,424 / 54,720	1,176 / 816	9,000 / 8,000	2,000 / 2,000	
...mjahdoy Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	2,000	2,000	2,000	60,00,000	47,124	40,342	93,506	1,287	14,181	3,500	
Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	15,00,000	19,660	20,264	39,864	695	5,202	1,048	
and Weaving Company of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	13,370	6,824	19,000	Nil.	3,600	525	
e owners)	Price paid.	...	...	3,61,200	8,960	4,872	13,832	Nil.	3,700	400	
...ahoo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2,500	500	500	12,50,000	22,000	8,000	30,000	400	4,000	1,050	
n Mills, Limited, (Formerly Girgaum Cotton Mills).	500	1,000	250	1,25,000	9,000	10,000	19,000	Nil.	1,840	331	
ning and Weaving Company, Limited (at Tardeo)	3,750	625	625	23,74,800	20,924 / 12,096	18,720 / 9,048	40,644 / 21,804	927 / 240	7,320 / 2,400	1,327 / 750	Mill is working since 1st October 1883.
ing and Weaving Company, Limited (Formerly Albert pany, Limited).	2,493	400	400	7,00,200	19,712	9,800	29,512	Nil.	3,870	608	*Rs. 400 paid on 1,502 Shares, Rs. 250 paid on 68 shares, and Rs. 100 paid on 301 shares.
...ja Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	6,232	Nil.	6,232	Nil.	1,920	200	
ning and Weaving Company, Limited	800	1,000	800	6,40,000	30,000	Nil.	30,000	Nil.	.....	...	In course of erection.
nufacturing Company, Limited	1,000 / Allotted 645	1,000	800	4,05,000	20,016	Nil.	20,016	Nil.	.....	...	In course of erection.
pinning and Weaving Company, Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	15,00,000	33,880	17,600	51,300	869	9,430	1,200	
n Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	650	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	9,400	12,240	17,640	141	3,000	672	
all Spinning Mills, (Private owners)	Price paid.	...	...	5,00,000	24,000	Nil.	24,000	Nil.	3,000	588	
facturing Company, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	16,448	2,976	19,424	Nil.	3,000	575	
Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	18,528	17,952	36,480	508	4,998	1,154	
			Total								

NAME OF MILLS.	Capital.				Number of Looms.	Number of Hands employed during the month.			Total number of Spindles and Looms at work during the month, reduced to the number of Spindles.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
	Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.		Men.	Women.	Total.			
MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION UP-COUNTRY.											
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company	1,200	954—1000 / 634—500	1,000 / 400	9,70,000	16,300	10,200	26,500	371	3,900	1,102	
Albert Edward Mills Company, Limited,	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	20,464	Nil.	20,464	Nil.	3,418	400	
Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	13,548	3,072	16,620	132	2,599	573	
Ahmedabad Shaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	700	1000—1000 / 250—500	1,000 / 500	7,25,000	19,000	Nil.	19,000	Nil.	2,527	970	
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	4,000 / Allotted 4,000	125	125	5,00,000	3,816	3,920	7,736	136	1,140	226	
Becharbar Spinning and Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	6,00,000 about	9,000	10,000	19,000	208	1,272	455	
Bechraja Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,000	500	500	4,50,000	16,116	3,264	19,380	Nil.	1,261	464	
Bhowanagar Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	4,704	7,200	11,904	170	1,700	870	
Baroda State Mills	.....	...	...	Not known	7,200	2,432	10,232	164	205	346	
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	15,564	16,152	31,716	302	2,793	1,442	
Gocham Bebe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Original 1,000 / Increased 1,500	500 / 250	500 / 250	7,50,000	10,060	4,139	14,199	118	1,021	490	
Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	462	1,000	1,000	4,62,000	15,564	2,268	20,972	Nil.	2,414	572	
Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	426	1,000	1,000	4,26,000	9,336	3,312	14,004	213	1,437	713	
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	10,132	3,040	15,172	200	1,900	620	
Jaffar Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Original 600 / Increased 1,483	500 / 250	500 / 250	6,77,750	11,304	4,488	15,792	150	1,644	460	
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	13,164	2,884	15,948	255	2,600	792	
Narsad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	400	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	6,304	2,960	9,744	Nil.	802	300	
Nawab of India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Original 1,650 / Now 1,000	250 / 625	250 / 625	3,75,000	10,416	...	10,416	...	180	217	Mill is working last 3 months
Narbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	4,00,000	13,272	4,968	18,240	200	2,227	340	
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	6784	1,000	1,000	6,78,500	9,104	11,784	20,888	174	2,020	711	
				Total	1,16,07,562	2,80,200	1,09,654	3,96,152	2,816	39,399	11,358
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.											
Mills Working in the Bengal Presidency.											
Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	16,000	100	100	16,00,000	43,872	3,600	46,472	Nil.	6,096	1,000	
Bengal Mills Company, Limited	730	1,000	1,000	7,30,000	30,276	Nil.	30,276	Nil.	6,656	890	
Dunbar Cotton Mills, Limited	13,285	100	100	13,28,500	47,760	Nil.	47,760	Nil.	8,280	1,700	
Empress of India Cotton Mills	1,750	500	500	8,75,000	29,208	Nil.	29,208	Nil.	4,992	1,000	
Garden Reach Cotton Mill Association	.....	...	...	8,75,000	30,168	Nil.	30,168	Nil.	8,158	1,000	
Goorey Cotton Mills Company, Limited	7,500	200	200	15,00,000	41,042	2,322	43,364	Nil.	7,205	1,370	
NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.											
Mills Working in N. W. Provinces and Oudh.											
Cawnpore Elgin Mills (Private Owners)	.....	...	...	.....	33,176	4,824	38,000	300	3,810	1,019	
Cawnpore Muir Mills Company	5,000	200	200	10,00,000	24,072	4,676	28,748	296	.....	1,190	Consumption of Cotton not ascertained.
Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	10,00,000	...	...	1,000	100	.....	120	In course of erection.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.											
Mills Working and in course of erection in the Madras Presidency											
Buckingham Mills Company, Limited	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	16,416	8,868	25,284	Nil.	3,302	850	
Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	Nil.	13,780	13,780	188	* 710	550	* For 3 months
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	22,500	.....	.....	.....	3,370	800	
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1 115	250	250	2,50,000	2,544	2,128	4,672	.....	* 731	250	Mill only started on 1st December 1883 and consequently worked 7 months upto 30th June 1884.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (formerly known as Malleo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.)	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	15,460	Nil.	15,460	Nil.	.....	300	
In course of erection.											
Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	
Calicut Mill Company, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	Capital and other particulars not known.
Maharaja of Mysore Weaving Company, Limited (Bangalore)	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tinnevelly Mill Company, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1881.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 18TH MARCH 1882.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE INDIAN PRINTING PRESS, GIRGAUM.

1882.

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Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.
Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.
Becherdass Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Jadowjee Raghowjee Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jewraz Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Khataw Mucconjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited.
Moorarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Nicol Mills.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Shaik Issa bin Califa's Mills.
Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Sevlall Motilall Spinning Mills.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

COMMITTEE FOR 1880-81.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, *Chairman.*
„ James Greaves, *Deputy Chairman.*
„ Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee
„ Tapidass Vurjdass
„ Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
„ Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
„ Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit
„ Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee
„ Cursondass Vullubdass
„ Vullubdass Valjee
„ Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia
„ James H. Latimer
„ K. R. Cama
„ Jairajbhoy Makanjee

Members.

John Gordon, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE FOR 1881-82.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, *Chairman.*
„ James Greaves, *Deputy Chairman.*
„ Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
„ Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit
„ Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee
„ Tapidass Vurzdass
„ Cursondass Vullubdass
„ James H. Latimer
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„ Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia
„ Vullubdass Valjee
„ Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee
„ Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
„ Jairajbhoy Makanjee
„ Runchordass Nurrotumdass

Members.

John Gordon, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

Bombay Mill-owners' Association,

HELD ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH MARCH 1882.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held at the office of the Association on Saturday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were present:—

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ., *Chairman*, (representing the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited; and Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited).
NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ., (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited).
HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SUKLATWALA, ESQ., AND MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE, BANAJEE, ESQ., (New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).
K. R. CAMA, ESQ., (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited).
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ., (Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).
RUNCHORDASS NAROTUMDASS, ESQ., (Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).
C. H. B. FORBES, ESQ., (Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited).
LILADHUR JAIRAM, ESQ., (Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).
JAMES H. LATIMER, ESQ., (Anglo-Indian Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited).
MADHARAO MOROJEE, ESQ., (Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ, ESQ., (Khattao Mucconjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.)
JAIRAJBHOY MAKANJEE, ESQ., AND ARDESHIR CURSEDJEE FURDOONJEE, ESQ., (Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company).
SOONDERDASS JADOWJEE, ESQ., (Jadowjee Ragowjee Spinning and Weaving Mills).

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj, it was resolved, "That the report, which has been circulated, be received, and that the same be printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to, and that the statement of accounts be accepted."

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes then proposed, and Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee seconded, "That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Tapidas Vurjdas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Vulubdas Waljee, who retire from the managing Committee in accordance with the rules of the Association, be re-elected members of the Committee." The resolution was carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj, seconded by Mr. Jairajbhoy Mucconjee, Mr. Runchordas Narrotumdas was also elected a member of the Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. J. Latimer, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and carried, "That Mr. D. M. Petit be re-elected Chairman, and Mr. James Greaves Deputy Chairman of the Association."

Subsequently Mr. Cama suggested that a Sub-Committee be formed to consider the advisability of founding a technical school. He said he saw from the annual report that such a suggestion had been made to the Committee of the Association.

The Chairman remarked that this was a question of money. The scheme would cost something like Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Banajee observed that there was nothing definite before the Meeting. The Sub-Committee would have to consider the matter.

Mr. Cama then proposed "That a Sub-Committee be formed to consider the advisability and practicability of founding a technical school for the purpose of imparting a technical knowledge of the art of spinning and weaving, and an experimental factory in Bombay.

Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla seconded the proposition, which on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then nominated to the Sub-Committee: Messrs. D. M. Petit, James Greaves, Nowrojee N. Wadia, Cursondas Valubdas, M. N. Banajee, and K. R. Cama.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1880-81.

YOUR Committee have now the pleasure to submit to the members of the Association their Report for the year ending 31st October 1881, with a statement of the Accounts of the Association for that period.

THE FACTORIES ACT, No. XV. OF 1881.

The attention of your Committee has been mainly directed, during the year, to the working of this Act, and, with the exception of one instance, which will be noticed presently, they are happy to be able to state that its provisions have hitherto, so far as has come within their knowledge, been carried out in a conciliatory manner. This desired result is doubtless attributable to the letter addressed by the Government of India, dated Simla, May 1881, to the Local Governments and Administrations which will be found at page 85 of last year's Report, in which His Excellency the Governor General in Council impressed upon all Local Governments the necessity of regulating the machinery of inspection, and of selecting the inspecting agency, in such a manner as to prevent all reasonable cause of complaint. It was, indeed, reported in May last that Government intended sending to England for a Factory Inspector or Inspectors to be appointed under the Factories Act, and, on inquiry, your Committee were informed that all that Government proposed was to have an officer of the Factory Department in England temporarily employed to advise them in putting the Act in force. To this communication your Committee replied that it was not clear whether it was the intention of Government that the officers so to be employed should be resident in England, and consulted through the India Office, in which case there could be little objection to the proposal, provided that Government would, as it always had been, be accessible to such local representations as your Committee might deem it advisable to make. If, however, it was intended that the officer was to come to Bombay to advise Government to act in accordance with his English experience in putting the Act in force, then your Committee desired to protest respectfully, but strongly, against a proposal which appeared to them to be unnecessary, and likely, through prejudice and ignorance on the part of the Inspector employed, to lead to harsh and needless interference. In the memorials which the Association had addressed to Government on the subject of Factory legislation they repeatedly pointed out that there was no analogy between the state of things in India and that existing in English mills, and your Committee believed that the differences of climate, of the habits and condition of the operatives, and of their system of work were such as would render the employment of an officer of the Factory Department in England unsuitable to India, and would prove injurious to the legitimate operations of Indian manufacturing interests. Your Committee have heard nothing further regarding the proposal of Government, and the Act continues to be worked by the Collector with the assistance of the Boiler Inspector.

The instance above referred to is an order issued by the Collector of Thana to the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills that, as the carding engines are at irregular distances from each other—some of the passages between the machines admitting of workpeople passing between them safely, while others do not—the engines should have a light moveable rail placed at each end of the machines, so as to close up the passages when the machines are at work. This order is calculated to entail inconvenience and interference with working, while the measure proposed is not necessary in the interests of the workpeople, and the Agents have lodged an appeal against the order on the following among other grounds:—(1) That these ma-

chines have worked in the present positions for the last 20 years, and no accident has occurred in the passages between them, which is sufficient proof that any alteration is now unnecessary:—(2) That, in the experience of English mill managers and carding masters, no Factory Inspector in England has ever been known to require the passages between the carding engines to be blocked up. Your Committee consider that it is of great importance to the industry that orders of this description, which are unnecessary and involve great expense, should be opposed in every legitimate way, and they will take such steps in the matter as may appear to them to be desirable when the result of the appeal is known.

TECHNICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

A suggestion has been made to your Committee that, with a view to impart a theoretical knowledge of the art of spinning and weaving, and to enable the workpeople to carry out the theory into practice, thereby rendering them more efficient, a technical and experimental factory might be opened in Bombay, at the joint expense of all the mill companies. The scheme will be laid before you with the view of eliciting discussion, and, if approved, of appointing a Sub-Committee to report upon it to the Association.

INDIAN TRADE-MARKS REGISTRATION BILL.

On the 3rd February 1881 a letter was addressed by the Government of India to the Association stating that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor General had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and had come to the conclusion that the registration in India of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appeared to them so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it so long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution, they added, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England.

To this communication your Committee replied that when the Association, on 3rd April 1877, submitted to the Government of Bombay the importance of a measure corresponding with the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876 being introduced into India, they did so on the ground of the increase of Indian manufactures, and especially of the cotton manufactures of Bombay; and they suggested that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill into the local Legislative Council establishing the registration of trade-marks in the Bombay Presidency, or, if it should be considered advisable that the law should be made applicable to all India, to recommend to the Government of India the introduction of such a measure into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Association, in submitting this proposal, did not contemplate that the proposed measure should apply to any other than Indian manufactures, although when it was subsequently suggested that the Bill should require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India they offered no objection to that suggestion. Your Committee were aware of the difficulties which would be experienced if English trade-marks were brought within the operation of an Indian Act, but there was hardly an Indian trade-mark, however well-known in the Indian markets, which would not be refused registration in England, and the greatest possible inconvenience would result in other respects to Indian manufacturers if they were required to register their trade-marks in England. They therefore protested against the proposal that India should come under the English Act, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, adding that if the original scheme of the Bill could not be adhered to, and the register established in India, the proposed legislation should, in the interest of Indian manufacturers, be abandoned. (*Appendix* **B.**)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE.

An interesting letter addressed by Mr. E. C. Buck, President of the Mel-

bourne Exhibition Committee for the Government of India, in regard to the possible trade with Australia in Indian cotton manufactures, will be found in *Appendix* **C**.

NEW BILL FOR THE REGULATION &c., OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Your Committee observe, from a telegram recently published, that certain objectionable clauses have been introduced into this Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. They have addressed a letter to the Government of India respectfully, but earnestly, desiring that the Association may be favoured with an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the provisions of the Bill before it becomes law.

EFFECT OF THE REDUCED RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The reduced annual subscription of a member of the Association, of Rs. 5 for every 1,000 Spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 Looms, came into force on the 1st August 1880, and was followed by an accession of eight members. Several Mill Companies, however, still held aloof, and on the 1st of February 1881 your Committee addressed a letter to them, setting forth the advantages enjoyed by every Mill-owner, whether a member of the Association or not, from its exertions as a representative body. This letter will be found in the Appendix, and your Committee hope that the few Companies who have not yet joined the Association will ere long, in common fairness, be induced to do so. (*Appendix* **D**.)

STATISTICS.

Appended to this Report will be found statements of the yearly total imports of Piece-goods and Yarns into Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras from 1849 to 1880, both inclusive; also the yearly imports from Europe into Bombay of each description of Grey, White, and Coloured Goods and Yarns from 1871 to 1880, both inclusive, with other information. A statement is also appended showing the Mills in Bombay and up-country, with the capital and the number of spindles and looms of each, &c. (*Appendix* **E**.)

FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The accounts of the Association for the year ending 31st October 1881 show a credit balance at that date of Rs. 14,853-11-10 (*Appendix* **A**.)

APPENDIX A.

FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

for the Year ending 31st October 1881.

Disbursements.		Amount.	Receipts.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Rent		720 0 0	Balance at the credit of the Association as shown in the last account, made up to 31st October 1880		14,861 12 5
Printing		1,093 8 0			
Advertisements		56 10 4			
Stationery, &c.		68 6 3	Subscription for the year ending 31st January 1881 received since		688 0 0
Postage and Receipt Stamps		22 4 0			
Office Salaries		1,380 0 0			
Committee's Fees up to 12th September 1881		265 0 0	Total Subscriptions List for the year ending 31st January 1882	Rs. 3,463 0 0	
Association's Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department		1,200 0 0	*Less* Subscriptions not received	„ 200 0 0	
					3,263 0 0
Balance invested as follows :—					
In 4½ % Government Paper for Rs. 14,000 purchased for	Rs. 14,251 14 0		Interest on 4½ % Government Paper for Rs. 14,000 up to 15th September 1881		630 0 0
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	„ 601 13 10				
		14,853 11 10	Receipts from the sale of the Association's publications		216 12 0
Rs.		19,659 8 5	Rs.		19,659 8 5

J. GORDON.

Secretary

Bombay, 6*th March* 1882.

APPENDIX B.

No. 134.

FROM

D. FITZPATRICK, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

To

THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' SOCIETY.

Dated Fort William, the 3rd February, 1881.

SIR,

The members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks have now considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February, 1880, and have directed me to send, for the information of your Society the following statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting-in the Indian system of registration with that established in England, and to request that any remarks or suggestions the Society may desire to make may be forwarded so as to reach me not later than the 1st March.

2. Taking in their order the various propositions which have been put forward for the solution of that question, and beginning with the proposition to restrict the Indian registration to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, the Committee find that the opinions received from authorities, both in this country and in England, go to support them in their rejection of any scheme so limited.

3. The same may be said, though the difference of opinion is here greater, of the proposal that trade-marks registered in England should be placed upon the register here, and allowed all the benefits of registration as a matter of course, and without any previous notice or inquiry; indeed, as one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court points out, there is an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of any such proposal in the circumstance that one man may be the true owner of a trade-mark in England and another in India.

4. As regards the solution of the question proposed by the Committee themselves, they regret to find that it too has failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. It has been objected to, not only on account of the mechanical difficulties it would involve and the expense it would occasion, but also on the ground that the distinctive inscription or device to be added to the mark might sometimes, in the case of a well-known Indian mark, so completely destroy the identity of the mark as to deprive it of most of its value to the owner, and might, on the other hand, in some cases where an Indian manufacturer adopted a well-known English mark with the device or inscription superadded, so little affect the appearance of the mark, that the injury done to the English owner would be scarcely less than if his mark were used without the addition.

5. The Committee have no wish to press their suggestion in the face of such objections, and, accordingly, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, the only concessions made in regard to them being that suggested in the report, and, perhaps, a reduction of the fees.

This is the course recommended by several of the authorities consulted, and among others by the Commissioners of Patents, who must be regarded as the highest authority on this question, and it would apparently be accepted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; but the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears to the Committee so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question.

6. Such a solution, it need hardly be said, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. The Committee abstained from suggesting this solution in their report, partly because it involved a complete departure from the original scheme of the Bill, and partly because they did not venture to hope that it would find favour with Indian manufacturers and traders. They observe however, from the papers now before them, that this course is, as a matter of fact, recommended by the Cal

cutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber, and they accordingly deem it worthy of the most careful consideration.

7. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required here would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vict., chap. 33 ;

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be from the first *primâ facie* proof, and after five years conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

8. There is only one point as to which a difficulty might conceivably arise, and it is this :—As your Society is aware, one of the objects at which the English Acts of 1875-76, aim is to prevent the adoption in future of certain descriptions of trade-marks which, though recognized by the common law, were found to give rise to difficulties and disputes—marks, *e. g.*, consisting of fancy names, such as "pectorine" and "lactopeptine." In regard to such marks the English Act of 1875 provides that they may be registered if they were used as trade-marks before the passing of the Act, *i. e.*, before the 13th August, 1875, and not otherwise. Now, the Committee, looking to the wording of the Act and the forms prescribed under it, see no reason to suppose that use in India before the 13th August, 1875, would not be sufficient to entitle such a mark to registration under the Act ; but it is quite clear that such a mark used for the first time after the 13th August, 1875, would be excluded, and accordingly any persons who may have adopted such marks in India subsequent to that date might, if the Bill was framed on the lines now suggested, have ground for complaint.

9. I am accordingly to inquire whether your Society consider it probable that there are in use in this country any number of trade-marks worth speaking of adopted since the date in question, and not containing any of the "essential particulars" mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 5 of the Bill No. II., but of such a nature as to be entitled to protection here under the existing law, and, if so, whether they can suggest any mode of saving the rights of the owners of such marks. If the number of such marks is insignificant, it would probably be better that their owners should be driven to alter them than that they should, be allowed to stand in the way of settling this difficult question, in a manner acceptable to the bulk of the mercantile community.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 19th April 1881.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Legislative Department,

SIMLA.

SIR,

Your letter dated 3rd February last, regarding the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks has been considered by the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association.

When the Mill-owners' Association, on 3rd April 1877, submitted, to the Government of Bombay, the importance of a measure corresponding with the trade-marks registration Act 1875, 38 and 39 Vict., chap. 91, and the trade-marks registration amendment Act 1876, 39 and 40 Vict., chap. 33, being introduced into India, they did so on the ground of the increase of Indian manufactures, and especially of the Cotton manufactures of Bombay ; and they suggested that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill into the Local Legislative Council establishing the registration of trade-marks in the Bombay Presidency, or, if it should be,

considered advisable that the law should be made applicable to all India, to recommend to the Government of India the introduction of such a measure into the Council of the Governor-General. The Association, in submitting this proposal, did not contemplate that the proposed measure should apply to any other than Indian manufactures, although when it was subsequently suggested that the Bill should require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, they offered no objection to that suggestion.

The registration in India, however, of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears now to the Select Committee to be so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any cause which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question, and such a solution, they say, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England.

This course, it appears, is recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, many of whose members are merely the Agents of firms in England, and by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber. On the other hand the Commissioners of Patents and several of the authorities consulted recommend that the Bill should be restored to its original shape, and all English trade-marks registered afresh in India.

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association are aware of the difficulties which would be experienced if English trade-marks were brought within the operation of an Indian Act, but they desire me to point out that there is hardly an Indian trade-mark, however well-known in the Indian markets, which would not be refused registration in England, and that the greatest possible inconveniences would result, in other respects, to Indian manufacturers if they were required to register their trade-marks in England. They, therefore, desire, but most respectfully, to protest against the proposal that India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, and to add that if the original scheme of the Bill cannot be adhered to, and the register established in India, the proposed legislation should, in the interest of Indian manufacturers, be abandoned.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. GORDON,

Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

No. 77 M.
xxxix. *Dated Cawnpore, 21/5/81.*

FROM

E. C. BUCK, ESQUIRE,

President Melbourne Exhibition Committee for Government of India.

To

J. GORDON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Bombay Cotton Mills Association.

Dated, Bombay, May 12th, 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to bring to your notice (and if you desire it of the Cotton Mills Association) the following circumstances in relation to the possible trade with Australia in Cotton manufactures.

2. As a rule Indian Mill goods do not appear likely to be taken under present circumstances for the following reasons.

(1). Retail buyers and their customers are accustomed to the appearance and "feel" (to use the word employed by my informant) of more strongly sized English Goods.

(2). Wholesale Merchants have established relations with English houses which they are not anxious to disturb.

(3). These relations include financial arrangements more favourable than Indian sellers are willing to offer.

3. Of the samples sent down by Bombay Mills only one small class met with some favour. These were some of the hosieries and shirtings sent by the Morarji Mills. The system adopted to test the marketable value of Indian goods was this :—The Indian samples were sent unpriced, to one of the leading wholesale houses in the "soft goods" line at Melbourne and the prices of corresponding Nottingham and Manchester goods attached by experts in the house. The prices of some of the hosiery goods fell below the prices of similar Nottingham goods. In one or two cases, however, an opinion was expressed that certain modifications would be required to make the goods exactly suitable to the Australian market.

4. The firm to which I have referred above is that of Messrs. Paterson, Lang and Bruce which does an immense business in the colonies. They are far from anxious to go out of their way to obtain Indian goods, but have expressed themselves willing to accede to my request, to give a trial to consignments of goods likely in their opinion to stand a chance. Should they find themselves able to do so it will be necessary to satisfy them that there is no danger of the supply of any goods approved by them failing at any time to meet their possible demands.

5. It appears to me to be a pity to lose any chance, however small, of obtaining a footing of any kind in the Australian market, which large at present is likely to become far more extensive in a very few years. The Americans, Germans, and others are all trying to push their way into it, and the longer competition from India is postponed the more difficult it may be found to force an entrance.

6. I ascertained that American goods were not yet received favourably for similar reasons to those which affect Indian goods, and that large quantities placed on the market had failed in realizing their prices. This was the general tenor of the best opinions. At the same time the Manager of the leading retail house in Melbourne expressed to me his opinion that American goods were "creeping up" and would eventually, from their intrinsic merit, succeed in establishing themselves. It appears to me that Indian goods of other classes than hosiery might have a similar chance if some active Agency is kept at work to push them.

7. I have called upon the Secretary of the Morarji Mills, who has informed me that the manufacture of hosiery, &c., is giving way on account of a declining demand to other sections of Cotton goods. He is prepared to send sample consignments to Melbourne for further opinion and trial and has arranged to select suitable goods in consultation with myself. These will be sent to Messrs. Paterson, Lang and Bruce for final opinion and advice through Mr. Inglis the Acting Commissioner at the Melbourne Exhibition.

8. It is very possible that the correspondence which will follow will result in a mutual abandonment of further action on the part of both Bombay seller and Melbourne buyer for the simple reason that neither is at present very anxious to engage in a new and unknown line of trade. It will be at this point that administrative action appears to be required, and I would suggest that the question should then be brought forward whether it will not be desirable that some means of subsidizing an opening trade should be adopted, on the same principles as those on which the action of the Government of India and the Syndicate of Calcutta with respect to Tea was founded.

9. I assisted to establish in Melbourne a permanent Agency in the form of an "East Indian Importing House" (under the name of Messrs. Saunders) which has already opened a promising business in several new lines of trade, and which I hope will succeed in maintaining its footing. When I left Melbourne orders had been sent through this house in accordance with indent received from manufacturers and others in 26 lines (excluding Jute and Tea) to the value of upwards of 2,000£.

10. This Agency may, I suggest (unless any more direct Agency is sent to Melbourne) be usefully employed in making enquiries and in reporting the possible chances of various sections of Cotton goods in the Australian market. Mr. Inglis who resides in Sydney will consent to make similar enquiries and reports in N. S. Wales.

11. It will be understood that the employment of this or in future of any more direct Agency, will be supplementary to the action taken in connection with Messrs. Paterson, Lang and Bruce who are in a position to distribute at once on a very extensive scale any goods which they may decide on approving. But the Managers of this firm have under the pressure of an enormous business no time and not much inclination to push the Indian trade and the push therefore must come from some other directions. It seems a pity that a possible trade should be missed for want of it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. C. BUCK.

P. S.—Since the above letter was drafted I have ascertained that the Morarji Gokuldass & Co., will not be found unwilling to send (if circumstances require them to do so) a special Agent to Melbourne. I have, however, advised them to suspend any consideration of this question until they receive information regarding the reception of the samples now under despatch. If report is at all favourable I strongly advise their sending down an Agent, unless there is sufficient indication that a business will be properly pushed without their doing so. I have requested Mr. Inglis and Messrs. Saunders to be good enough to send to yourself samples of hosieries, &c., most in demand in Victoria in order that necessary modifications may where required be made by the Bombay Mills. One modification of a general character was advised by Messrs. Paterson, Lang and Bruce viz : that higher priced goods of which they themselves admitted the good quality should have a better "finish" as an indication to the ordinary purchaser of a better quality.

(Signed) E. C. BUCK.

(True Copy.)

A. C. MUKERJI,

Clerk in Charge Commerce.

APPENDIX D.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

To

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.....

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association to forward to you the accompanying report of its affairs for last year, with a request that in-as-much as its chief aim is to strenuously resist, whenever occasion demands, all undue state interference in the cotton industry of this Presidency, and at the same time to make it a body potential in voice and formidable in resources for the general benefit of Mill-owners, you will be good enough to accord your support to it by enrolling yourself as one of its members. The efforts it has made in the past, since its establishment in 1875, for protecting our cotton industry from arbitrary meddling by the state and unreasonable obstructions by its too zealous servants are in themselves sufficient proofs, if proofs are needed, of the good it has done and is capable of doing. It has already made its mark so far as to be acknowledged by both the Provincial and Imperial Governments, and to be referred for advice and opinion on all matters and measures affecting cotton manufactories. The Committee can confidently assert that it is entirely owing to the vigorous protests of the Association that some legislative enactments bearing on cotton industry have been deprived of their most mischievous clauses and so far modified as to be made endurable by mill-owning interests. Of course, the Association cannot compel an unwilling mill-owner to join it as a member; but they beg to observe that even so reluctant an owner, will not, on full consideration, deny the many advantages he reaps from the exertions it makes on behalf of the general body. He will admit that though holding himself aloof he is benefited in common with those who are members; and his own sense of fairness and justice will prompt him to no longer isolate himself and withhold the support he ought to give. Besides, unity is strength, and the greater the number of mill-owners as members of the Association the more representative it becomes and strong to work for good for the general cause, compatible with the peculiar constitution of the Government of the country and the relations in which all great trading public bodies stand to it. Of course, it is impossible for the Association or any other important public corporation or body, to make head against a powerful Government with a fixed or determined policy. Such determined policy will be discernible in the repeal of the import duty on grey goods and the introduction of the Factory Act in the Supreme Council. But the Association's endeavours have been so far productive of good results as to have obliged the Government to modify some of the most obnoxious provisions in the said Factory Bill. It will be an accomplished fact sooner or later; and it remains to be seen how far, even as now modified, it will be worked by the Inspectors to be appointed under it. Mill-owners have enough experience of the working of the Boilers' Act and the annoyances they are subjected to. If abuses are to creep in, if the Factory Act is to be worked harshly, can it be expected that an individual mill-owner will be able to have his grievance redressed to anything like satisfaction. It is here that the Association as a representative body will work for his good. As a recognized institution it will make its voice heard and be able to enforce redress. But can it be that non-members should hold themselves aloof and yet reap the advantages of the representation which the Association may have to make in its representative character? You will thus perceive that when the Factory Act and also the contemplated new Boiler Act come into operation, mill-owners will have to exercise greater vigilance and watch from time to time how the provisions by themselves suit the industry of the place and how far those entrusted to carry out the provisions unreasonably give annoyance or exercise illegitimate interference. Hence the importance of continuing the Association in its full strength and vigour becomes absolutely necessary. The Committee have only to point out one instance of what an associated body, well organized and well equipped financially, is capable of doing the utmost good—and it is our local Chamber of Commerce.

I am also directed to inform you that a proposal will shortly be submitted to the Association that the annual subscription of members be reduced by one-half, and that the reduced subscription come into force on the 1st of August next. The reduced annual subscription will be Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms; and it is not improbable that these fees (though but a trifle when compared with the immense good which the Association does and is capable of doing) may be still further reduced by the gradual accumu-

lation of ample funds. It may be that in a few years it may become a self-supporting institution if supported in the manner suggested above. In that case the funds will be the common property of those who have either from the commencement or thereafter supported the Institution. It will then be a sort of permanently endowed Association working for the good of the cotton industry of the entire Presidency.

In conclusion the Committee are of hope that both on private and public grounds as well as on the broad ground of the good of the country at large, whose interests are closely allied with the growth and development of this most important and paying industry, you will deem it advisable to support the institution by becoming a member of it and offering your valuable advice and co-operation in promoting its main objects.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,

Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1849 *to* 1880 *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1849	120,392,330	132,889,901	.....	5,438,155	16,079,246	.....
1850	105,422,784	153,627,635	5,228,970	4,374,699	13,076,530	1,289,835
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	236,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,835,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,045,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,687	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,788	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,164,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,451	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002

ANNUAL PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

RAILWAYS.	Length of Line opened at the end of each year.																										
	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
GUARANTEED.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	134	167½	185	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349¾	384½	389½	406	407¾	416¾	421½	421½	421½	421½
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	112	112	112	157	157	157	159	158½	159	159	159	158½	158½
East India (including Jubulpore Line)	...	37¾	120½	120½	120½	139½	286½	370¼	560¾	877½	933	1,104	1,127½	1,127½	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,504¼	1,504¼
Great Indian Peninsula	20½	35¾	49½	87¼	87¼	193½	244¼	297	437¾	495	552¾	585½	701½	815½	852½	873¼	873¼	1,258¼	1,273½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,280½	1,280¼	1,287¾	1,288
Madras	—	—	—	65	80½	95¾	95½	137	296¾	447¼	447¼	570	609½	643¾	643¾	675¾	705½	781½	830½	830¼	858	858	858	858	858	857	857	860¼
Oud and Rohilkund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	42	42	293½	456½	540½	543¾	543¾	543¾	546¾	546¾	546¾
Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	53½	53½	271½	303¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	32	45	45	253	253	246	246	246	250										
Sind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	113	113	113	113	113	113	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾
South Indian { Great Southern of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48¾	82	82	82	82	126½	143½	167	167	167	167	167	167	185¾	281¾	474¼	599½	612½	633	653¼
Carnatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾	18¾	18¾							
STATE.																												
Amraoti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Bhaonagar, Gondal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Calcutta and South Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Cawnpore and Furrakabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49½
Dabhoi (Gaekwar of Baroda's)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20	20	20	20	40½	56½
Dhond-Munmad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	145	145	145	145
Dildarnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	37	57	107½	107½	171½	171¾	254½
Indus valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	501	501	501
Kandahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Khamgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Muttra-Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29	29
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Naihati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Nizam's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Northern-Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	134½	232	242½	243½
Patna-Gya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
Patri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Punjab Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	62	103½	103½	103½	103½	280
Rajputana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91½	292	379½	400	400	432½	550½	717½
Rangoon and Iravaddy Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	161	161	161	161
Sindia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	34	66½	66½
Tirhut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	45	45	79	79	85	85
Wurdha Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Total	20½	71	170	272¾	283½	428½	626¼	839½	1,587¾	2,335½	2,520	2,967	3,373	3,569	3,936¾	4,016½	4,265	4,775¼	5,077¾	5,370½	5,695	6,227¼	6,519	6,833	7,322¼	8,211½	8,484½	9,325

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE TO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Description of Goods.	From 1st January to 31st December 1871.	From 1st January to 31st December 1872.	From 1st January to 31st December 1873.	From 1st January to 31st December 1874.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	From 1st January to 31st December 1876.	From 1st January to 31st December 1877.	From 1st January to 31st December 1878.	From 1st January to 31st December 1879.	From 1st January to 31st December 1880.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. × 39 yds. Shirtings...	Pcs. 19,498	Pcs. 40,905	Pcs. 58,763	Pcs. 71,815	Pcs. 50,916	Pcs. 91,038	Pcs. 79,321	Pcs. 33,961	Pcs. 76,345	Pcs. 1,15,081
* 39 „ „ do. 5¼ lbs. and under ...	„ 1,01,101	„ 1,60,235	„ 75,668	„ 82,322	„ 87,815	„ 96,567	„ 32,609	„ 64,071	„ 58,439	„ 1,01,020
„ „ „ do. 6½ lbs.	„ 5,12,163	„ 4,29,022	„ 5,05,215	„ 4,45,398	„ 2,90,624	„ 6,35,612	„ 3,13,832	„ 3,36,348	„ 2,85,627	„ 3,70,201
„ „ „ do. 7 lbs.	„ 6,74,567	„ 5,12,457	„ 6,10,484	„ 5,37,205	„ 3,11,771	„ 6,28,917	„ 3,60,842	„ 3,44,727	„ 3,36,542	„ 5,74,075
„ „ „ do. 7½ lbs.	„ 1,56,050	„ 98,755	„ 1,71,809	„ 1,04,480	„ 43,265	„ 85,463	„ 68,588	„ 48,764	„ 81,241	„ 1,19,490
„ „ „ do. 8 lbs.	„ 23,736	„ 19,032	„ 51,700	„ 1,07,341	„ 92,519	„ 1,21,386	„ 1,00,804	„ 70,448	„ 2,42,279	„ 95,717
„ „ „ do. 8½ lbs.	„ 14,17,884	„ 6,74,108	„ 9,46,291	„ 10,32,336	„ 8,65,069	„ 13,10,100	„ 13,14,215	„ 8,35,476	„ 10,15,614	„ 11,80,725
„ „ „ do. above 8¼ lbs.	„ 1,36,225	„ 1,88,951	„ 3,07,579	„ 3,89,011	„ 3,48,014	„ 4,45,436	„ 6,44,783	„ 5,90,162	„ 7,41,285	„ 13,23,296
45 „ „ do. 6 lbs. and under ...	„ 1,37,281	„ 26,639	„ 12,868	„ 4,581	„ 1,681	„ 3,630	„ 97	„ 5,130	„ 6,520	„ 16,974
„ „ „ do. 7 lbs.		„ 92,389	„ 1,46,011	„ 1,16,564	„ 1,03,213	„ 1,51,419	„ 71,109	„ 63,113	„ 73,109	„ 1,30,575
„ „ „ do. 8 lbs.	„ 2,87,290	„ 1,79,023	„ 2,67,459	„ 2,40,210	„ 1,31,595	„ 1,95,869	„ 2,62,519	„ 1,39,858	„ 1,77,875	„ 2,62,492
„ „ „ do. 9 lbs.	„ 2,06,042	„ 1,78,295	„ 2,08,545	„ 2,87,989	„ 1,94,531	„ 2,66,561	„ 2,50,832	„ 2,80,659	„ 3,02,569	„ 3,69,264
„ „ „ do. above 9 lbs.	„ 57,407	„ 43,470	„ 45,547	„ 58,292	„ 55,990	„ 59,007	„ 88,727	„ 93,365	„ 68,858	„ 1,33,842
50 „ „ do.	„ 1,27,932	„ 97,658	„ 1,38,155	„ 1,34,929	„ 1,35,645	„ 1,50,763	„ 1,89,108	„ 1,92,469	„ 1,84,921	„ 2,43,795
54 „ „ do.	„ 44,097	„ 16,975	„ 31,343	„ 27,609	„ 24,010	„ 35,877	„ 24,445	„ 36,443	„ 30,120	„ 22,138
60 „ „ do.	„ 12,850	„ 11,050	„ 14,940	„ 13,900	„ 14,800	„ 12,800	„ 8,380	„ 7,952	„ 7,906	„ 17,567
28 @ 32, 24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. and under ...	„ 1,46,715	„ 1,03,501	„ 1,07,290	„ 88,636	„ 49,788	„ 24,392	„ 34,490	„ 22,200	„ 28,844	„ 58,209
„ „ „ Do. 5 lbs.	„ 61,210	„ 36,673	„ 31,793	„ 75,033	„ 43,029	„ 6,146	„ 17,161	„ 6,320	„ 9,818	„ 12,170
„ „ „ Do. 6 lbs.	„ 1,31,440	„ 94,951	„ 1,53,322	„ 1,44,041	„ 99,090	„ 95,968	„ 71,756	„ 16,720	„ 19,699	„ 6,549
„ „ „ Do. 7 lbs.	„ 1,87,211	„ 2,64,086	„ 3,66,810	„ 2,45,068	„ 3,35,238	„ 2,95,054	„ 5,18,728	„ 2,85,889	„ 3,30,649	„ 3,37,102
„ „ „ Do. above 7 lbs.	„ 4,221	„ 28,620	„ 37,956	„ 36,094	„ 38,403	„ 19,394	„ 36,258	„ 18,899	„ 48,394	„ 95,980
32 „ „ Madapollams 2⅛ lbs. and under ...	„ 1,64,807	„ 3,55,695	„ 1,16,355	„ 2,47,568	„ 2,06,938	„ 2,62,274	„ 1,70,288	„ 1,65,936	„ 1,41,988	„ 2,54,088
„ „ „ Do. 2¼ lbs.	„ 67,603	„ 67,548	„ 1,02,198	„ 40,623	„ 55,084	„ 85,998	„ 10,277	„ 15,850	„ 6,599	„ 60,988
„ „ „ Do. 3 lbs.	„ 5,98,428	„ 4,74,429	„ 4,95,568	„ 5,62,541	„ 3,50,385	„ 6,43,816	„ 6,71,282	„ 4,80,632	„ 4,28,123	„ 6,32,521
„ „ „ Do. 3¼ lbs.	„ 37,600	„ 23,680	„ 58,542	„ 21,250	„ 23,174	„ 22,969	„ 23,802	„ 25,241	„ 31,667	„ 45,002
32×6„ „ Do. above 3¼ lbs.	„ 36,444	„ 19,888	„ 51,757	„ 18,247	„ 35,016	„ 38,248	„ 54,288	„ 31,144	„ 35,626	„ 44,614
50 „ „ Do.	„ 1,89,248	„ 1,68,430	„ 1,76,266	„ 2,50,683	„ 77,679	„ 2,07,217	„ 93,954	„ 1,29,056	„ 1,42,330	„ 3,38,391
36 „ 36 yds. Longcloths	„ 24,853	„ 53,680	„ 25,090	„ 39,336	„ 27,474	„ 1,674	„ 50	„	„ 49	„ .....
39 „ „ „ Do. 8 lbs. and under ...	„ 9,780	„ 6,250	„ 9,520	„ 16,023	„ 1,810	„	„ 50	„ 398	„	„ .....
„ „ „ „ Do. above 8 lbs.	„ 30,248	„ 10,480	„ 18,657	„ 25,026	„ 2,972	„ 1,049	„ 581	„ 428	„	„ .....
45 „ „ „ Do. 9 lbs. and under ...	„ 19,670	„ 12,455	„ 30,928	„ 58,326	„ 51,391	„ 25,652	„ 19,231	„ 2,500	„ 1,499	„ 896
„ „ „ „ Do. 10 lbs.	„ 19,995	„ 250	„ 2,108	„ 7,929	„ 2,251	„ 850	„ 299	„	„	„ .....
„ „ „ „ Do. above 10 lbs.	„ 1,050	„ 114	„	„ 1,736	„ 250	„ 100	„	„	„	„ .....
† 30 yds. Printers, 3⅛ lbs. and under ...	„ 1,31,018	„ 2,38,251	„ 1,67,678	„ 1,53,265	„ 2,56,407	„ 3,57,216	„ 2,07,021	„ 217,587	„ 2,50,647	„ 3,77,055
„ Do. above 3½ lbs.	„ 18,480	„ 60,470	„ 26,866	„ 37,974	„ 29,197	„ 25,568	„ 45,808	„ 24,500	„ 33,255	„ 15,328
39 in. by 20 yds. Jaconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. and under...	„ 1,05,105	„ 2,49,814	„ 1,18,717	„ 1,86,901	„ 2,02,650	„ 3,47,379	„ 2,60,322	„ 1,73,906	„ 1,75,578	„ 5,11,565
„ „ „ Do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz.	„ 2,47,033	„ 3,77,082	„ 2,71,986	„ 3,41,597	„ 1,98,834	„ 4,68,958	„ 4,60,254	„ 4,42,310	„ 2,09,102	„ 3,86,132
45 „ „ Do.	„ 2,98,597	„ 4,11,777	„ 2,64,898	„ 3,89,470	„ 2,30,280	„ 4,07,050	„ 3,58,175	„ 4,76,361	„ 2,13,834	„ 5,47,326
39 „ 20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,20,864	„ 2,34,395	„ 1,63,557	„ 1,59,109	„ 2,65,584	„ 3,32,921	„ 2,52,975	„ 1,29,024	„ 2,82,435	„ 7,98,604
45 „ „ Do.	„ 89,830	„ 1,03,795	„ 1,92,642	„ 1,09,001	„ 1,03,488	„ 1,94,640	„ 1,36,521	„ 1,39,960	„ 95,430	„ 2,58,619
50 in. and wider Do.	„ 8,450	„ 11,980	„ 24,148	„ 34,367	„ 4,298	„ 13,174	„ 7,282	„ 6,601	„ 601	„ 4,474
Domestic 15 lbs. and under...	„ 8,826	„ 3,655	„ 1,750	„ 3,752	„ 518	„ 20				
Do. 20 lbs.	„ 10,064	„ 2,152	„ 907	„ 2,386	„ 1,280	„ 736	„ 2,025	„ 7,465	„ 1,667	„ 141
Do. above 20 lbs.	„ 27,024	„ 3,832	„ 3,649	„ 4,812	„ 5,540	„ 1,421				
Twills and Drills...	„ 22,194	„ 5,970	„ 26,515	„ 22,674	„ 19,160	„ 44,576	„ 28,450	„ 74,828	„ 96,174	„ 1,65,281
Dimities or Spots...	„	„	„	„	„	„ 16,697	„ 32,019	„ 38,650	„ 30,924	„ 41,380

* The entry of 6½ lbs. Shirtings includes weights from above 5¼ lbs. up to 6½ lbs. and similarly with other entries.
† Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, or 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1872.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1874.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1875.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.
WHITE GOODS.										
Shirtings and Longcloths ...	Pcs. 1,13,935	Pcs. 3,15,206	Pcs. 1,86,347	Pcs. 2,17,987	Pcs. 2,51,712	Pcs. 2,83,342	Pcs. 4,27,673	Pcs. 2,19,505	Pcs. 3,24,746	Pcs. 3,65,389
36/39 in. × 20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 5,89,417	„ 8,62,781	„ 7,87,663	„ 6,08,843	„ 6,95,096	„ 10,70,658	„ 10,96,120	„ 9,23,393	„ 12,18,749	„ 13,73,003
45 and wider „ do.	„ 8,420	„ 22,597	„ 51,348	„ 26,002	„ 10,923	„ 44,256	„ 26,607	„ 28,667	„ 44,685	„ 37,784
Dimities or Figured Shirtings...	„ 22,606	„ 8,004	„ 14,716	„ 14,361	„ 15,910	„ 36,207	„ 44,993	„ 70,665	„ 99,855	„ 1,73,772
39 in. „ Mulls	„ 1,46,757	„ 2,67,205	„ 4,83,938	„ 2,31,343	„ 2,23,599	„ 4,68,884	„ 3,82,807	„ 6,00,051	„ 5,05,730	„ 7,03,059
45 „ „ do.	„ 1,01,318	„ 96,059	„ 2,20,684	„ 1,32,876	„ 78,113	„ 1,63,887	„ 1,74,232	„ 1,85,337	„ 1,75,440	„ 2,03,625
50 „ and upwards do.	„ 14,163	„ 52,898	„ 71,885	„ 58,183	„ 41,307	„ 59,997	„ 70,030	„ 69,627	„ 73,830	„ 83,550
39 „ 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 3,980	„ 5,743	„ 11,020	„ 7,796	.....	„ 2,161	„ 558	„ 1,142	„ 2,818	„ 20,354
45 „ „ do.	„ 87,752	„ 57,952	„ 79,467	„ 55,212	„ 29,922	„ 35,973	„ 55,250	„ 84,220	„ 24,790	„ 20,495
32 „ 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 20,015	„ 3,285	„ 7,260	„ 20,927	„ 8,071	„ 3,174	„ 6,763	„ 3,879	„ 9,093	„ 6,184
Twills	„ 5,971	„ 6,581	„ 5,516	„ 11,109	„ 4,714	„ 4,619	„ 5,660	„ 5,032	„ 4,786	„ 7,555
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	„ 1,70,575	„ 1,44,941	„ 1,47,294	„ 1,72,571	„ 2,10,276	„ 2,76,332	„ 1,57,483	„ 1,53,900	„ 2,50,551	„ 3,78,296
32 „ 24 yds. do.	„ 31,532	„ 14,805	„ 21,798	„ 15,404	„ 26,385	„ 23,595	„ 23,560	„ 23,803	„ 14,585	„ 57,941
36 „ and upwards do.	„ 24,330	„ 31,009	„ 13,302	„ 27,344	„ 36,609	„ 42,287	„ 33,589	„ 65,944	„ 76,665	„ 1,84,430
Mulls	„ 1,15,243	„ 52,463	„ 1,10,062	„ 1,32,528	„ 1,37,510	„ 98,672	„ 99,184	„ 1,01,867	„ 67,224	„ 2,32,179
Jacconets	„ 11,764	„ 15,604	„ 16,108	„ 25,379	„ 18,502	„ 26,365	„ 36,907	„ 32,991	„ 45,821	„ 59,334
Dimities and Brocades ...	„ 2,545	„ 645	„ 120	„ 101	„ 620	„ 783	„ 1,369	„	„	„ .....
Twills...	„ 3,859	„ 5,474	„ 11,149	„ 6,571	„ 11,571	„ 12,224	„ 14,338	„ 17,434	„ 12,466	„ 34,311
Lappets	„ 721	„ 3,040	„ 6,253	„ 11,298	„ 4,198	„ 2,801	„ 10,952	„ 9,222	„ 5,335	„ 5,720
40/5 by 20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 3,024	„ 15,729	„ 7,927	„ 3,510	„ 8,500	„ 8,491	„ 4,406	„ 14,451	„ 9,176	„ 13,333
Prints and Chintz	„ 1,09,222	„ 87,338	„ 46,776	„ 1,01,015	„ 1,11,645	„ 1,06,856	„ 77,556	„ 1,42,059	„ 1,10,890	„ 1,58,396
Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 14,758	„ 18,672	„ 20,222	„ 23,234	„ 19,982	„ 56,119	„ 92,178	„ 1,02,797	„ 1,13,703	„ 1,81,023
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 11,98,614	„ 13,07,305	„ 8,06,953	„ 14,21,632	„ 15,45,670	„ 15,39,306	„ 13,70,207	„ 11,11,087	„ 7,51,718	„ 14,80,110
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 15,002	„ 36,954	„ 51,085	„ 28,792	„ 8,777	„ 21,387	„ 58,275	„ 41,706	„ 35,934	„ 87,628
WOOLENS.										
Army Cloths, valued at and under As. 26 per Yard...	Yds.1,40,625	Yds.1,10,186	Yds. 83,633	Yds.1,91,150	Yds.1,70,150	Yds.2,09,839	Yds. 56,603	Yds.1,57,304	Yds.2,83,027	Yds.3,43,984
„ „ above „ „ ...	„ 27,434	„ 10,661	„ 29,788	„ 18,603	„ 48,079	„ 14,980	„ 16,306	„ 16,628	„ 24,484	„ 34,111
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 69,668	„ 42,881	„ 34,870	„ 16,109	„ 882	„ 5,467	„ 6,606	„ 4,933	„ 14,307	„ 13,312
Spanish Stripes or Ladies Cloth	„ 1,43,140	„ 1,12,081	„ 1,14,985	„ 1,26,793	„ 1,49,911	„ 2,57,925	„ 1,45,290	„ 1,40,889	„ 93,524	„ 1,98,446
Flannels	„ 2,95,740	„ 3,76,641	„ 4,91,326	„ 3,37,976	„ 5,29,204	„ 7,88,818	„ 5,02,125	„ 6,40,151	„ 6,76,689	„ 7,87,768
Broad Cloth	„ 98,710	„ 1,24,928	„ 1,77,054	„ 82,225	„ 87,340	„ 1,77,965	„ 95,909	„ 1,69,358	„ 2,07,382	„ 2,54,913
Alpaca	„ 68,973	„ 1,27,235	„ 6,61,071	„ 89,669	„ 1,44,639	„ 1,58,789	„ 2,69,270	„ 3,44,881	„ 3,80,012	„ 10,53,027
Union Cloth	.....	„	„	„	„	„ 2,62,824	„ 2,38,233	„ 3,20,760	„ 5,58,264	„ 7,21,162
Long Ells	.....	„	„	„	„	„	„ 28,284	„ 10,680	„ 36,000	„ 18,720

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1872.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1874.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1875.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 13,593	Pcs. 12,650	Pcs. 24,179	Pcs. 16,925	Pcs. 12,565	Pcs. 19,452	Pcs. 13,229	Pcs. 7,999	Pcs. 10,716	Pcs. 6,588
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,41,051	„ 77,863	„ 1,05,186	„ 1,38,813	„ 1,03,028	„ 1,11,420	„ 1,08,509	„ 45,346	„ 60,961	„ 91,612
„ Mulls	„ 5,500	„ 16,888	„ 19,719	„ 10,554	„ 13,630	„ 9,194	„ 3,389	„ 5,641	„ 1,000	„ 7,220
„ Jacconets	„ 1,07,793	„ 1,34,929	„ 53,826	„ 1,27,496	„ 1,12,034	„ 1,29,246	„ 1,20,493	„ 1,12,251	„ 76,571	„ 1,69,297
24 in. Blue, Orange, and Whites	„ 57,711	„ 62,523	„ 43,183	„ 79,455	„ 72,781	„ 70,417	„ 24,491	„ 33,896	„ 17,175	„ 16,669
„ Blue, Green, and Yellows	„ 11,080	„ 23,264	„ 23,368	„ 42,039	„ 36,374	„ 30,154	„ 9,415	„ 27,975	„ 8,251	„ 7,693
„ Orange Grounds	„ 42,944	„ 54,066	„ 5,414	„ 6,704	„ 29,096	„ 27,833	„ 9,888	„ 7,104	„ 1,002	„ 4,932
„ Prints, not included above	„ 84,490	„ 87,562	„ 74,388	„ 33,025	„ 43,183	„ 53,101	„ 18,183	„ 7,731	„ 7,488	„ 6,885
32 in. White Grounds	„ 43,969	„ 1,18,432	„ 1,16,652	„ 83,565	„ 1,03,959	„ 1,29,185	„ 1,18,326	„ 1,30,478	„ 1,34,709	„ 2,43,238
„ Prints, not included above	„ 1,35,363	„ 2,65,696	„ 2,25,493	„ 1,72,016	„ 2,90,900	„ 4,16,242	„ 5,48,892	„ 6,33,173	„ 7,24,285	„ 14,74,813
36/40 in. 20 yards Printed Muslins	„ 61,655	„ 75,012	„ 86,029	„ 1,31,924	„ 1,03,367	„ 66,492	„ 37,171	„ 38,549	„ 17,343	„ 34,729
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins	„ 1,01,674	„ 1,25,801	„ 1,76,624	„ 1,28,153	„ 1,31,474	„ 1,12,072	„ 1,04,433	„ 1,02,372	„ 1,53,848	„ 2,06,728
Lappets, White	„ 34,701	„ 96,003	„ 64,982	„ 61,199	„ 93,746	„ 94,727	„ 1,02,212	„ 84,364	„ 83,417	„ 1,39,680
„ Coloured	„ 17,110	„ 45,673	„ 50,533	„ 63,015	„ 66,135	„ 30,401	„ 76,697	„ 49,403	„ 26,235	„ 58,333
Lappet, Scarfs	„ 4,240	„ 27,353	„ 6,765	„ 6,898	„ 2,610	„ 16,335	„ 26,532	„ 25,072	„ 17,767	„ 20,652
Dhoties, Grey	„ 14,34,050	„ 10,75,685	„ 8,45,030	„ 15,32,957	„ 13,83,362	„ 10,38,268	„ 11,85,429	„ 23,92,625	„ 13,74.448	„ 20,30,013
„ Bleached	„ 4,61,409	„ 4,98,414	„ 3,83,577	„ 4,34,230	„ 3,65,968	„ 3,15,771	„ 1,97,998	„ 3,88,851	„ 3,85,144	„ 5,00,785
Sarries, Grey, Bleached, and Coloured	„ 1,77,416	„ 1,75,265	„ 90,348	„ 1,21,460	„ 1,75,164	„ 1,87,894	„ 1,81,422	„ 1,16,483	„ 80,031	„ 1,77,687
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 3,281	„ 11,801	„ 50,734	„ 1,02,946	„ 1,24,741	„ 1,01,592	„ 31,142	„ 34,919	„ 16,560	„ 52,888
Book Muslin	„ 1,527	„ 7,828	„ 17,805	„ 27,462	„ 27,028	„ 20,264	„ 55,080	„ 23,469	„ 29,904	„ 59,159
Gauze, Plain and Figured	„ 9,550	„ 15,296	„ 11,669	„ 20,910	„ 25,488	„ 33,055	„ 9,447	„ 6,154	„ †1,12,227	„ 3,11,356
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 1,31,675	„ 2,58,291	„ 2,85,669	„ 2,81,792	„ 4,80,714	„ 5,99,877	„ 4,66,563	„ 7,23,712	„ 4,25,165	„ 6,62,632
Nets	yds. 3,57,242	yds. 6,66,049	yds. 5,53,694	yds. 6,87,723	yds. 5,36,404	yds. 5,23,214	yds. 6,17,588	yds. 6,03,230	yds. 5,46,027	yds. 9,43,421
Handkerchiefs, White	doz. 27,449	doz. 48,838	doz. 36,243	doz. 26,577	doz. 35,052	doz. 64,531	doz. 60,527	doz. 65,569	doz. 52,125	doz. 69,429
„ Printed	„ 2,58,206	„ 2,81,705	„ 2,49,655	„ 1,79,095	„ 2,02,076	„ 2,72,960	„ 3,70,433	„ 2,88,643	„ 2,45,481	„ 7,24,714
Cotton Tickings	Pcs.	Pcs.	Pcs.	Pcs.	Pcs.	Pcs. 6,911	Pcs. 5,435	Pcs. 5,280	Pcs. 4,672	Pcs. 5,332
Twills and Drills	„	„	„	„	„	„ 8,585	„ 6,224	„ 5,662	„ 5,412	„ 7,999
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 54,764	„ 43,252	„ 63,849	„ 95,160
Embroidered Muslins, White	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 16,463	„ 14,850	„ 16,726	„ 38,218
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 96,590	lbs. 15,060	lbs. 47,110	lbs. 27,350	lbs. 43,120	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 840	lbs. 11,591	lbs. 19,740	lbs. 21,174
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 2,36,720	„ 4,58,270	„ 2,19,860	„ 1,37,190	„ 1,00,550	„ 1,16,730	„ 97,762	„ 44,575	„ 1,21,131	„ 6,69,894
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 10,59,565	„ 8,86,220	„ 14,26,250	„ 11,05,575	„ 12,06,605	„ 15,63,300	„ 16,67,297	„ 11,38,526	„ 8,26,685	„ 21,89,160
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 1,32,070	„ 2,36,435	„ 2,19,135	„ 2,14,663	„ 2,22,820	„ 2,20,870	„ 2,27,905	„ 1,61,063	„ 1,95,330	„ 3,36,740
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 1,03,380	„ 2,00,905	„ 2,06,235	„ 1,53,435	„ 1,20,451	„ 1,96,150	„ 1,73,097	„ 2,00,102	„ 1,54,725	„ 1,78,645
„ above 60's	„ 22,930	„ 1,21,195	„ 82,625	„ 33,360	„ 18,800	„ 33,550	„ 48,480	„ 22,400	„ 30,686	„ 51,415
*Water, 16/24's say 20's	„ 7,62,840	„ 1,98,315	„ 78,670	„ 3,37,390	„ 2,28,240	„ 60,400	„ 48,200	„ 9,716	„ 15,820	„ 49,671
„ 36/32's „ 30's	„ 18,21,245	„ 23,63,720	„ 21,99,610	„ 30,21,510	„ 20,47,570	„ 28,46,150	„ 43,31,420	„ 17,10,242	„ 14,96,438	„ 31,48,416
„ 40's	„ 2,17,930	„ 1,60,515	„ 3,41,430	„ 2,23,560	„ 1,41,824	„ 2,83,044	„ 1,38,483	„ 1,20,407	„ 71,030	„ 1,46,130
„ above 40's	„ 4,515	„ 8,705	„ 27,330	„ 1,189	„ 5,030	„ 3,540	„ 3,800	„ 11,212	„ 111	„ 3,080
Turkey Red	„ 13,56,655	„ 10,07,920	„ 8,95,095	„ 15,99,169	„ 11,98,078	„ 17,25,314	„ 19,36,045	„ 25,95,349	„ 29,45,141	„ 38,76,022
Orange and Yellow	„ 5,92,600	„ 3,72,140	„ 6,36,471	„ 8,64,704	„ 4,67,835	„ 5,94,223	„ 9,99,688	„ 7,08,120	„ 3,99,473	„ 7,13,142
Green	„ 5,04,740	„ 3,25,920	„ 4,80,642	„ 7,74,308	„ 5,25,090	„ 5,26,920	„ 6,23,629	„ 6,61,602	„ 4,94,281	„ 6,64,669
Imperial Red	„ 1,69,115	„ 1,90,910	„ 2,51,455	„ 3,35,115	„ 2,22,554	„ 94,320	„ 1,60,723	„ 1,97,877	„ 1,72,891	„ 2,32,835
Other Colours	„	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 20,172	„ 15,105	„ 12,872	„ 31,701
SUNDRY.										
Coals	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons 2,49,857	Tons 3,14,073	Tons 4,48,032	Tons 3,46,558	Tons 3,15,427	Tons 4,22,061

* Mock water is entered with water.

† Gauge—Plain, Figured, Striped, and Checked.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1880.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO	Grey and White Piece Goods.		Colored Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
Calcutta	8,895	1,23,90,377	2	3,440	8,897	1,23,93,817	14,243	52,61,457
Madras	509	7,47,260	2	3,530	511	7,50,790	3,688	11,79,700
Malabar and the Coast (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	252	4,93,346	42	73,179	294	5,66,525	16,223	49,49,734
Soinde (Kurrachee.)	5,919	1,23,02,921	63	1,15,778	5,982	1,24,18,699	1,401	4,23,554
Kutch, Kattyawar and Guzerat	1,555	44,94,037	207	6,05,019	1,762	50,99,056	1,884	5,79,231
British Concan (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	578	12,85,538	456	9,79,123	1,034	22,64,661	4,977	14,77,285
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhun, Rajpooree, Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	65	1,71,933	24	36,625	89	2,08,558	8	2,435
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	56	1,04,973	60	1,09,749	116	2,14,722	117	35,271
Maladives	1	3,360	3	6,633	4	9,993	10	3,000
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	11	10,895	4	4,419	15	15,314	16	4,435
China (Hongkong.)	222	2,60,365	...	40	222	2,60,405	63,159	2,52,53,060
China (Treaty Ports) (Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, &c.)	1,331	16,30,280	...	...	1,331	16,30,280	35	14,000
Japan (Yokohama.)	110	1,32,000	...	...	110	1,32,000	4,527	18,04,406
Straits Settlement (Penang and Singapore.)	30	62,080	24	31,043	54	93,123	101	36,950
Australia (Melbourne,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	55	55,111	4	13,814	59	68,925	759	2,87,700
Mauritius	62	64,740	10	12,731	72	77,471	5	1,500
Zanzibar and Mozambique	7,143	99,92,881	412	5,25,894	7,555	1,05,18,775	66	20,132
Persia and Arabia	1,362	23,40,855	568	10,67,057	1,930	34,07,912	969	2,97,785
Aden	4,516	75,59,209	480	10,59,731	4,996	86,18,940	3,236	9,83,500
Suez	14	22,445	16	13,215	30	35,660	6	2,000
Saukin	...	...	2	1,686	2	1,686	...	...
Europe	6	10,480	...	...	6	10,480	2	600
Musowa	13	29,160	1	770	14	29,930	...	...
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	800
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335
Exported same time 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28,33,123
1878	26,749	4,13,60,798	2,826	47,85,671	29,575	4,61,46,469	91,684	3,31,16,349
1877	24,228	3,62,80,371	2,423	45,33,300	26,651	4,08,13,671	75,622	2,52,68,131

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1880.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remaks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	6	30	...	...	
Shapoor	6	33	...	...	
Khurdee	...	...	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	1	1	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	5	32	...	...	
Deolalee	8	24	1	4	
Ghotee	2	6	...	...	
Bhagoor	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	160	853	262	968	
Kheirwadee	12	59	66	257	
Niphar	9	55	7	31	
Lasulgaum	12	61	47	143	
Munmar	433	2,598	956	4,026	
Nandgaum	153	935	399	1,540	
Cahalisgaum	50	286	...	...	
Naidongree	2	12	...	...	
Kujgaum...	15	105	128	500	
Pachora	65	373	3	13	
Myjee	69	420	1	2	
Mussawud	20	88	2	7	
Julgaum	204	1,086	39	153	
Bhadlee	5	18	119	489	
Bhosawul...	8	24	...	...	
Warengaum	...	...	...	...	
Nargaum	3	18	8	32	
Mulkapore	22	122	59	199	
Biswa Bridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora...	461	2,329	9	35	
Jullum	39	242	2	8	
Sheagaum	356	1,791	322	837	
Khaumgaum	132	851	30	119	
Parus	9	40	4	15	
Akola	158	832	207	754	
Boregaum	...	...	...	...	
Moortizapore	225	1,151	195	728	
Koorun	...	...	...	...	
Budnaira	6	28	1	3	
Oomrawuttee	206	1,147	182	692	
Chandoor	3	26	1	4	
Damergaum	3	15	3	12	
Dygaum	4	22	...	...	
Poolgaum...	2	12	7	27	
Kowtah	...	...	...	...	
Wurdah	21	95	1	1	
Hingunghat	47	227	9	37	
Tamsar	...	...	13	51	
Nagree	...	...	...	...	
Warrora	9	51	34	152	
Bhundara...	1	11	...	...	
Boree	...	...	...	...	
Kamptee	60	307	108	402	
Sindee	...	...	...	...	
Nagpore	660	3,296	809	3,088	
Sowda	11	69	177	671	
Raver	8	52	...	...	
Boorhanpore	8	38	194	674	
Chandnee...	2	6	...	...	
Doongergaum	23	116	...	...	
Khundwa...	44	256	8	26	
Carried forward...	3,768	20,249	4,413	16,700	

G. I. P. R. North-East Line.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	3,768	20,249	4,413	16,700	
Biree...	...	...	...	...	
Bherungee	1	5	...	...	
Kurkeam	...	...	...	...	
Bir...	3	15	...	...	
Hurda...	99	497	18	69	
Timberni...	...	...	9	25	
Pagdar...	...	...	1	4	
Sewnee...	...	...	21	78	
Dholira...	...	...	...	...	
Etarsi...	65	401	30	121	
Rampore...	...	...	...	...	
Bagra...	9	61	...	...	
Semri...	4	27	1	4	
Sohagpur...	54	312	71	242	
Peperia...	1	8	...	...	
Bankeri...	5	20	1	4	
Bohanee...	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra	21	107	233	884	
Kareli...	255	1,268	122	457	
Nursinghpur	77	359	29	104	
Kuruckbail	7	29	2	8	
Saipore...	...	...	...	...	
Chindwara	11	42	3	8	
Shapoora...	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore	808	3,828	292	1,222	
Carried forward.....	5,188	27,228	5,246	19,930	

G. I. P. R. South-East Line.

Brought forward.....	5,188	27,228	5,246	19,930
Tanna...	...	...	1	4
Deeva...	...	...	...	...
Callian...	1	5	...	...
Budlapore	1	5	...	...
Narel...	1	2	2	7
Khundalla	1	8	...	...
Lanowlee...	2	4	...	...
Kurkulla...	...	...	...	...
Kurjut...	...	...	...	...
Campoli...	...	...	...	...
Tulligaum	43	219	229	812
Chinchwud	1	4	...	...
Kirkee...	1	1	...	...
Poona...	276	1,735	963	3,748
Loonee...	...	...	...	...
Oorolee..	1	8	...	...
Kheirgaum	1	9	1	4
Patus...	1	6	...	...
Dhond...	5	38	...	...
Decksal...	68	436	88	324
Jehwoor...	71	420	256	971
Keim...	1	6	2	7
Barsee...	438	2,505	604	2,371
Marheh...	2	10	...	...
Mohol...	...	...	...	...
Sholapore	142	862	1,351	5,239
Kurubgaum	...	...	...	...
Doodneh...	...	...	...	...
Goodair...	...	...	1	5
Goolburga	41	181	338	1,294
Shahabad	...	...	...	...
Nulwar...	...	...	2	15
Yedagherry	1	8	11	42
Sydapore...	1	7	20	73
Kistna...	1	1	...	...
Chicksagur	...	...	...	...
Raichore...	24	115	20	71
Total Exports for 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,135	34,917
1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233
1878...	6,207	35,398	10,084	39,118
1877...	5,092	29,170	12,517	48,619

To Stations on the Madras Railway.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Shoranoor	1	1	...	...	
Kosjee...	...	...	4	14	
Adoni	9	65	173	654	
Auspri	...	...	...	...	
Gooty	...	...	2	7	
Tirupatty	...	...	...	...	
Color Road	...	...	...	...	
Yeragantha	...	...	...	...	
Bellary	14	72	176	667	
Goondakel	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	2	4	...	...	
Banglore	3	13	...	...	
Madras	36	247	...	...	
Moodanoor	1	8	19	66	
Tadputree	...	...	1	3	
Vellore	...	...	20	99	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	
Nagaputam	...	...	...	...	
Royal Cheroo	...	...	2	7	
Metapolum	8	20	7	17	
Salem	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	...	43	165	
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
1879...	85	489	277	1,024	
1878...	136	763	208	818	
1877...	78	413	135	518	

To Stations on the Nizam's State Railway.

Shankeraly	...	...	4	15
Lingampali	1	5	35	152
Seram...	8	45	9	29
Fattapore...	...	...	...	...
Gangawarnee	...	...	...	...
Chittapore...	...	...	3	9
Tandur...	5	30	71	236
Hyderabad...	26	95	3	3
Secunderabad	91	451	145	583
Total Exports for 1880...	131	626	270	1,027
1879...	151	793	269	1,107
1878...	80	428	93	386
1877...	125	572	162	643

To Stations on the Holkar State Railway.

Mundasoor	39	229	22	85
Namli...	1	5	...	...
Jaora...	25	125	5	17
Moortakka	3	28	...	...
Sunawud...	9	40	1	3
Dalunda...	...	...	...	...
Barwai...	3	12	8	28
Indore...	1,344	6,160	176	689
Mhow...	110	549	18	66
Oojen...	131	597	15	46
Mulargar...	...	...	...	...
Pahlia...	...	...	1	4
Ajnod...	...	...	...	...
Harkiakhal	...	...	...	...
Rutlam...	284	1,336	25	86
Barnugur...	2	9	12	43
Ramja...	...	...	1	4
Chambol...	2	7	...	...
Tarodi...	10	43	...	...
Neemuch...	99	404	4	15
Total Exports for 1880...	2,062	9,544	288	1,086
1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084
1878...	1,608	7,903	287	1,124
1877...	274	1,452	218	850

To Stations on the Dhond and Munmad State Railway.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Ahmednugger	441	2,444	1,921	7,740	
Godawuree	2	12	...	...	
Lakh	...	...	...	...	
Yeola...	168	1,060	200	774	
Pantambee	1	3	1	4	
Belapore...	...	...	...	...	
Rahuree...	1	5	1	4	
Chahmbool...	...	...	...	...	
Pimpree...	19	127	4	15	
Vambori...	6	46	...	...	
Chitoli...	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	
1879...	648	3,678	1,305	5,332	
1878...	274	1,577	154	621	
1877...	...	...	...	...	

To Stations on the East India Railway.

Agra...	16	72	7	28
Arrah...	1	5	1	4
Allahabad	30	110	157	627
Allyghur...	...	...	...	...
Ajgaon...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere...	619	2,591	6	25
Ahrowra Road	1	6	...	...
Akbarpore	24	125	2	7
Ahmedpore	...	...	...	...
Beaver...	543	2,340	...	...
Benares...	147	657	113	443
Burghur...	...	...	...	...
Buktiarpore	...	...	...	...
Buxar...	...	...	37	141
Bankipore	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	1	5	...	...
Bhagoli...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore...	4,696	22,747	317	1,500
Calcutta...	1	1	...	...
Chandowsee	1	6	...	...
Dholipore...	1	1	...	...
Deoree...	2	9	2	7
Delhi...	1,841	8,139	5	20
Darbing Serai	...	...	...	...
Durbunga...	29	150	...	...
Dhankia...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore...	16	66	...	...
Doomrown	...	...	...	...
Etawah...	..	...	...	...
Ferozabad	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad...	3	15	...	...
Gwalior...	...	...	...	...
Gazeepoor	372	1,842	70	258
Gujranwalla	...	...	...	...
Gujrat...	3	17	...	...
Huttrass Road & City ...	106	549	2	9
Howra...	...	...	1	5
Jawnpore City	...	...	...	...
Jhelum...	140	680	25	94
Jelalgunge	...	...	...	...
Jullunder City & Cant ...	6	24	2	7
Jeypore...	96	438	17	72
Kutnee...	910	4,222	2	6
Khoorja...	13	67	...	...
Kishungurh	3	14	...	...
Gazeeabad...	35	155	...	...
Loodiana...	...	...	...	...
Lahore...	2	5	...	...
Lucknow...	...	...	...	...
Gya...	3	12	...	...
Malipore...	...	...	9	36
Mangliwus	14	63	...	...
Myhere...	8	36	...	...
Carried forward...	9,683	45,169	775	3,289

To Stations on the East India Railway.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	9,683	45,169	775	3,289	
Mohar...	...	...	...	...	
Muthoora...	1	1	...	...	
Mirzapoor...	96	398	44	172	
Mooradabad	...	...	2	7	
Monghyr...	...	...	...	...	
Mioni...	3	17	...	...	
Mooltan...	3	9	...	...	
Meerut City	...	...	...	...	
Mozafernugger	10	41	...	...	
Mattra...	2	2	2	9	
Nuseerabad	201	844	3	11	
Nawa...	5	12	...	...	
Okara...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpoora...	...	...	...	...	
Patna...	43	197	...	...	
Ravulpindee	32	139	11	41	
Rewarree...	...	...	...	...	
Sajut Road	...	...	...	...	
Sutna...	379	1,669	...	...	
Saharumpore	...	...	...	...	
Sahibgunge	2	9	...	...	
Seerathoo	2	8	...	...	
Seersa Road	...	...	1	4	
Sahora Road	4	18	...	...	
Sahajunpore	...	...	...	...	
Sumbhar	4	4	...	...	
Sleemanabad	2	10	...	...	
Telonia...	...	...	...	...	
Toondla...	...	...	...	...	
Umballa...	...	...	...	...	
Umritsur...	516	2,359	162	608	
Ulwar...	...	...	...	...	
Wuzeerabad	...	...	...	...	
Zamania...	24	123	9	34	
Total Exports for 1880...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
1879...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	
1878...	7,475	34,726	1,957	8,619	
1877...	4,893	23,955	1,698	7,396	

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Surat...	1,921	10,296	981	3,502	
Broach...	1,042	6,377	277	585	
Baroda...	903	5,488	321	968	
Ahmedabad	6,594	33,382	1,439	3,770	
Veerumgaum	1,097	6,200	103	316	
Wudwan...	2,846	15,262	222	699	
Other Stations (intervening between the above.) ...	12,276	73,806	2,180	7,227	
Total Exports for 1880...	26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067	
1879...	19,309	1,13,839	4,196	13,497	
1878...	19,913	1,06,279	5,233	17,075	
1877...	20,891	1,25,670	7,265	25,875	

J. GORDON,

Secretary.

NG IN THE TOWN OF BOMBAY.

mited	400	2,000	1,700	6,80,000	2	30 60	90	3	Fairbairn's double flues	75	14,000	4,800	18,800	Nil.	2,...
owners)	Price paid.	...	...	6,10,000	2	80	160	3	Lancashire steel double flues	80	14,034	10,972	25,006	388	4,...
d Manufacturing Company, Limited	6,134 New 3,100	100 100	100 20	6,35,400	2	95	190	4	2 Galloways, and 2 Lancashire	70	23,760	7,920	31,680	Nil.	4,...
Manufacturing Company, Limited	600	2,800	2,500	15,00,000	2	60	120	5	Galloways wrought iron double flues	60	14,992	13,788	28,780	103	3,...
and Weaving Company	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	1	90	90	4	Lancashire steel double flues	90	11,100	10,240	21,340	425	3,...
pany, Limited	Cost of	Spinning	Mills.	10,00,000	1	160	160	4	Lancashire steel	100	10,024	10,640	20,664	372	3,...
ing Company, Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	2	60	120	4	Galloways Iron	70	18,636	10,880	29,516	550	4,...
aving Company, Limited	736 400	500 250	500 250	4,68,000	2	50	100	4	Lancashire wrought Iron double flues	70	28,332	Nil.	28,332	Nil.	3,...
d Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	6,00,000	1	90	90	3	Daniel Admsons	85	8,438	5,750	14,188	42	1,...
ivate owners)	Cost about.	...	...	2,00,000	1	85	85	2	Steel	1=65 1=55	2,400	4,480	6,880	Nil.	1,...
Weaving Mills Company, Limited	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	2	132 20	152	6	5 Iron and 1 Roots	4=70 1=80 1=100	28,952	7,888	36,840	400	5,...
ing and Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	10,00,000	1	80	80	4	Steel	80	12,400	16,200	28,600	Nil.	about 12 dies dai 3,...
d Weaving Company, Limited	Whole 1,100 Quarter 800	1,000 250	1,000 250	11,00,000	2	40	80	6	Steel double flues	3=65 3=90	15,300	10,000	25,300	428	about 9 dies dai 2,...
d Weaving Company, (Private owners)	Price paid.	...	...	5,71,000	1	132	132	4	.....	2=70 2=55	13,720	9,896	23,616	340	4,...
g and Weaving Company, Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,95,000	1	154	154	4	Steel Galloways	90	14,508	10,640	25,148	340	3,...
d Weaving Company, Limited	750 Allotted 648	1,000	500	4,49,000	2	65	130	4	Cornish Steel double flues	70	9,010	16,920	25,930	Nil.	3,...
ntufacturing Company, Limited	6,000 Allotted 5,000	250	250	12,50,000	1	120	120	5	3 Galloways wrought iron, and 2 Lancashire Steel	3=80 2=105	15,584	14,512	30,096	360	4,...
ng and Weaving Company, Limited	1,250	1,000	1,000	11,50,000	2	64 70	134	7	Iron	75	22,896	11,440	34,336	471	4,...
uring Company, Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	40,50,000	2 1	200 70 200	270 200	11 8	Lancashire Steel Do.	8=70 3=95 75	29,888 23,680	31,360 25,712	61,248 49,392	1,184 770	9,... 6,...
oy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	3,000	2,000	2,000	60,00,000	4	200 160 120 80	560	11	4 Lancashire Steel, 6 Galloways Iron, and 1 Lancashire Iron	4=100 6=75 1=40	47,728	46,380	94,108	1,287	13,...
ng and Weaving Company, Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	15,00,000	2	120	240	5	Steel double flues	100	16,680	13,984	30,664	685	5,...
aving Company, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	1	125	125	3	Straffordshire Iron	80	13,376	5,624	19,000	Nil.	3,...
rs)	Price paid.	...	...	3,61,000	1	140	140	3	Lancashire Steel	120	14,960	4,872	19,832	Nil.	.....
ning and Weaving Company, Limited	2,500 Allotted 1,500	500	500	7,50,000	1		120	4	Steel	90	12,680	8,632	21,312	350	2,...
aving Comany, Limited (Taddeo Branch)	4,000	625	625	35,75,000	2	63 195	258	7	Lancashire Steel double flues	90	30,834	20,844	51,678	950	8,...
do (Colaba Branch)	8,600	125	125		1	180	180	6	Do.	80	20,472	15,088	35,560	338	3,...
aving Company, Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	15,00,000	2	120 72	192	7	Galloways double flues	65	32,720	17,500	50,220	809	8,...
Weaving Mills Company, Limited	650	1,000	1,000	6,50,000	1	70	70	4	Steel	70	5,400	12,240	17,640	140	3,...
nd Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	Price paid.	...	...	5,00,000	1	150	150	5	2 Galloways, 1 Hick Iron and 2 Admsons. Steel	2=100 2= 55 1= 50	29,000	Nil.	29,000	Nil.	2,...
mpany, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	1	72	72	3	Lancashire Steel	95	16,448	2,976	19,424	Nil.	2,...
nd Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,200	1,000	700	8,40,000	2	60	120	4	Iron	70	16,800	20,592	37,392	Nil.	3,...
			Total...	3,62,34,400						Total.	5,88,752	4,02,770	9,91,522	10,732	1,36,...
WORKING UP-COUNTRY.															
Weaving Company	654	1,000	1,000	6,54,000	2	60 40	100	5	4 Lancashire, and 1 Compound	60	14,740	8,000	22,740	307	2,...
pany, Limited	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	2	20 25	45	5	Iron double flues	65	13,548	3,072	16,620	132	2,...
Weaving Mills, (Private owners)	.....	...	...	about 6,00,000	1	60	60	3	Iron	1= 60 2=100	5,000	10,000	15,000	200	1,...
ess Company, Limited	Original 300 Preferential539	2,000 500	2,000 500	8,69,500	1	80	80	3	Do.	2= 80 1= 50	4,704	7,360	12,064	120	1,...
Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	3,000	500	500	15,00,000	1	160	160	5	Crossland Iron	120	14,400	15,552	29,952	270	4,...
d Weaving Company, Limited	Original 1,000 Increased1,000	500 250	500 250	7,41,000	1	60	60	4	Galloways Steel	115	10,560	4,128	14,688	118	1,...
Weaving Company, Limited	Original 600 Increased1,463	500 250	500 250	6,70,750	3	30 41	101	4	Iron double flues	70	11,304	4,488	15,792	116	2,...
Weaving Mills Company, Limited	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	1	70	70	4	Steel	70	11,780	5,216	16,996	215	2,...
aving Company, Limited	400	1,000	1,000	2,38,250	1	51	51	2	Do.	...	6,384	3,360	9,744	Nil.	
Weaving Company, (Private owners)	Price paid.	...	...	4,00,000	1	80	80	5	Cornish	4= 60 1= 20	17,040	5,968	23,008	200	1,...
eaving Company, Limited	800	1,000	1,000	6,78,650	1	80	80	4	Galloways	75	9,104	11,232	20,336	170	2,...
			Total...	76,02,150						Total...	1,18,564	78,376	1,96,940	1,848	24,...
		Grand	Total...	4,38,36,550						Grand Total...	7,07,316	4,81,146	11,88,462	12,580	1,60,...
SE OF ERECTION IN THE TOWN OF BOMBAY.															
nd Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,400 Allotted 1,200	1,000	700	8,75,000	1	180	180	4	Lancashire Steel	110	25,308	8,976	33,284	...	.....
	2,000 Allotted 1,035	1,000	1,000	10,35,000	1	,000	1,000	5	.....	100	42,000	8,000	50,000	...	.....
apany, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
mpany, Limited	900	500	150	1,35,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
ng and Manufacturing Company, Limited	3,500	100	100	3,50,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	.....	...	...	.....	...										

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

PERIOD ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1885.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1886.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE INDIAN PRINTING PRESS, KANDEWADI LANE.
1886.

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Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY, 1875.

List of Members.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CITY OF BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY. OF INDIA LIMITED.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFATURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEWRAZ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAO MUCCONJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESSA CAIFA'S SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.
SEVLALL MOTILAL SPINNING MILLS.
NICOL MILLS.
GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NABAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.
BECHERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

RETIRING COMMITTEE.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, *Chairman.*
„ GEORGE COTTON, *Deputy Chairman.*
„ NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY
„ NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT
„ MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE
„ TAPIDASS VURZDASS
„ CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS
„ K. R. CAMA
„ NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA
„ VULLUBDASS VALJEE
„ DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE
„ AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY
„ JAIRAJBHOY MAKANJEE
„ RUNCHORDASS NURROTUMDASS
„ JAHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE

} *Members.*

COMMITTEE FOR 1885-86.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, *Chairman.*
„ GEORGE COTTON, *Deputy Chairman.*
„ NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT
„ AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY
„ NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY
„ MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE
„ TAPIDASS VURZDASS
„ CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS
„ K. R CAMA
„ NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA
„ VULLUBDASS VALJEE
„ DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE
„ JAIRAJBHOY MAKANJEE
„ RUNCHORDASS NURROTUMDASS
„ JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE

} *Members.*

JOHN MARSHALL, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF

GENERAL MEETINGS

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

Bombay Mill-owners' Association,

HELD IN 1884-85.

Proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the members of the Association held on 11th September 1884 to discuss the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of the falling off of the demand in India for Indian made goods.

PRESENT :

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., in the Chair.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
K. R. CAMA, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE, PANDAY, Esq.
RUTTONSEY KHIMJEE, Esq.
CURSONDAS VULLUBHDAS, Esq.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJEE, Esq.
DAMODER TAPIDAS, Esq.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Esq.
ESSA BIN CALLIFA, Esq.
JAIRAJBHOY MAKANJEE, Esq., and the Secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Cotton moved that the report of the sub-committee should be recorded, and that the thanks of the members of the Association should be given to them for the very great care they had taken in preparing it. Unfortunately there was still a difference of opinion as to the practicability of adopting the measures proposed by the committee. At the same time he thought it was satisfactory to notice that all the members agreed that something should be done in the way of marking the length and width of their products. He had no doubt that if there had not been considerable difficulties in the way of carrying out the project, that many Millowners would have at once taken steps to give effect to such a desirable object. There was no doubt that sooner or later by the means suggested by the committee, either by a combination of millowners, or millowners and dealers, something would be done. Although it was no easy matter to change the marks which were made under certain circumstances that might have been

demanded by the exigencies of the trade, they might consider the advisability of marking goods correctly as to its length and width, when sending to new markets. The marks which they now used were well known in the various markets, and perhaps at present it would be inconvenient, to effect a change it was undesirable that they should continue in the course they were now working any longer than they could help.

Mr. Nanabhoy seconded, and the motion on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee said that it was now more than a year since a resolution was passed that an agent should be sent to open up new markets, but no representative had yet gone forth to any of the different markets mentioned to show them what could be done there with a view to finding new openings for their productions. He was aware that their exports to some of the ports to which they had intended sending an agent were increasing, but that increase had gone on without any effort on their part, and they were entirely in the dark as to the extent to which the trade could have been pushed had they only been in possession of the information which an intelligent agent could easily supply. He considered it was a reproach to them that they should forego the advantages which in all probability would accure to them simply through the reluctance of some to join them in supplying the necessary funds. The amount required was only about Rs. 12,000, and it was unsatisfactory that a body of men representing a capital of seven crores of rupees would not subscribe such a small sum. He had no doubt that many an English manufacturer would not hesitate to incur such an expenditure himself if he had anything like the chance of the same results as they had, and yet they had been for the last year trying to raise this paltry amount and had not yet succeeded. The sum of Rs. 10,417 had been already subscribed by 25 mills, and he was pleased to say that only four mills in Bombay and five up-country belonging to the Association had not yet subscribed. He therefore thought that they might take the sum they had and make up any deficiency from the funds which the Association had in hand and which now amounted to Rs. 14,458-12. He could not conceive of a more legitimate object for which the Association's funds could be spent than that now proposed, and he was sure no one there who had the prosperity of the mill industries at heart would refuse to vote for the proposal. He could not help contrasting the spirit in which the proposal was met by some of the European-managed and with some of the native-managed mills. The former were only manufacturing yarn, they had no stocks, they were doing well, and yet because they saw that the movement was one that would result in favour of the trade generally, they came forward and paid their subscriptions, while some of the native millowners who were really those likely to suffer most, had not yet subscribed, and he thanked the directors and agents of the European mills for their good example. Why should they not give the proposal a trial? It could certainly do no harm, and in his opinion it would be the means of opening up new markets, and expanding their trade, and so not only enable them to work off all their stocks, but give them better prices for their goods, and so improve the position of that very important local industry which gave employment to thousands, and promised to make Bombay the great manufacturing centre of Asia.

If they had other markets in their hands they could discard all uneasiness on account of China, but owing to their apathy they had not got these markets, and had now to seek them when the bad times were almost on them. He moved that "the committee of the Association are hereby authorised to make such arrangement as may be necessary for sending an agent or agents to such ports as to them may appear desirable, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12,000, to be made up of Rs. 10,417 already subscribed and Rs. 1,583 from the funds of the Association, such resolution to take effect after the secretary has circulated the resolution to the members of the Association (who have already subscribed conditionally that the money should be used only if all those mills who are members subscribed) and has ascertained that the withdrawals if any, do not exceed Rs. 2,000, and that if such withdrawal be Rs. 2,000, another meeting of the Association be called within a fortnight to determine what further steps should be taken."

Mr. Cotton said that he had pleasure in seconding the proposal, as he had done twelve months ago. He, however, thought that it was a matter of regret that they had been so long in settling that question. They were very warm indeed on that question twelve months ago; and he had an impression that if they had continued their warmth, many of those who had not subscribed would have come forward. However, it was better late than never. They had only expected Rs. 12,000, and of this sum Rs. 10,000 had been subscribed, which no doubt went a great way towards the object in view. The object which was put before them was to send out a man to find new markets in Arabia and Africa. There was no doubt but that there was a grand opening for their goods in these places, as the people there used such goods as they manufactured, and it would be years before they took to the finer goods manufactured in England. Therefore if they liked, and if they only pushed, they could for many years have a large share of the business there. It did not matter who pushed civilization in Africa so long as it was pushed there. It was really being pushed forward with vigour, and he thought that they ought to do something to be represented there. As they were aware, Belgium was taking a great interest in opening up Africa; and there was to be an exhibition at Antwerp next summer. He questioned if they ought not to send their agent, for he presumed that they would have one there with samples of their goods. He did not expect that they would sell their goods in Europe, but there would doubtless be a number of people attracted there who were deeply interested in the trade of Africa, and who knew pretty well what the Africans required. He thought that Rs. 10,000 would go a long way, but he would second the suggestion that they should make up any difference from the funds of the Association. They had a sum of Rs. 14,000, which was now lying idle. The Association was established for the purpose of pushing the interest of the millowners; and he did not know how they could spend the money in any better way than in sending an agent out to find new markets for them. Even supposing that the experiment was an entire failure it would not be a costly experiment to spend the sum on behalf of a trade which represented some seven crores of rupees. He would say to those who thought that the experiment would be a failure, that they should try. It would be very cheap, and if necessary they should make up the sum of Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 14,000 rather than show that they were unwilling to work together in pushing business. It would be very

discreditable for them to withdraw from the matter now. If there had been no war in China, there would have been no necessity for their sending a man there. If their trade was unfortunately harassed by the war now going on between France and China, the termination of it would result in the still further opening up of China ; and they would not only then have their trade back, but an increase of trade.)

After some discussion the motion was carried.

The Secretary read the following letter :—

Poona, 9th September 1884.

To the Secretary, Millowners Association, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the members of your Association to the International Exhibition which will be held at Antwerp next summer.

This show gives them a capital opportunity for making their goods known in new markets. Not only does Belgium import large quantities of yarns which are woven in the country and re-exported as printed goods to the African Coast and elsewhere, but you are aware that thickly-inhabited countries are being opened up on the Congo under the auspices of the Belgium African Association, and I am sanguine an outlet might be found there for some of your goods if you undertook to send an agent to the Antwerp Exhibition with a collective display of every cotton article manufactured in your mills.

The Bombay Government is giving its official support to the undertaking, and will, I believe, defray some of the exhibiting charge, if not most of them.—I beg to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

E. Van Eetvelde,
Consul General for Belgium.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. G. Cotton, and carried—" That the Secretary should be requested to circulate the letter among the members of the Association, urging at the same time the necessity of securing a proper representation for the articles manufactured in Bombay mills."

The meeting then separated.

Proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the members of the Association held in the offices of the Association on 26th February 1885, for the purpose of appointing a Secretary in the place of Mr. J. Gordon deceased. The following gentlemen were present :—

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., in the Chair.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq.,
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
K. R. CAMA, Esq.
P. PEARSON, Esq.
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
CURSONDAS VULLUBHDAS Esq.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
JAIRAJBHAI MAKANJEE, Esq. and
Mr. DHUNJEEBAI H. Wadia, Secretary *Pro tem.*

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman informed the meeting that there were only two applicants for the post of Secretary, viz. Messrs. John Marshall and T. Lidbetter and desired Mr. Dhunjeebhai Wadia to read out their applications.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and seconded by Mr. George Cotton.

> "That Mr. John Marshall be and is hereby appointed Secretary to the Association in place of the late Mr. John Gordon, and that his remuneration be Rupees one hundred per month."

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the members of the Association held on 19th March 1885 to consider the advisability of closing the mills two full days in the week.

PRESENT:

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., Chairman.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
N. N. WADIA, Esq.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHAI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
R. H. CHEETHAM, Esq.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
VEERCHAND DEEPCHAND, Esq.
LILADHER JAIRAM, Esq.
KARSANDAS VULLUBHDAS, Esq.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq.
TAPIDAS VARJDAS, Esq.
P. PEARSON, Esq.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Esq.
LILADHER SHAMJEE, Esq.
SHAIK ESSA BIN CALLIFA, Esq.
JAIRAJBHAI MAKANJEE, Esq.
AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
R. M. HEERAMANECK, Esq.
P. CHRYSTAL, Esq.
JAMSETJEE N. TATA, Esq.
N. A. HORMUSJEE, Esq.
J. M. DRENNAN, Esq., and the Secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee proposed that they stop the working of the mills two full days in the week, namely, Saturday and Sunday. They all knew that the present was rather an unfavourable time for the cotton industry, when some of the mills were unable to make both ends meet. It would be to the interest of all parties to close the mills as suggested; and that was the general opinion, although some were in favour of closing their mills less than eight days in the month. He was authorized by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. to say on their behalf that they were quite willing to close their mills four days in the month. He had also received a letter from Mr. Jacob, one of the proprietors of two big mills, stating that though his mills were only private concerns, still, to show

that he thought a great deal of good would come of working fewer days, he would agree to stop his mills for three days in the month.[1]

The chairman, in seconding the proposition, thought a great deal of good would be done by reducing the production, which would probably result in an increase in the prices. He thought they should all agree in supporting the proposal before them. Some of them might not agree to the proposal just at present, but a day would come when they would come round and see the advisability of working the mills short-time. For his part, he was determined that if all did not join the movement he would make some reduction in his commission, and would not allow those who did not go with him to make a profit at the expense of the rest. The chairman said he had already made a return from the commission of the mills in his hands, as would be seen from the accounts when they were out.

Mr. Cotton thought that as he perhaps differed in the views he entertained from several of the other members, it would afford them an opportunity of correcting him if he at once expressed his opinion. He had abstained from making any remark on the subject the other day, in order that he might first hear from the proposer or seconder anything that might influence his ideas. In common with them all, he and his board of directors had given great attention to the question and had discussed it most carefully. Those he represented would most willingly support the proposal, although it might mean an immediate sacrifice, if they thought the closing of the mills would ultimately benefit the industry. But they did not think the mill industry would be benefited by the proposal. They considered that the trade could not be regarded from a local point of view. Bombay represented a very small fraction of the industry, which was distributed over every country in the world. Of the 80 millions of spindles in actual operation, only two millions, or a little over two-and-a-half millions, were in Bombay; out of the 10 million bales of cotton consumed by these spindles, the local trade only used 350,000 or 400,000. It was a question for them to consider whether by any local action of theirs they could control this large industry. Supposing every spinner in India agreed to the proposal supported by the chairman, they would represent only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total productiveness of the world, and if they closed the mills for eight days in the month—or six days more, as they already closed two—which would represent one-fifths of the time they were now working, they would be curtailing the world's production by about three-fifths per cent., and the consumption of cotton in the same proportion. This might influence their local prices a little, but would not affect prices generally; and so long as Manchester remained flat and the price of piece-goods was low in Manchester, they could not raise the price on Indian yarns any more than would compensate them for the increased cost of production. No doubt trade was very bad in Bombay; he supposed it must be worse in Lancashire, and still worse in America and on the Continent. But he did not think this altogether owing to overproduction. The world was consuming their goods, but at a low value; they were suffering more by the reduced margin caused by the higher price of cotton, and also from the state of exchange. With China they could specially see that they were suffering three or four pies from the highest point of exchange touched, and also very

much from cotton. To him it appeared that if they looked at the enormous increase in the exports from Bombay, compared with the increased number of spindles, they would see at a glance that the cheaper they could produce their yarn the greater the consumption was likely to be. When they once more got cheap cotton and a better exchange, they would certainly have a very good time of it. Consider the exports for the last seven years. Take their great market, China. He found that whereas in 1877 they were exporting only 11 millions of pounds of yarn, this increased in 1878 to 18 millions, in 1880 to 25 millions, in 1881 to 24 millions, in 1882 to 32 millions, in 1883 to 38 millions, and in 1884, owing presumably to cheap price and to the fact that they were able to produce still more cheaply, the total sprang up to nearly 51 millions of pounds. In 1880, when there were in the Bombay presidency 1,177,262 spindles, they simply sent to China 25 millions of yarn; between 1881 and 1884 the spindles increased by 400,000, or 30 per cent., whereas the exports had doubled. It was, of course, a very difficult question, and had always been so all over the world, whether combinations to reduce the production by any other than the natural means, or to raise prices, was a wise course. He thought it unwise, because if they reduced production they must enhance the cost of producing. Mr. Cotton said he could, of course, only base his calculations on his own mills, but he found that if they stopped two days more—they were at present working 28 days in the month—and only worked 26 days, the cost of production would be increased by ·062, or seven-eighths per cent., on yarn; if they stopped eight days in the month, and only worked 22 as proposed, the increased cost would be ·233 or $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on the value of yarn; if they went still further, and only worked sixteen days monthly, the cost of production would be increased ·686, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. From another point of view the same procedure came to this; if to-day a mill was getting 74 dollars for its yarn in China, it would be necessary to get an extra half-dollar to start with, to put the mill in exactly the same position. In stopping eight days it would be necessary to get $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars more, or the price would have to be raised from 74 dollars to $76\frac{3}{4}$. But if they were to derive any benefit from the stoppage there must also be an additional increase of one or two dollars, which would bring the price up to 78 or 79 dollars. The prices ruling in China during the last three years, when there had been moderately good trade in Bombay, had frequently touched 78 dollars. If they were to try and increase the rates they could not expect China to take their goods so plentifully, and the chances were the industry would be very much worse off than at present. They should bear in mind that they must look upon the cotton industry as a whole, and he maintained that they could not expect to raise prices on the yarn so long as piece-goods or yarn in Manchester was depressed. They were not the only people who could spin 20's; these could be spun in Manchester and America. It was only a question of cost of production or easy shipment to China that would enable them to hold their own or to lose it. He strongly believed the cheap prices had alone permitted them to increase their shipments to China five fold during the last eight or nine years. It might have been that they had driven English yarns or hand labour out, but they had not yet tapped the interior of China. They should most seriously consider it before they sanctioned any measure which might seriously risk their industry. There

were other remedies and better ones. It was not as though their mills were full of yarn, or were very much overstocked. Local piece-goods might be more stocked than they were; but they knew it was an unusal year, and that all piece-goods were suffering. Probably the native merchants had more stock than usual, but the cause of this would be removed shortly. Yarns were going away and being sold more freely than ever in China. He would like to hear from those who were in favour of the resolution whether China would be willing to pay the difference in order to make up the extra cost of production. Even in that case they might be worse off, because they might be closing some of their markets, and they must also provide for the extra price to give them that beneficial result they were anxious to obtain. For his own part, Mr. Cotton thought Bombay could not have much depression; it contained so few mills, it was such a mite in the great industry, and possessed so many advantages. They ought rather to see how they could reduce the cost of their production and found new markets for their yarns. It would be within the memory of most of the agents that at one time it cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas to produce a pound of yarn. The consequence was that their exports to China were only one-fifth of what they were to-day. In Bombay they were producing their yarn at a cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas, and he certainly saw no reason why with greater economy and care, which the time forced them to consider, they should not produce their yarn at one anna per pound, find other markets nearer, and go further into China. Lately he had been engaged in trying whether they could not ship their yarn to Constantinople, and at the prices ruling now it was just possible something might be done. He was aware others were trying to do the same, and he had no doubt that if they produced cheaply enough Bombay might get into Manchester. A time like the present would do the mill industry a great deal of good in bringing about greater economy and in making them more cautious in better times. In the past they had not been careful enough in providing for depreciation and in renewing the machinery, and as the result there were a number of mills—no matter what the times might be—whom it was impossible to help, however anxious they might be to do so, but who must help themselves by getting new machinery if they wished to compete in the race. Mr. Cotton was sure every agent in Bombay, notwithstanding what had been said and written, had the interest of the shareholders very much more at heart than any individual shareholder. The agents had their own reputation to consider, and as a rule held by far the largest stock in their mills, and all would willingly do that which was best for their mills. But in this matter it must be left to the millowners themselves. Each had a trust from the shareholders, and should consider whether it would be best for those who had entrusted money to their care that the proposition should be supported. He and his directors felt that in dealing with the shareholders' money they must act most cautiously, and they believed that stopping the mills eight days a month would do more harm than good. Considering the question from another point of view, their position left them a small margin of profit, which the proposal would convert into a slight loss. They would make the sacrifice if it would eventually result in good, but they could not recommend it to their shareholders when this would not be the case. There was one more point on which he would say a few words, and that was with reference to closing the mills four days in the month. He did not make

this suggestion with the object of curtailing the production, although that would be its immediate effect. He asked them to close the mills four days in the month in good times as well as bad, and the result would be that they would be able eventually to work their mills more economically. At present they were obliged to keep a large staff and extra hands in order to replace those who wanted a holiday and absented themselves. This was due to the long hours of work and the very distant intervals of rest. If they closed one day in seven they would be able to work more cheaply and efficiently than at present. As members of the Factory Commission, he, Mr. Nanabhoy, Mr. Banajee, Mr. Murzban, and the President, Mr. Mulock, were agreed in thinking that it was not in accordance with the principles of legislation that those who could protect themselves should be protected by a legislative measure, and therefore its interference was not necessary in the matter of giving holidays to their mills. He believed that H. E. the Governor was also against legislative interference with adults, and they could not have a man better qualified to express an opinion on the matter than His Excellency, who was president of the Factory Commission at home. Mr. Cotton concluded by moving an amendment in accordance with his ivews, viz :— "that in the opinion of the members of the Association as well as other millowners present at the meeting, it would be to the advantage of the industry were the mills to be closed one day in seven, exclusive of holidays, from 1st April to 31st December."

Mr. Pearson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Damodher Thakersey Mooljee said that Mr. Cotton had observed that by stopping the mills eight days in the month yarn would be dearer by $2\frac{3}{4}$ dolllars.

The chairman said that he was prepared to show by figures that the increase in the cost of yarn would come to only a quarter of an anna. He then gave a number of figures by way of proving his assertion.

Mr. Damodher thought that the short working would materially affect the price of yarn. It would, he said, be best in the interest of the mill industry if they stopped working four days in the month.

Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee thought that it would be much better if the agents of mills were unanimous on the subject.

The chairman said that the meeting should go by what the majority of them thought on the subject. For himself he was determined to return his commission and sell his yarn at a very cheap rate if others did not join with him in the movement.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit said that he was willing to agree to the wishes of the meeting as far as short working was concerned, but he explained that he would not be able to do so in the case of his Tardeo Mill, which was now worked only half a day on account of its machinery. He was perfectly agreeable to work his Colaba Mill according to the wishes of the meeting.

Mr. Jehangeer here expressed his willingness to withdraw his proposition in favour of Mr. Cotton's amendment, observing that he would do so as a matter of compromise so that the resolution might be carried unanimously. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cotton observed that although they had given a general expression of opinion as regarded short working, that was by no means binding upon

them. Every mill agent would sooner or later have to stop working his mill one day in a week. It was plainly shown by the mill hands who appeared before the Factory Commission that they required one day's rest in seven. If any body now worked his mill for seven days in a week we would find it very difficult to get hands to work. He (Mr. Cotton) was not in the least anxious whether any one member agreed with his views and carried them out or not, because he was sure that in view of the wishes expressed by the mill hands, it would now be forced upon him very shortly. Those agents who adopt the system advocated by him would have great reason to be satisfied with the increase efficiency of their hands and a more economical working in the long run.

The chairman said that it would be better and more advantageous if all the mills in Bombay gave their hands a day's holiday in the week even after the expiry of the period laid down in Mr. Cotton's resolution. (Applause, and hear, hear.)

After some desultory conversation Mr. Cotton's resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cotton next proposed "that the committee of the Mill-owners' Association should take such steps as might in their opinion be necessary to carry out the first resolution."

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Proceedings of Meeting of Millowners and others interested in the question of steamer rates of freight to China, held in the offices of the Association on 7th April 1885.

PRESENT :

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., Chairman.
G. COTTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
C. H. B. FORBES, Esq.
TAPIDAS VARJDAS, Esq.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
RANCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
E. L. MOOLCHAND, Esq.
JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
GOCULDAS JUGMOHANDAS, Esq.
NATHOORAM JOHARMULL, Esq.
JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA, Esq.
KARSONDAS VULLUBHDASS, Esq.
CARRIMBHAI EBRAHIM, Esq.
JAIRAJBHAI MAKANJEE, Esq.
N. N. WADIA, Esq.
K. R. CAMA, Esq.
CHOONILAL Esq.,, and the Secretary.

The Secretary having read the circular calling the meeting, Mr. Damoderdas Thackersey made a few remarks. Mr. Cotton followed, (and after a few remarks from Mr. Forbes) proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and carried unanimously :—

"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the question of existing freight facilities to China and report to a meet-

ing to be afterwards convened what steps they recommend should be taken with a view to obtaining more favorable terms for the trade :—

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
TAPIDAS VARJDAS, Esq.,
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.,
C. H. B. FORBES, Esq.
G. COTTON, Esq.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
CARSANDAS VULLUBHDAS, Esq.
JAMSETJEE NUSSERVANJEE TATA, Esq."

Proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association held in the offices of the Association on 3rd September 1885 to consider the resolution with regard to mills working short time.

PRESENT:

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq., in the Chair.
J. R. GREAVES, Esq.
R. H. CHEETHAM, Esq.
G. W. BAKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
K. R. CAMA, Esq.
NANABHAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHAI, Esq.
DHURUMSEY SOONDERDAS, Esq.
GOCULDAS NARANJEE, Esq.
RANCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
LILADHER JAIRAM, Esq.
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
TAPIDAS VARJDAS, Esq.
DAMODER TAPIDAS, Esq.
CARSANDAS VULLUBHDAS, Esq.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Esq., and the Secretary.

In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman it was proposed by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy that Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia take the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. K. R. Cama and seconded by Nr. Tapidas Varjdas :—

> "That the mills be closed henceforward four days in a month inclusive of holidays."

The proposition was carried by 11 votes to 4; the following amendment proposed by Mr. Cheetham and seconded by Mr. Bake having been negatived in the first instance by 11 votes to 4 :—

> That the original resolution as passed on 19th March 1885 be retained with the addition after the word "seven" of the words "in addition to native holidays which are to be fixed by the Committee of the Association."

The following resolution and amendment were both lost on being put before the meeting by 7 votes to 6.

Proposed by Mr. Cama and seconded by Mr. Greaves :—

That the Committee be requested to fix the days for the remainder of the current year on which the mills shall be closed in accordance with the previous resolution.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Ramchandra Hemraj and seconded by Mr. Ranchordas Narotamdas :—

That four days of stoppage be fixed by the Committee but option be given to Mill-owners to alter those days by giving previous notice thereof to the Association, if necessity arises, till 31st December 1885.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the meeting terminated.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held in the offices of the Association on 13th February 1886.

PRESENT :

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT. Esq, Chairman.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA, Esq.
K. R. CAMA, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
JUGMOHANDAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
RANCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE, Esq.
TAPIDAS VARJDAS, Esq.
P. PEARSON, Esq.
KURSONDAS VULLUBHDAS, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAW, Esq.
JAIRAJBHAI MAKANJEE, Esq.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, Esq.
DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
ARDESHEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, and the Secreta

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman proposed "that the Report of the Committee be received, and that the same be printed for general information together with the documents therein referred to, and that the statements of Accounts be accepted."

Mr. Cotton in seconding the Resolution, said that during the past year several measures had engaged the attention of the committee. The report which had been most carefully drawn up by Mr. Marshall, referred to those measures. The spinning industry was very unsatisfactory during the past twelve months; it was one of the worst periods they had passed through, but it was a matter for congratulation that very few mills indeed had showed unsatisfactory results. They were now in a very much better position; and while cotton had declined very considerably in value, yarn had improved in value. The meeting would see from the report, that although the number of spindles since 1880 had increased only 50 per cent, their export had increased to something like 250 per cent. This was a matter they should rejoice at; and there was still greater hope for them by economical work and

economical management. It would be remembered that last year they determined to give their workpeople four days' rest in the month. Mr. Cotton did not think that the Association looked upon it as a short-time measure, but as a rest given to the workpeople with the hope of deriving better results. The speaker regretted to say that his own experience in regard to this measure was not satifactory. The four days' rest did not result in better attendance. In this country there were a great number of personal or domestic holidays, which the people would have, whether you fixed holidays for them or not. In returning to to the former system, it was well that they should look at it in this light, and not let it seem to the world that they had adopted full-time again because the mills were working better, but because short-time had not resulted so well as they thought it would have. Mr. Cotton said that the rest given brought him every Monday morning an empty mill, and on one occasion his manager begged that full-time would be worked again because he found that his Sunday rest did not pay for all the trouble he was put to on Monday. The report also dealt on the Commission which sat under the Factory Act. Nearly all the larger mills were practically working upon the recommendation and suggestions that the Commission had made. The speaker thought that the association should certainly come to some arrangement so as to prevent any mistakes being committed as to trade marks, for there were a great many mills which had "tigers," while "peacocks" were innumerable. What the committee proposed was that trade marks should be registered in the Association, so as to prevent any disagreeableness that may arise. Perhaps it would be wise for the Association to agitate for a Registration Act; but all the committee could gather from enquires made by the Chairman and the Secretary that a Registration Act in itself would not be a cure for the many evils of which they complained. In England there was a Registration Act; but it was by a matter of courtesy between the people themselves that the marks should not be copied, and not by any application of the Act. As regards the opening up of new markets, the Association had so far done very little indeed. The markets in China and Japan, in fact throughout Asia, had best be tried and opened up by the millowners themselves. Mr. Cotton supposed that they were all alive to the importance of doing this. He did not think it would do them much good by trying markets on the other side of the Suez Canal. They should confine themselves to this side of the Canal. Their secretary thought differently ; and his opinion was certainly worth every consideration. One good thing the committee had done was to obtain a reduction on the freight to China; and in this direction they had been well met by Mr. Parker and Mr. Janni, the respective agents of the P. & O. S. N. Company and the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company. As regards cotton, the freight had been reduced to Rs. 12 per ton; and when the committee accepted this compromise, it was with the feeling that at some future date they would be able to have the freight still further reduced. The speaker thought it was very hard, indeed, that they should have to pay Rs. 12 per ton to China, when it was 15s. for cotton and 12s. 6d. for wheat to England. The committee had a feeling that something should be done with regard to the Cotton Frauds Act, but they found they were not able to do anything that would have any practical effect. Millowners as a rule were not using that class of cotton which was more mixed. Mr. Cotton thought it was a great pity that the proposed International Exhibi-

tion had been abandoned. It would have amply compensated the guarantors, and it would have brought a vast amount of money into Bombay. They had now lost an opportunity which would not come to them again. Mr. Marshal had made an exceedingly good suggestion, that they should supply monthly a statement of the stocks at their mills, the object being to enable them to see what the stocks really were. Mr. Cotton knew that millowners were jealous of it being known what their holdings were; but it was a mistaken jealousy. It was as necessary for them to know what their stocks of yarn were, as it was necessary for them to know what their stocks of cotton were. This was a matter which the speaker hoped the association would agree to do. It was very gratifying to see that the number of members had very considerably increased, and this was due to their Secretary, who had worked very hard indeed to get additional members. It was only to be regretted that there were still some mills that had not yet joined the association. It was not quite fair that the latter should get information which served all; and it was only fair that all should join. Mr. Cotton was quite sure that if any great questions were to rise, the voice of the Association would serve to influence it in a great way.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit then proposed, Mr. Damoder Thackersey Muljee seconded, and it was resolved, "That Messrs D. M. Petit, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Tapidas Varajdas and Wullubdas Waljee, who retire from the committee in accordance with the rules of the Association be re-elected members of the committee of the Association."

Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy proposed, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee seconded, "That Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit and George Cotton be respectively re-elected chairman and vice-chairman of the Association." The proposition was carried.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, "That the first part of rule 11 be altered as follows: "in January of each year, or on such day as the committee may appoint, the annual general meeting of the Association shall be held."

Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas proposed, Mr. Damodhur T. Muljee seconded, and it was resolved, "That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before 1st March in the books of the Association all the trade-marks stamps and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks:—(*a.*) All disputes arising between members of the association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties one to be chosen by each disputant. (*b.*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals) whose decision shall be final. (*c.*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire the matter shall be referred to the committee of the Association who shall appoint an umpire whose decision shall be final. (*d.*) No member, shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Cotton, it was resolved "That the sum of Rs. 8,380-1-6 standing at the debit of the late Secretary, Mr. John Gordon, be written off the funds of the Association, viz., Rs. 2619-3-6 from the general fund and Rs. 5,760-14-0 from the travelling expenses account; and that the amount remaining at the credit of the Travelling Agency Fund, Rs. 3,187-0-7, be invested in Government Securities or securities guaranteed or sanctioned by Government."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1884-85.

YOUR Committee have now to submit to the members their report on the affairs and working of the Association for the period extending from 1st November 1883 to 31st December 1885. The lamented death of the late Secretary, Mr. John Gordon, which occurred on 28th November 1884, left the Association without a Secretary until the present incumbent Mr. John Marshall was appointed to the post on 26th February 1885. Owing to this, no report for 1883-84 was prepared, and your Committee on consideration deemed it advisable to bring their records up to 31st December as the most fitting date for terminating the business year.

Throughout the greater part of the period under review Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Bombay Presidency has had to contend with a combination of circumstances of the most adverse character, and your Committee consider it a matter for congratulation that the industry has passed through such a prolonged and severe trial, with on the whole so little disaster. The depression has prevailed to a greater or less degree in every country where Cotton Spinning and Weaving is domiciled, but it has been more accentuated in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere, from the fact that the depressing influences affecting the entire trade have largely had their origin here. Two consecutive short crops of Cotton on this side of India maintained the price of the raw material at an abnormally high level, while the demand for the manufactured article was greatly circumscribed by 1884-85 being a non-marriage year amongst the Hindu population of India, and the unsettled condition of trade in China owing to the war with France. Moreover the profitable character of the industry in 1881-82 and the first part of 1883, had induced a large number of new mills to be started, and the increased production coming in at such a juncture when the market was least calculated to withstand the pressure, naturally had more than a proportional adverse effect. The development which the industry has undergone will be easily perceived from the following figures drawn up from the tabulated statements annually prepared by this Association:—

Statement showing the number of Mills, Spindles, Looms, &c. in the Bombay Presidency.

Years.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Approximate amount of Cotton consumed in Bales.
1878	43	11,34,848	12,094	32,770	2,34,208
1879	43	11,77,262	12,343	35,514	2,16,778
1880	43	11,84,136	12,586	35,449	2,65,154
1881	43	11,88,462	12,580	38,690	3,21,072
1882	51	12,84,436	13,371	40,757	3,25,686
1883	53	13,91,822	13,972	43,054	3,66,098
1884	64	15,62,898	14,801	48,226	4,26,936
1885	73	17,53,260	15,622	55,600	4,96,146

Statement showing the number of Mills, Spindles, Looms, &c. in the whole of India.

Years.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Approximate amount of Cotton consumed in Bales.
1878	53	12,89,706	10,533	.....	.....
1879	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	2,67,585
1880	56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	3,07,631
1881	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	3,78,989
1882	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	4,56,556
1884	78	19,18,066	15,725	60,745	5,24,410
1885	87	21,58.706	16,537	67,198	5,97,180

The ratio and incidence of the increase in machinery will be the more readily perceived from the movements in the quadrennial periods made up as follows:—

Increase in Spindles from	In Bombay.	In Bombay Presidency.	Total.	In all India.
1876 to 1879	85,618	17,700	= 103,318	352,682
1879 „ 1882	75,182	31,992	= 107,174	168,020
1882 „ 1885	291,386	177,438	= 468,824	537,892

It is gratifying to be able to report that within the past few months there is every indication of a decided, and it is to be hoped a lasting improvement having set in for all concerned in the industry. Under the influence of large crops here and in America the price of Cotton has materially declined, while the markets for Goods and Yarns have developed greater activity. For instance the price of good Dhollera which on 30th June last stood at Rs. 198 is to-day (31st December) down to Rs. 180, a decline of 9 per cent., while 20s Yarns on the same date were quoted at As. $5\frac{3}{4}$ to As. $6\frac{3}{16}$, and As. $5\frac{15}{16}$ to As. $6\frac{3}{8}$ per lb. respectively, being an advance of 2 per cent. Stocks moreover have been reduced to comparatively small limits. Doubtless low prices had to be accepted by producers to effect this, but the result in the long run cannot fail to be of permanent benefit to the trade, not only in placing the Mills on a sounder working basis, but in opening out new Markets for their production. The following figures show the rapid strides the export trade in Bombay goods and yarns has made of late years:—

From Bombay to Foreign Ports from 1880 *to* 1885.

Years.	Piece Goods.	Twist.
	Yards.	lbs.
1880	24,841,969	28,422,168
1881	23,837,622	29,675,421
1882	30,030,176	38,290,511
1883	43,286,423	46,882,764
1884	35,681,159	58,614,336
1885	37,696,823	71,216,772

While the change which has come over the prospects of the trade encourages every hope of a brighter future, it was only natural that at the times of

most acute pressure Mill-owners should have turned their attention to such means as lay within their power of bringing about an improvement in the relative positions of supply and demand, and to that end the idea was mooted of a movement for the introduction of

SHORT TIME.

On 29th April 1884 your Committee received a requisition signed by several members, in response to which a general meeting of all interested in the trade was convened on 10th May, when after a short discussion the suggestion to reduce the working time of the Mills was negatived. On 9th March 1885, however, the subject was again revived and at a meeting held in the rooms of the Association on 19th idem the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

(1) "That in the opinion of the members of the Association as well as the other Mill-"owners present at this meeting, it would be to the advantage of the Industry were the "Mills to be closed one day in seven exclusive of holidays from 1st April to 31st December."

(2) "That the Committee of the Millowners' Association take such steps as may in their "opinion be necessary to carry out the first Resolution."

A circular embodying these resolutions was sent to all the Mill-owners in Bombay, who with a few exceptions agreed to the movement which was very fairly observed until the end of August. At that time the approach of a large number of native holidays raised a discussion as to whether they were to be observed in addition to the one day in seven under the agreement, and this resulted in a meeting to consider the matter being held on 3rd September at which it was decided :—

"That the Mills be closed four days in a month inclusive of holidays."

A proposal that it should be left to the Committee of the Association to fix the days of closing having been negatived, short time was thus practically abolished, and is not likely to be revived again until we have a return of the depression which first caused it to be discussed.—*(Appendix B.)*

COMMISSION ON THE FACTORIES' ACT.

Under Government Resolution No. 2105 of 18th June 1884 a Commission was appointed to consider the working of the Factories in the Bombay Presidency in relation to the present Factory Act XV. of 1881. Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. J. L. Symons were appointed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee on behalf of this Association, and Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.S.I., Dr. Thomas Blaney, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban and the Collector of Bombay were nominated by Government. This Commission, after examining a large number of witnesses, several of whom were members of the Association, submitted a report to Government early in 1885, a copy of which for general information and reference is given in the appendix. The leading recommendations arrived at were :—

(1). That the law if amended should be assimilated throughout India and not confined as at one time suggested to Bombay alone.

(2). That Sanitary provisions and arrangements for ventilation should be enforced on the lines of the English Factory Act, sections, 3, 4 and 36.

(3). That there should be no legislative interference with the hours of labour of adult males, but that women or children should not be allowed to work before 6 A. M. or after 6 P. M. That children should not be employed under 8, nor transferred to adult employment before attaining 13 years of age, and only between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; all children to be examined by a Surgeon as regards age and fitness before employment.

(4). That Sundays or some other suitable days should be fixed by Government in consultation with this Association for days of rest.

(5). That there should be no legislative interference on the subject of wages.

(6). That the Act should be amended so as to bring all factories employing less than 100 hands under supervision.

So far as your Committee have been able to ascertain no steps towards legislation have been taken as the result of this Commission, but it will be the duty of succeeding Committees to watch the subject closely in the interests of the members of the Association.—*(Appendix C.)*

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

"Trade-Marks" have always been a fertile subject of dispute amongst all classes of manufacturers and in every manufacturing country. The Cotton industry of Bombay is no exception to the general rule and your Committee have on numerous occasions had the subject under discussion. Everyone is agreed as to the desirability of some action being taken which would secure the rights of manufacturers to their own tickets and stamps, but the various means of obtaining this object are on careful consideration found to be surrounded with difficulties. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed a special Committee in 1880 to consider a proposed Indian Trade-marks Bill; but after lengthened deliberation, a correspondence with Government extending over the greater part of a year, and taking the best legal opinions on the different points raised, it was found practically impossible to deal with the matter on a satisfactory basis by legislative enactment. Your Committee with this in view eventually decided upon establishing a registration book at the offices of the Association, in which have been filed and indexed all the marks, stamps, and tickets which the Secretary has been able to obtain. If it answers no better purpose, this book will always be available for the reference of members, who will thus be able to inform themselves before adopting a new trade-mark whether it is an imitation of, or resembles too closely others already in use. If the members of the Association, however, would enter into an arrangement to refer any trade-mark disputes to the Committee for settlement, it might be possible with the registration book for reference to provide an easy and inexpensive mode of obtaining a decision so far at least as the local Mills are concerned; and your Committee will bring forward a proposal to this effect at the general meeting.

NEW MARKETS FOR BOMBAY MANUFACTURES.

Circumstances having arisen which rendered it impracticable to carry out the original scheme of employing a travelling agent for the purpose of exploiting new markets for the productions of the local Mills, your Committee considered various ways of doing something in that direction, which the depression in trade showed to be so desirable. As the plan which to their thinking promised to give the best results, they ultimately accepted the offer of Mr. J.

Janni, the Bombay Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., who, for a fixed sum of Rs. 250 per mensem which was to cover all charges of every description, undertook to forward to the numerous agents of that Company in Southern Europe, the Levant, and Syria samples of the different cloths and yarns made available by the members of the Association and subscribers to the Travelling Agency Fund, as also to conduct all the necessary correspondence in connection therewith. The arrangement was only made for a period of six months from 30th April to 31st October 1885 and was terminated on the latter date. Unfortunately very few members availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered by sending samples, and owing to this and the shortness of time allowed the experiment could scarcely be said to have had a fair trial. Still, some orders were obtained, and it is a question for further consideration how far with perseverance, and some care being taken to produce the exact qualities of goods required, an opening for Bombay manufactures could be obtained in the directions mentioned.—*(Appendix D.)*

RATES OF STEAMER FREIGHT TO CHINA.

The disproportionately high rates of freight charged by the regular lines of Steamers from Bombay to China as compared with the rates usually ruling from the United Kingdom to China came into prominent notice in 1884 when the limited local demand for goods and yarns was causing increased exports to the further East. The Committee at that time had the matter under discussion but the death of the late Secretary prevented definite action being decided upon. The new Secretary directly after assuming charge took the matter in hand, and on 7th April 1885 a meeting of Millowners and others interested in the trade to China was held, at which the following gentlemen were appointed a special Committee to consider the subject:—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Tapidass Vurjdass, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, C. H. B. Forbes, G. Cotton, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Carsondass Vulubdass and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata. An interview was arranged with the Agents of the P. and O. S. N. Co. and the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., at which the subject was discussed at length from both sides. Some correspondence then ensued and eventually the shipping companies on 16th April agreed that from 1st May 1885 the rates to Hongkong should be reduced

On Twist from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 per ton.
,, Cotton (Iron Bound) Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 per ton.
Piece-goods remaining as previously at Rs. 12 per ton.

On this basis the matter now rests, but your Committee are still of opinion that the trade is paying rates of freight which places Bombay at a disadvantage. To Trieste and Venice for instance, the present rate is only Rs. 11-4 per ton although steamers have to make the outward voyage empty and pay Suez Canal dues both ways.—*(Appendix E.)*

COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

A suggestion was made during the past year that the reintroduction of a Cotton Frauds Act should be advocated, but your Committee did not see their way to take effective action in the matter.

PROPOSED BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

A guarantee of Rs. 5,000 having been sanctioned at the last general meeting was duly subscribed by your Committee, but the undertaking was abandoned at a public meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on 18th November last, and the subscriptions were accordingly cancelled.

ROYAL INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

Your Committee have undertaken to prepare a complete set of samples of the local Cotton Manufactures for this Exhibition and a Sub-Committee has been appointed for the purpose.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Papers regarding this Exhibition were circulated among the members of the Association; and the following Mills expressed their intention of forwarding exhibits on their own account:—

The Empress S. and W. Co., Ld.
Leopold S., Bleaching and Weaving Mg. Co., Ld.
James Greaves Mills Co., Ld.
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.
Alfred Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Anglo-Indian S. and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.

STATISTICS.

Appended to this Report will be found interesting statements of the imports and exports of Piece-Goods and Yarns for a series of years past, as also a list of all the Cotton Mills in India on 30th June 1885.—*(Appendix F.)*

The usual monthly detailed statements of the movements in Cotton Yarns and Goods and weekly lists of quotations have been regularly supplied to members, but it appears to your Committee that it might be possible to obtain some additional information of use to members and the mode of doing so is under consideration.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Your Committee are glad to report that the following new members have joined the Association, bringing up the total number to 47. There are, however, still 12 mills in Bombay and 13 in the Mofussil who are not members; and it would add greatly to the strength and influence of the Association were the representatives of these concerns to join. Subjects of importance are continually arising, regarding which any movement adopted would be of much greater service if supported by the unanimous votes of the entire trade:—

Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
Dhun Mills, Ld.
City of Bombay S. and W. Co., Ld.
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.
Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld.

James Greaves Mills Co., Ld.
Central India Spinning, W. and M. Co., Ld.
People of India S. and M. Co., Ld.
Nabab of Baila S. W. and M. Co., Ld.
Baroda State S. and W. Mills.
Hyderabad (Deccan) S. and W. Co., Ld.
The Connaught Mills Co., Ld.

The members will observe that the sum of Rs. 8,380-1-6 stands at the debit of the late Secretary, Mr. John Gordon, which the Committee regret to say is not likely to be recovered from the estate. They therefore recommend that the amount be written off the funds of the Association, viz: Rs. 2,619-3-6 from the General Fund and Rs. 5,760-14-0 from the Travelling Expenses Account.

They further recommend that the amount remaining at the credit of the Travelling Agency Fund, Rs. 3,187-0-7, be invested in Government securities or securities guaranteed or sanctioned by Government.

APPENDIX A.

FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

for the year ending 31st October 1884.

Disbursements.			Amount.			Receipts.			Amount.		
			Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.
Rent			720	0	0	Balance at the credit of the Association as shown in the last account made up to 31st October 1883			14,458	12	0
Printing			824	14	0	Subscriptions for the year ending 31st January 1884 since received			72	0	0
Advertisements			183	4	6	Total subscriptions for the year ending 31st January 1885	Rs.	5,646 4 0			
Stationery, &c.			19	11	0	*Less* Subscriptions not received	„	107 0 0			
Postage, Receipt Stamps, &c.			47	7	10				5,539	4	0
Professional Charges			540	0	0	Interest on Government 4½% Paper for Rs. 14,000 upto 15th September 1884			630	0	0
Office Salaries			1,776	2	3	Total amount of publication issued by the Association to others	Rs.	102 8 0			
Committee's Fees upto 23rd May 1884			170	0	0	*Less* not received	„	18 6 0			
Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department			1,200	0	0				84	2	0
Balance invested as follows :—						Total Subscription to the Travelling Agency Fund	Rs.	10,581 0 0			
In Government 4½ % Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000 purchased for	Rs.	14,251 14 0				*Less* For one Stamped cheque book	„	1 9 0			
Cash in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of General Account	„	1,050 12 5							10,579	7	0
Cash in ditto to the credit of Travelling Agency Account	„	4,818 9 0				Bills Payable			3,870	15	10
			20,121	3	5						
Amount due by the late Mr. Gordon			9,631	13	10						
	Rs.		35,234	8	10		Rs.		35,234	8	10

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Chairman.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January 1885.

APPENDIX A.

FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

for the Period ending 31st December 1885.

Disbursements.				Amount.			Receipts.				Amount.		
				Rs.	a.	p.					Rs.	a.	p.
Office Rent				840	0	0	Balance at the Credit of the Association's General Account as shown in the last account made upto 31st October 1884				15,302	10	5
Printing				1,140	2	0							
Advertisements				193	13	10	Subscription for the year ending 31st January 1885				125	6	0
Stationery				29	14	0							
Postage, Receipts Stamps and Petty charges				81	13	6	Total Subscriptions for the year ending 31st January 1886	Rs.	6,691	2 8			
Law Charges				69	0	0							
Office Salaries				1,510	0	0	*Less* subscriptions not received	„	801	8 0			
Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department				1,400	0	0					5,889	10	8
Committee's Fees upto 31st October 1885				460	0	0							
Special Charges :—							Interest on Government 4½% Paper for Rs. 14,000 upto 15th September 1885				630	0	0
For cost of preparing the Register of Trade Marks				100	0	0							
Balance invested as follows :—							Miscellaneous Receipts				144	10	0
In Government 4½% Promissory notes for Rs. 14,000 purchased for	Rs.	14,251	14 0										
Cash in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of General Account	„	192	3 5				Travelling Agency Account Total Subscriptions	Rs.	10,579	7 0			
Cash Ditto to the Travelling Agency Account	„	3,187	0 7										
	„	17,631	2 0				*Less* Salary for 6 months to Mr. Janni and Sundry other Bills	„	1,631	8 5			
Less Bills, &c. for December and Committee's Fees not paid	„	795	11 2								8,947	14	7
				16,835	6	10							
Amount due by the late Mr. Gordon				8,380	1	6							
Rs.				31,040	3	8	Rs.				31,040	3	8

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Chairman.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January 1886.

APPENDIX B.

Bombay, 29th April 1884.

J. GORDON, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned members of the Bombay Millowners' Association beg to request you will be good enough to convene a meeting of the members, to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the high price of cotton at present prevailing, the total absence of any thing like activity in the rates of Yarn and Cloth, and the present high stock of Cloth bales.

We remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.
MOOLJEE JETHA & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents for several Mills.

Bombay, 9th March 1885.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

We shall thank you to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above Association as soon as convenient to consider the following proposition :—

"That the Mills to be closed two full days in the week."

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 25th March 1885.

At a Special General Meeting of Members of the Association held at 3 P. M., on Thursday, 19th instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

I. "That in the opinion of the Members of the Association as well as the other Millowners present at this meeting it would be to the advantage of the Industry were the Mills to be closed one day in seven, exclusive of holidays, from 1st April to 31st December."

II. "That the Committee of the Millowners' Association take such steps as may in their opinion be necessary to carry out the first resolution."

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

We the undersigned approve of the above resolutions and agree to close our mills in accordance therewith every Sunday from 1st April to 31st December 1885, exclusive of Holidays.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit M. Co., Limited.
The Framjee Petit M. Co., Limited.
The Mazagon S. & M. Co., Limited.
The Victoria M. Co., Limited.
The Gordon Mills, Limited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary,
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Agents,
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
The Mahaluksmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

MERWANJI FRAMJI & Co.,
Agents,
New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
James Greaves Mill.
Empress Mill.
Leopold Mill.
Connaught Mill.

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,
The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

We agree to close our National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, every Sunday exclusive of Holidays.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

R. H. CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents, the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents, Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE & Co.,
Agents, City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.

TAPIDAS VARJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

KHATAU MUCCUNJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

SHAIK ESSA BIN KHALIFA, PROPRIETOR,
The Essa Khalifa Spinning and Weaving Mill.

We will stop one day in a week.

For The Dhun Mills, Limited,
N. A. HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

For Sewlal Motilal Spinning Mill,
M. O. McBARRETT,
Manager.

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
For Indian Mill.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE, PROPRIETOR,
Jadhowjee Raghowjee Spinning and Weaving Company.

I agree on behalf of the Nicol Mill.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
For Soonderdas S. & W. Mills Co., Limited.

For Narayen Cotton Mill; Shantaram Narayen & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

People of India, will probably; matter referred to Directors.
F. N. L.

We agree on behalf of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.
E. MOSES.
B. R. MODY,
Agents.

As owners of the Alexandra Mill we will close it for one day more in a month than we do at present until such time as we can see the necessity of doing so.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

We agree to close our Colaba branch though not the Tardeo Mill for reasons stated at the Meeting.
J. N. PETIT & Co.

We will close our Mills as per resolution passed at the General Meeting.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
For The Hindoostan Mill.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
"The Western India:"
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary,
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

We reserve to ourselves the right of doing what we think best for our own interests—and do not bind ourselves to any one course.
B. & A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Coorla S. & W. Co.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Bombay, 27th August 1885.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to the Circular sent by you to the Committee Members accompanying Mr. Tapidas Vurzdass' letter in respect of closing the Mills both on Sundays and Holidays, I beg you will call an early meeting of the Committee asked for by the members on your circular, on an early day, to decide on the close days next month.

If we close both on Sundays and Holidays the number of days the mill shall not work will be as follows:—

Tuesday September	1.....Goculashtmi.
Sunday	6
Saturday	12.....Guneshchuturthi.
Sunday	13
Wednesday	16.....Gunpati (a few hours).
Friday	18.....Parsee New Year.
Sunday	20
Sunday	27

Excluding Friday 18th, Parsee holiday, under present arrangements the mills ought to close 6 full days, and a few hours on Wednesday the 16th, it is not beneficial to the industry and the question ought to be considered at once.

I request therefore that you will be good enough to call a Committee Meeting at least before Sunday 6th September next.

Yours faithfully,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

No. 135 of 1884-85.

SECRETARIATE,
Bombay, 7th March 1884.

To

J. NUGENT, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Factories in the city of Bombay in which under 100 hands are employed, and which do not come within the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

2*nd*. From the 4th of October to the present time I have visited 42 of these smaller works and have reason to believe although there are no reliable Statistics to guide me, that in the city of Bombay there are over 70 Factories turned by steam power, not affected by the present Act.

3*rd*. The industries carried on in these mills are Flour grinding, Bone crushing, Wool and Cotton cleaning, Cotton Spinning and Pressing, Engineering, Wood-turning and the manufacture of Iron, Brass, Ice, Ropes, Papers, Surgical instruments, Leather, Soda Water and Acids.

4th. The condition of these work-shops convinces me of the immediate necessity of proper and regular inspection for I do not find in any the faintest attempt at fencing, and in nearly all dangerous moving power, mill gearing and machinery.

5*th*. Numerous accidents, which are seldom made public, must of necessity occur in these places, where no provisions is made to protect the hands, and the authorities cannot, I am convinced, be at all aware of the risks these people have to run in following their daily employment.

6*th*. This, however, is not the greatest evil they have to put up with, for in the textile, bone-crushing and flour mills ventilation and efficient means for carrying off the dust and gases arising from the various processes of manufacture, are conspicuous by their absence. I have passed through rooms so full of dust that I found it impossible to distinguish objects a few yards ahead and this dust of such a vitiated nature, that serious injury must ensue to the poor creatures who are obliged to breathe it, the live-long day. In two wool-cleaning Factories off the Duncan Road part of the premises in each was given up to corn-grinding and the suffocating dust coming from the wool in process, is carried in clouds into the flour-department, through large open doorways in the walls, with a result I will leave the authorities to imagine.

7*th*. Experience in England proves that workers in wool, especially those who have to deal with fleeces which have been carelessly prepared and from which the skin and flesh of the animal has not been carefully removed, brings on a complaint called wool sorters disease and knowing this to be a fact, is it not probable that the seed of this infection may be transmitted through the flour in question, and if so, how wide-spread much be the injury dealt by these manufacturers?

8*th*. Any closet accommodation in the majority of these smaller works I could not find a trace of and the smell in one or two arising from defective drainage was over-powering.

9*th*. If the Government shall deem it wise to take some measures to mitigate these evils to which I have called attention and should appoint a systematic inspection I should

strongly advise that power be given to the Inspector to summon the Health Officer, when he deems the public health in danger from any nuisances he may discover in his round of visits.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) JAMES JONES,
Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

Small works turned by Steam Power not affected by the present Act 1881 by reason of their not employing so many as 100 hands.

Name of Factory or Workshop.	Locality.	Horse Power.	Number of hands.
1. Pestonjee Rustomjee Wool Combing Mill	Old Butcher Street		
2. The Acbar Press Company	Carnac Bunder	10	
3. The Ice Company	Mody Bay or Khuduck Bunder.		
4. The Electric Light Company			
5. Pestonjeee Khurshedjee Mehta and Company's Wool Cleaning Factory	Oomercary Shiwri Road		
6. The Napier Foundry			
7. The Apollo Press Company	Colaba		
8. Pestonjee Nusservanjee Patent Slip	Mazagon		
9. Press Company	Mazagon		
10. Port Trust	Mazagon		
11. The Bombay Press Company			3 presses employing 40 or 35 hands each.
12. L. M. Fernandez Foundry	80, Duncan Road	4	
13. The Mercantile Manufacturing Company, cotton cleaning	52, Chimia Butcher Street		21
14. Rustomjee Framjee Cotton Cleaning Factory	80, Duncan Road		20
15. Aftab Hind Steam Mill Flour	66, Duncan Road		13
16. Framjee Byramjee Corn and Wool cleaning Mill	34, Tank Street		
17. Heerji Ruttonse Flour		10	15
18. Perseverance Foundry	63, Duncan Road	7	22
19. Kera Lalji Flour	86, Duncan Road	7	5
20. Merwanji Dhunjeebhoy (Flour)	84, Duncan Road	10	6
21. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Flour	56, Duncan Road	20	10
22. Nowrojee Manockjee Sett Wool Cleaning	57, Duncan Road	16	7
23. Sorabji Jamsetjee (Flour)	Oomercary Street	10	4
24. Merwanji Mowji & Co. (Flour)	Duncan Road	10	8
25. Pestonjee Rustomjee Wool	Chimia Butcher Street	10	6
26. Rehmonjee Khanbhoy & Son's Mechanic	123, Parel Road	4	20
27. Ebrahimbhoy Allarukhia Company's Flour Mill	Jail Road	32	40
28. Rahimtoola Veerjee Flour	Jail Road	30	20
29. Shepherd and Co., Engineers	Frere Road	8	30
30. Heptoola Shaikadum & Co. Paper	Girgaum	24	62
31. Western India Flour Mill Company	Grant Road	20	64
32. Ramcrushna Manickji Brothers, Brass Founders	Falkland Road	6	30
33. Bapty Brother's Flour Mill	Falkland Road	45	85
34. Edmund Eyre's Surgical Instruments	Belasis Road, Byculla	5	30
35. Treacher & Company's Soda Water Factory	Byculla	4	15
36. Muncherji Dorabji Saw	Mazagon	16	8
37. Esmail Piradmia	(Bone Crushing) Byculla Flats	6	14
38. Syed Wosman Company's Mortar Grinding	Byculla Flats	10	40
39. Heptoola Shaik Adum & Co. (Rope Walk)	D'Llisle Road (Two)	8-8	55
40. Hudson & Co, Acid Works and Bone Crushing Mill	Chinchpoogly	10	20
41. Bombay Gas Works	Chinchpoogly (2 Engines)	8-8	42
42. Framji Byramji Wool Cleaning			

No. 1766.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1884.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, No. 560, dated 25th April 1884:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1016, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a report by the Inspector of Factories, Bombay, on the state of the

factories in the Presidency Town which by reason of the number of persons employed in them being less than 100 do not come under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

"2. With the object of bringing this class of factories under proper supervision and control, His Excellency the Governor in Council urges that the question of amending the Act be again taken into consideration or, if this course be found impracticale, that sanction be accorded to the introduction into the Bombay Legislative Council of a Bill extending and modifying the provisions of the present law, on the lines of the proposals submitted with the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2705, dated the 19th July 1882, or in such other manner as may be found necessary and desirable.

"3. In reply I am to explain that on receipt of the proposals submitted in July 1882 by the Government of Bombay, based on Mr. Meade-King's reports, Local Governments and Administrations were consulted as to the expediency of amending the Act. The replies received were for the most part decidedly opposed to any further legislation on the subject at the present time. The Governor General in Council, while sympathising warmly with the objects which the Bombay Government had in view, decided on a careful consideration of the arguments for and against an immediate amendment of the law not to introduce a general measure at the present time—a decision which was duly communicated to your Government in this office letter No. 1249, dated the 11th September 1883.

"4. With regard to the proposal now made to introduce into the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill to bring the smaller local factories under regulation, I am to observe that such a course is not free from objection inasmuch as, if factory legislation is not of a general character, it lays the Government open to the charge of unfairly handicapping local industries in favour of those of other provinces to which special legislation is not extended.

"5. If however His Excellency the Governor in Council still deems the introduction of a local measure to be essential in the interests of the work-people employed in the factories of the City of Bombay, I am directed to request that the Government of India may be furnished with a draft of the Bill before its introduction into Council in order that they may judge whether such legislation as is proposed is within the powers of the local legislature."

RESOLUTION.—In their letter No. 1016, dated March 27th last, this Government in forwarding to the Government of India a report by Mr. Jones, the Inspector of Factories, again urged on the Supreme Government the expediency of an amendment of the existing law, and suggested that if the Government of India were unwilling to legislate on the subject this Government might be permitted to introduce in the local Legislative Council a Bill to deal with the matter, extending in such manner as may be found necessary and expedient, on the lines of the proposals submitted with this Government's letter No. 2705, dated July 19th, 1882, the provisions of the Indian Factories Act which has been found in the Bombay Presidency to be gravely and palpably inadequate. In reply the Government of India whilst pointing out certain objections which in their opinion existed to special local legislation have not definitely negatived the proposal but have asked that if special legislation for this Presidency is deemed necessary the draft of the proposed Bill may be sent to them in the first instance for consideration.

2. The Governor in Council must adhere to the opinion already expressed by him and communicated on more than one occasion to the Government of India that the provisions of the existing Indian Factories Act are insufficient for the due protection of the operatives, notably the children, employed in the factories, and that the restriction which exempts from the operation of the Act all factories in which less than one hundred persons are employed mars the utility of the measure by removing from its scope the class of factories which stands most in need of careful supervision and of improvement in the arrangements concerning sanitation, machinery, and other matters, and should be removed by further legislation.

3. The Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that more should be done for the protection of women and children employed in factories on the principle of the British Factory Acts, and for that of all operatives from faulty sanitary arrangements in crowded factories, dangerous machinery, &c. The Governor in Council does not advocate any extreme measures or the adoption even of all the steps which have been taken in England with the now complete acquiescence alike of the employers and of the work-people. The recommendations of this Government have been and are much more limited. With regard to tex-

tile factories and other factories where children are employed the Governor in Council considers that Mr. Meade-King's suggestions should be adopted as far as practicable, whilst as concerns other factories which are not now treated as such for the purposes of the Act he is of opinion that moderate and reasonable provisions for the health and safety of the persons employed in them should be enacted and enforced.

4. Before, however, arriving at any final conclusions as to the provisions of the draft Bill to be prepared the Governor in Council deems it advisable that the whole subject should be carefully considered in all its bearings by a thoroughly representative committee which after hearing the evidence of the Inspector of Factories and any other witnesses whom it may think fit to examine could submit to Government a report on the question.

5. The Collector of Bombay should therefore be desired to consult the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association and to ascertain from those gentlemen what members not exceeding three or four in all would satisfactorily represent on the proposed committee the industries concerned, viz., the textile factories in respect of the administration of which further legislative regulations and restrictions may be imposed by new legislation, and the factories employing less than 100 work-people which the present Act does not affect but in regard to which a provision of law authorizing regulations concerning sanitation, machinery, and other matters may be found expedient. On receipt of the reply of the Collector orders regarding the formation of the committee will be issued.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Legislative Department of the Secretariat.

To

J. NUGENT, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

SIR,

We the undersigned Commissioners appointed by Government Resolution No. 1766, dated 23rd May 1884, to report on the advisability of extending Mr. Meade King's suggestions to textile and other factories, and to consider the whole subject in all its bearings after hearing the evidence of the Inspector of Factories and other witnesses whom we might think fit to examine, have the honour to report as follows.

With the object of making the Commission a thoroughly representative one, the Collector of Bombay was directed to consult the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association, and to ascertain from those gentlemen what members, not exceeding three or four in all, would satisfactorily represent on the proposed Committee the industries concerned, *viz.*, the textile factories in respect of the administration of which further legislative regulations and restrictions might be imposed by new legislation.

The result of such consultation was that Government in their Resolution No. 2105, dated, 18th June, on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed Mr. G. Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., and Mr. J. L. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. and on that of the Mill Owners' Association, appointed Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee to be members of the Committee, nominating at the same time Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Dr. Thomas Blaney, and Khan Bahádur Muncherjee

C. Murzban likewise members, and the Collector of Bombay President, with a casting vote. Shortly after the commencement of the inquiry, Mr. Symons, owing to press of work, resigned office, and Mr. Gordon, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed by Government Resolution No. 2770, dated 5th August 1884, in his place. We have to regret the death of the latter gentleman only a few weeks before the submission of this report.

Government by their Resolution No. 3183, dated 3rd September 1884, directed a Medical Committee, consisting of—

Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon,
„ „ W. Gray,
„ „ G. Waters,
Mr. N. H. Chokshi, L.M. & S.,

to investigate the subject of the general health and physical condition of mill-operatives as compared with other labourers in the City of Bombay, and lay the result of their investigation before our Committee; and further, in Resolution No. 3788, dated 16th October, authorized the Sanitary Commissioner to examine the sanitary condition of the mills, factories, and workshops, and give evidence before us.

We held twenty-seven meetings and examined twenty witnesses on the subject of the larger and fourteen on that of the smaller factories. We also personally inspected some of the mills and minor factories or workshops, and have made notes on the points that struck us. By Government letter No. 2685, dated 30th July 1884, we likewise were directed to make inquiries as to the advisability of extending the provisions of the Boiler Act (Bombay V. of 1873) to boilers of 10 and less horse-power, and on this subject we have forwarded a separate report.

At one of our first meetings it was decided that each member of the Commission should prepare the questions he wished to put witnesses, and the questions so prepared were handed to the Secretary, Mr. Jones, who embodied them in a general list. It was further resolved that any witness whose evidence was considered necessary by a member should be summoned and examined. With the exception of eight all those called were named by Mr. Jones. We are indebted to Mr. K. N. Servai, formerly Factory Inspector, for having also produced some very important witnesses on the subject of minor factories in Khandesh.

The following is a list of the witnesses, and, from their occupations and professions, it will be seen that they could not but have a practical and intimate knowledge of the subject regarding which they were invited to give evidence :—

Witnesses on the subject of the Mills and large Factories.

I.—Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee, Manager, Colába Mill.
II.—Mr. John Edwards, Manager, Mahálakshmi Mill.
III.—Mr. Jones, Government Inspector of Factories.
IV.—Mr. Kharsedjee N. Servai, License-tax Officer.
V.—Mr. J. H. Dunkerly, Manager, Empress Mill.
VI.—Mr. J. T. Barett, Manager, Sevlál Motilal Mill.
VII.—Mr. J. Hammett, Manager, New Great Eastern Mill.
VII.—Mr. N. N. Wádia, Manger, Manockjee Petit, Dinshaw Petit and Victoria Mill.
IX.—Mr. S. Parkington, Weaving Master of Morárjee Gokaldás Mill.
X.—Mr. Jehánghir H. Modi, Agent of National Mill and Southern India Mill, Madras.
XI.—Mr. Raghoo Bhicajee, Mule Jobber in Empress Mill.
XII.—Mr. Genoo Babjee, Mule Jobber in Alexandra Mill.
XIII.—Mr. Narayan Surkojee, Head Jobber in Anglo-India Mill.
XIV.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, owner of the mills—(1) Manockjee Petit; (2) Dinshaw Petit; (3) Framjee Petit; (4) Mázgaon; (5) Victoria; (6) Gordon, and Director of several other Companies.

XV.—Mr. Narayan Meghajee Lokhande, Editor of the *Din Bandhu* Newspaper.

XVI.—Mr. Karsandás Valabdás, Agent for the Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company and Jivráj Bálu Spinning & Weaving Company.

XVII.—Mr. Gokaldás Jagmohandás, Agent of Ripon Manufacturing Company.

XVIII.—Sakoo, Female, Overseer of Reeling Department Colába Mill.

XIX.—Maya, Girl, Throstle Department, Colába Mill.

XX.—Akoo, Reeler Colába Mill.

The statement of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, C.S.I., Proprietor of the Bechardás Spinning Mill, Ahmedabad, was taken, recorded, and forwarded by Mr. Reid, District Magistrate and Collector, Ahmedabad.

Witnesses on the subject of the smaller Factories.

I.—Mr. Jamshedjee Hormasjee, Manager of the Framji Byrámji Flour Mill, Tank Street.

II.—Mr. Nowrojee N. Bhedwar, Partner, Corn-grinding and Wool-cleaning Factory, Duncan Road.

III.—Mr. Rustomjee F. Wádia, Manager of Pachora Press and Ginning Factory, Khándesh.

IV.—Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Engineer Superintendent of Sassoon Reformatory.

V.—Mr. Rahimtulla Virji, Proprietor of Mahomedan and Bhuj Flour Mill.

VI.—Mr. John C. Stuart, Proprietor of Bone-crushing Mill, Frere Bandar.

VII.—Mr. W. Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers.

VIII.—Mr. J Jones, Government Inspector of Factories.

IX.—Mr. T. Anderson, Machinery Inspector, Dockyard.

X.—Mr. T. Drewet., Consulting Engineer.

XI.—Mr. Soorjee Hemráj, Manager of thePachora Ginning and Press Company.

XII.—Mr. Hormasjee Kursedji, Manager of Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Press, Kháng am.

XIII—Tánu Bápu, Overseer to Contractor, Kháng am Press.

XIV.—Mr. Kharsedji N. Servai, License-tax Officer, formerly Inspector of Factories.

When making our proposals we deem it advisable to follow the order of the sections in the present Factory Act, XV. 1881, as Mr. Meade King has done; and under each section, after having compared the law in force in India with that in England, and noted the suggestions made by Mr. Meade King, who was deputed by the Secretary of State at the request of the Bombay Government to report on the working of the Factory Act, we will state our own views. A few important points not falling under any particular section of the Act first call for remark however.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

From the point of view of the owner of factories we would strongly urge, if the law is to be amended, the necessity for assimilating it throughout India. To further enforce restrictions on production in the great centre of cotton industry,—Bombay will, as pointed out by the Government of India, handicap her trade and subject it to most unfair competition. The effect of special legislation for the Bombay Presidency would not only be anomalous but invidious, operating as a measure of protective exemption to the trade of the other Presidencies, and giving rise to jealousy and dissatisfaction. We therefore trust that the moderate changes we suggesst will be made generally applicable to India, as we have not made them without adequate and strong reasons, as we believe that the progress of manufacture will not be impeded by them, and, as we believe they will prove conducive in the end to the welfare of both employers and employed.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

The total absence of all sanitary provisions in the Indian Factory Act has been much commented on by Mr. Meade King, and we consider some provisions on the subject urgently

called for, seeing the long hours and the sultry weather during which operatives in this country have to work. We believe that the condition of the mill or factory in which poor people have to work has a marked and decided influence on their character, and in this connection we cannot do better than quote Mr. Bowling, Inspector of Factories, Birmingham, in his report for 1883:—

"Two-thirds of the waking life of working man are spent in the factory or work-shop; and it is not easy to exaggerate the influence, for good or evil, that the conditions under which he exercises his handicraft exert over his private life. I have always remarked that the condition of the factory is reflected in the condition of the work-people. When the one is well ordered, healthy, and cheerful, the people are the same; when the one is neglected by the master, dirty, and ill-arranged, there the people are almost sure to be morally and socially inferior, and carry the influence of the factory into their homes.

"This influence should never be forgotten in dealing with the question of the social improvement of the masses and of the houses in which they dwell. Mere attention to sanitary matters and the regulations of the Factory Act will not suffice; there is a large force for good untouched by these—a force which can do much to soften the harshness of daily toil and bring somewhat of beauty even to the work-shop—the force of a far-seeing charity and sympathy among men."

We are glad to see that the Sanitary Commissioner, in his exhaustive and able report, states that the condition of the mills was generally far from being as bad as he had been led to expect, but he nevertheless is of opinion that some better arrangements are required for ventilation, latrine accommodation, &c., in many mills and factories. Mr. Meade King suggested the insertion of the following section in the Act:—

"Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried therein that may be injurious to health.

"Where it appears to an Inspector under this Act that there is a contravention of this section, he may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for perventing or carrying off such vapours, dust, or other impurities to be provided within a reasonable time and, if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the occupier of the factory shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200."

The Sanitary provisions of the English Factory Act are contained in its sections 3 and 4:—

"*Seetion 3.*—A factory and a work-shop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

"A factory or work-shop shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

"A factory or work-shop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

"*Section 4.*—Where it appears to an Inspector under this Act that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, water-supply, nuisance or other matter in a factory or workshop in punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health but not under this Act, that Inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the Sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice and take such action thereon as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

"An Inspector under this Act may for the purposes of this section take with him into a factory or a workshop a Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer of the Sanitary authority."

We recommend legislation on these lines in preference to the sections proposed by Mr. Meade King, as they provide for the calling in of a Medical or Sanitary authority instead of leaving sanitary questions to the sole and arbitrary decision of the Factory Inspector.

We approve of the suggesstion that mills should be limewashed at least every fourteen months; the Sanitary Commissioner (paras, 11 and 38) says not less than every twelve months: and we would add that oil-painting should be done every seven years as in England. Section 33 of the English Factory Act, with the substitution of "Governor in Council" for "Secretary of State" would probably meet the case. Many of the proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner—as regards, 1*st*, existing mills, and 2*nd*, those hereafter to be erected—are worthy of adoption. The preparation of standard plans by a Committee recommended by him meets with our approval, but we consider these matters should be dealt with by rules

passed under Section 18 and not embodied in the Act itself. A section similar to 36 in the English Act for ventilation by fan should be enacted however:—

"*Section 36.*—If in a factory or workshop where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appear to the Inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the Inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation to be provided within a resonable time, and if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act."

HOURS OF WORK.

Male adults have always been considered to be outside the principle of protection afforded by factory law. They are supposed to be able to take care of themselves; and experience has clearly shown in England that they have done so and managed to diminish their hours of work more effectually than any Act of Parliament could have done, and the result is that in those industries in which men form the majority of hands employed instances of overwork are unknown. Men may be worked overtime, night time, and even on Sundays so far as the English Factory law is concerned, but, in practice, shortening the hours of the protected classes (children, young persons, and women) has just as effectually compelled the shortening of the hours of work of the men as if the latter had been directly dealt with. No doubt this is partly due to the fact that one work in connection with a trade can rarely be carried on independently of some other in which the assistance of children, young persons or women is needed. It is also generally recognized that the Factory Acts in England would never have been so successful or so useful as they have been if their operation had been strictly limited in practice to the labour of the weaker protected classes. We do not, therefore, recommend any legislative interference with the labour of adult males.

The protected classes in England, or those whose labour has been regulated by the Factory Acts, are:—

I.—Children between 10 and 14 years.
II.—Young persons between 14 and 18 years.
III.—Women 18 years and upward.

To enforce the law against overwork it was found absolutely necessary not merely to fix a maximum period of labour in the day, but also maximum limits within which such period might be taken. The absence of such a provision rendered the Factory Act of 1848 in England unworkable; consequently the present English Factory Act prescribes that the labour of the above protected classes in textile factories must be taken within 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or within 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. Within these hours children or half-timers must be worked either in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days, attending school once a day under the former system, and twice a day under the latter when not employed. Young persons and women must be allowed two hours for meals, and cannot be worked continuously for a spell exceeding four hours and a half without, at least, half an hour for a meal. On Saturday they are prohibited from working more than six hours, and on Sunday their employment is forbidden. No express provision exists in the law prescribing in so many words the number of hours that may be worked in a day or in a week. The limitation is the result of the provision laying down that the labour of protected persons may be taken within certain hours, and within these hours a certain time must be allowed for rest and refreshment. According to the English law, therefore, women and young persons cannot be worked more than 56 hours in the week.

In the Indian Factory Act we are astonished to find that the maximum limits within which regulated labour is to be taken are not prescribed; and we further note that there is no mention of women and young persons whatever. Children only between 7 and 12 years of age are protected, and that most inefficiently. The result of these omissions is that women can be worked as long as men, or from sunrise to sunset—that is $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, or $80\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week, in the cold weather, and 14 hours a day, or 98 hours a week, in the hot weather, and if artificial light is used, they may be worked day and night for days consecutively; and that such excessive

labour is exacted in the small ginning and press factories of Khandesh is distinctly proved by the evidence before us.

We must add, however, to the credit of the Cotton Mills in Bombay that, although we found in some cases low-caste women working on machinery as long as men, the almost invariable rule is to treat women with leniency and consideration, and to give them light hand work such as reeling and winding, which admits of their coming later and leaving earlier than the men.

It is a curious fact that while in Lancashire of 423,000 employed in the cotton factories, 253,000 are females, 138,000 are males, and the rest children; in the Bombay Presidency, of 49,928 operatives in textile factories, 38,159 are adult males, 10,794 are females, and 975 are children. Mr. Jones, the Inspector, believes that in time employers will avail themselves more of women's labour in India, but on this point we had not sufficient evidence before us to arrive at a definite conclusion. We are strongly of opinion that some restrictions are necessary on the labour of women, more especially when employed on machinery driven by steam. Here continuous attention and assiduity is called for, and the work must be done like clockwork. The monotonous and unremitting character of the labour with the necessity for close application to rapidly moving machinery has been found to tell on the constitutions of women in England, whereas in hand labour where no steam power is employed the pressure is not nearly so great. We cannot overlook the facts, either that in England the death-rate is higher amongst women employed in textile factories on machinery than amongst female operatives otherwise employed, and the higher mortality amongst the children in factory towns is ascribed to the conditions under which their mothers labour. As recommended by Mr. Meade King women and children should not be allowed to work before 6 A.M. or after 6 P.M. and in that period they should have an hour's interval for food and rest—either a full hour in the middle of the day, or two half hours with a convenient spell of work between them.

It is worth noting why no mention is made of young persons in the present Act. The first Bill introduced into Council contained tho following interpretation clauses :—

"'Child' means a child under the age of twelve."

"'Young person' means a person between the ages of twelve and sixteen years."

And Section 6 ran—

"No child shall be employed more than six and no young person more than eight hours in any factory in any one day."

The Honourable Mr. Colvin, in his speech in the Council assembled for making Laws and Regulations on Friday, 11th March 1881, explained why a change was made before the Bill became law :—"He now came to section 7 of the Bill. It would seem that the Committee had abolished the distinction which had existed in the Bill as originally introduced between 'children' and 'young persons'—and that the time for the employment of young children had been extended from six to nine hours. He would briefly explain the reasons for these changes. The Bill in its original shape had allowed young persons to be employed for eight hours and children for only six, the last-mentioned provision being in accordance with the English law. On closer examination, however, there appeared to be good reasons for extending the time of employment of children in this country. In the first place it was beyond question that factory labour in India was not so severe or continuous as at home. Then at home a child who worked in a mill for six hours was obliged by law also to attend school for three hours of the day, and he was therefore employed, in one shape or the other, for nine out of the twenty-four. In this country, supposing that children were not employed for more than six hours, it could hardly be expected in the existing state of education that they would attend any school, because a great many of them would have no school within reach which they could attend, and because if they had, it was extremely improbable that their parents would send them to it. If they were not allowed to remain in the factory they would either be turned out to absolute idleness or to seek for manual labour elsewhere. A further consideration, and one entitled to much weight, was that if the labour of children were limited to six hours great facilities would be given for evading the law. Mills in this country never worked for less than twelve or fourteen hours, and it would be im-

possible to prevent a child who had worked six hours in one factory from going to work six hours in another. He said that it was impossible to prevent this because any elaborate system of registration and inspection by which a check might be put upon it would lead to worse evils than the evasion of the law itself. These were the grounds on which the hours for the labour of children had been extended: and the majority of the Committee thought that nine hours was not too great an extension, provided that one hour's interval was allowed during that time for food and rest. This extension having been determined on, there was no longer any object in maintaining a distinction between young persons and children."

It seems the threefold consideration that children or half-timers in England worked six hours and attended school three hours daily, that their work in India was of a lighter description than in English factories, and lastly that there was a probability of their working six hours in one factory and six in another on the same day, unless attendance at a school was exacted or the term of labour was extended, led to its being finally decided that children were to be worked nine hours. The question thus settled the retention of a distinction between young persons and children became unnecessary.

It must be admitted that under the arrangement children fared but badly. The time of their employment was increased by an hour beyond the maximum contemplated by the Bill for young persons between 12 and 16 years of age, while no counterbalancing advantage was granted in the way of raising the age for first admission to employment or for postponing that for full employment as an adult.

None of the witnesses before us were in favour of making a third protected class of young persons, while a large majority were in favour of increasing the age for first employment from 7 to 8 or even 9, and some advocated the prohibition of employment as an adult before 13. Mr. Meade King strongly recommended that no child should be employed under 8, and that 13 was quite young enough for a child to commence full-time work in an Indian factory.

We observe that the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, in their memorial to the Under Secretary to Government, dated 6th September 1880, on the subject of the Factory Bill, stated that—

"If the age to which the Act is made applicable is reduced to 10 years, much of the injury which the introduction of the measure will do to the cotton manufacture of this Presidency will be avoided. The Association would further represent the importance of gradually introducing any such important change in the relations of the working classes, even if it were without doubt necessary to make the limit of age 12 years. Your memorialists suggest that the interests of the factories, and of the children themselves, would be best conserved by beginning at a comparatively low age and afterwards increasing it. By this means the change would be gradual, and the necessary inconvenience to all classes from an abrupt and vital change would be avoided. The Association believe that nothing would justify so high a limit as 14 years, but should the age of 12 years be fixed on as the ultimate proper limit, the Association suggest that it be placed at 10, leaving it to the future to increase it as necessity is shown. The change, if then made, would be a more gradual one and less injurious to the interests of this new industry. They further suggest that a clause, as recommended by the Chamber, be introduced into the Bill providing that the certifying surgeon should periodically visit each mill and certify, free of charge, on the register to be kept by the mill, that all the children are physically fit for the work."

It thus appears that the necessity for increasing the age was foreseen and calculated upon from the first.

We find that one of the principal objects of the English Factory Acts has been to gradually increase the age for first employment of children. Thus before 1874 the prescribed age was 8, till the Act of that year raised the age to 10 for textile factories. Before the important Commission, which sat in 1875 and of which His Excellency Sir James Fergusson was President, the evidence and argument in favour of assimilating the age and increasing it to 10 in all factories and workshops was stated to have been "overwhelming," and the result was that in the Factory Act of 1878 the statutory limit fixed for all trades was 10, at which it now stands.

Seeing the higher temperature in the mills of this country, the weaker physical development of natives of India, the small practical value of the labour of a child, and the recommendation

made by the medical committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 3183, dated 3rd September 1884, that the age should be increased to 10, we consider that no child should be employed before 9 and that adult labour should not be exacted until 14 instead of at 12 as now. We recommend 9 in preference to 10 suggested by the Medical Committee as we think that changes in this direction should be gradual so as to avoid the possible hardships entailed by throwing a number of children out of employment.

Between 5 and 15 is the school age; and if in this decade nothing is learnt in reading writing, and arithmetic, the chances are strongly against anything being learnt subsequently. We would be glad to see, therefore, an earlier admission to first employment, say at 8, and earlier transition to adult employment, say at 13, permitted on condition that a child produced a certificate from an Educational officer that it had psssed a suitable and easy standard or put in a certain number of attendances at school. A similar system has been attended with success in England; and we would strongly urge in the interests of the employers and the employed, as well as in those of trade at large, that some scheme be drawn up through the Educational Department with a view to educating Indian child-operatives in the way above indicated.

If the age of children be raised in the manner suggested by us, we do not see our way to recommending the creation of the third class of protected labourers, *i.e.* young persons under 16 years of age, suggested by Mr. Meade King. Sufficient difficulties are now experienced in determining the age of children without adding further complications. Birth registers and certificates are not to be had as guides in India, and the dental development cannot be relied on with certainty.

Until school accommodation is supplied and general arrangements can be made for educating working children and obliging them to attend a school for a portion of the working day, or on alternate days, we concur with Mr. Meade King in thinking that the only way to enforce the statutory limitation of 9 hours for child's labour not being exceeded is to fix a period of employment for such. It is quite evident that on visiting a mill, say at 6 o'clock in the evening, it would be impossible for an Inspector to say with certainty whether a child, then working, had been employed only the prescribed 9 hours in the 12 or 13 hours that the mill had been running. If the law has hitherto been obeyed, such is ascribable more to willingness on the part of the owners and managers than to the effect of supervision. We may, however, conscientiously say that we fear many children are worked full-time. We recommend, therefore, that children's labour should be taken within the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., with an hour's interval for meals and rest, to be taken when the women have their relaxation.

DAYS OF REST—SUNDAYS.

There is no point on which opinions have been more nearly unanimous than in regard to the necessity for one day's rest a week or four days in the month. The Factory Commission which sat in 1875 made a strong recommendation on the subject, and a large majority of the witnesses then examined urged the matter. Section 8 of the present Act allows children not less than four days' holidays in the month, but they form such a very small proportion of the hands employed that adults have not been affected by, nor have they derived any indirect benefit from, the law. We now advocate the extension of the law to women (the Medical Committee would, we observe, still further extent it to men). The four days should be made statutory by Government notification under the Act, and they should be Sundays whenever possible,—banks, offices, and docks being closed on that day. Most of the witnesses gave it as their opinion that Sunday would be the most convenient day, and we believe that it is the one invariably selected by the mill-owners under Section 8 for the children's holiday. We learn, also, that on the Bengal side mills and other factories close on Sundays, and in Bombay the large G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway woskshops, employing between 6,000 and 7,000 hands, certainly do so. On the occurrence of important Native holidays, like the Diwali or Holi, in the month, preference should be given to them for rest, work being done on the following or preceding Sunday.

On an average only 15 holidays are given throughtout the year in Indian factories, while in England besides 10 holidays there are 52 Sundays and 52 half-Saturdays making, a total of 88

days altogether. The difference is striking. A feeling in favour of the proposed four days' rest was manifested by all the work-people, and in the memorial signed by 5,500 operatives and presented to the Committee this concession to all hands, male and female, is prayed for.

We recommend that Government should determine on and notify the days after consulting the Mill Owners' Association, to avoid all chances of inconveniencing trade.

CERTIFICATE OF AGE AND FITNESS.

We approve of Mr. Meade King's suggestion, that all children should be examined by certifying surgeons previous to employment in factories, and that they should be certified as to their physical fitness as well as their age, also that certifying surgeons' certificates on these points should be made compulsory, and not left dependent on the possible order of an Inspector, or the request of any person employed or about to be employed. Some children, from weakly constitutions and inferior nourishment, may be incapacitated from working in a mill where the process of manufacture causes a high artificial temperature and dust and gases injurious to health. The fee for the certificate should be low and be paid by the child, or rather parent, and become their property. No further certificate should be necessary during the child's subsequent career.

OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Meade King wished some provision in the Act similar to that contained in Section 68 of the English Factory Act of 1878 for the prevention or punishment of obstruction to the Inspector.

The clause in the English Act runs—

"Where an Inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this Act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds; and when as Inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five, or where the offence is committed at nights twenty, pounds, and where the Inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop within the meaning of section sixteen* of this Act, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one, or when the offence is committed at night, five pounds."

*Domestic workshop.

Those witnesses who appeared before the Commission were unanimously in favour of obstruction being made punishable; and we fully concur in thinking so, although we anticipate that the occasion for the enforcement of such a provision will rarely, if ever, occur. The reference to domestic workshops will, of course, have to be omitted, as it can hardly be contemplated restricting by legislation as in England labour in domestic workshops. To such a course we are certainly opposed.

REGISTERS.

All the witnesses examined on the point express themselves in favour of amending of the law by making occupiers produce registers as well as keep them. The addition is a very minor one and has our approval.

WAGES.

We cannot see our way towards recommending any interference by legislation on the subject of wages. The result of legislation in this direction has hitherto not proved encouraging, and we fear it might prove futile, if not even mischievous, in the present instance. It will be seen, however, that the work-people in their memorial presented to the Committee lay stress on "the payment of wages being made not later than the 15th of the month following that for which they have been earned."

PUBLICITY TO BE GIVEN TO THE LAW AND RULES UNDER IT.

We have another recommendation to make, to which we attach much importance, as we think it will materially assist the Inspector in the enforcement of the law: and it must be

acknowledged that without the concurrent assistance of the operatives his task would be a next to impossible one. The outlines of the factory law, and the rules issued under it, should be clearly and succiently drawn up in the vernacular (Gujrati and Marathi) and in English, and posted in conspicuous places, such as police and post offices. The place and time, were and when, the Inspector can take complaints of overwork or other abuses should be made widely known, and every factory should have posted up in a conspicuous place within it the hours for commencing and leaving off work and the hours and days of rest for the protected classes.

EXEMPTIONS AND RELAXATION OF LAW.

Our inquiry has been necessarily limited, it being impossible in the time at our disposal to go deeply into all the details and circumstances of different industries. These circumstances are so various and complex that we are of opinion that possibly in some instances relaxation of the law will be required. We consider, therefore, that Government should reserve its right by law to extend relaxations on good and sufficient reasons being shown. These relaxations should however, we are strongly of opinion be sparingly granted, and if granted to one establishment, should be conceded to all those of the same trade. We have added a draft section (18 A) which meets our views on this subject.

COMMISSION OF MEDICAL MEN.

The Committee appointed under Government Resolution No. 3183, dated 3rd September 1884, to inquire into the health and physical condition of mill-operatives, as compared with that of other labourers in the City of Bombay, are very much of the nature Mr. Meade King recommended for nomination, and they have submitted a most valuable report, which we append.

The result of their inquiries tends to show that there has been no material special deterioration in the health or the condition of the mill-operatives. It must be remembered, however, that the industry is not one of very long standing in this country; and we note that the Medical Committee lay stress on the necessity for limiting working hours, for raising the limits of the age of children, as also for four days rest a month for both sexes and fixed hours of rest in the day.

We cordially approve of the committee's suggestions regarding the providing of openings for ventilation out of the control of the operatives and of mechanical arrangements for the removal of dust evolved in grinding.

MINOR FACTORIES, &c.

We now proceed to give shortly the change that we proposed in the present Act, our most important recommendation necessarily being with reference to clause 6 of Section 2 which if repealed will have the effect of bringing all factories employing less then one hundred hands undes supervision.

AMENDMENTS AND ALTERATIONS PROPOSED IN THE ACT.

Section 2.—The words—

"for not less than four months in the whole in any one year"

We consider should be deleted and should cease to form a part of the legal definition of a factory. We were much struck by the evidence given before us regarding overwork in the Khandesh (Pachora) Ginning and Press works. These establishments generally employ less than 100 hands, of whom more especially in the ginning works, the majority are women and some are children. They work, intermittingly or spasmodically, according to fluctuations in the market and on emergent orders for cotton from Bombay. Their usual working hours are from 4 or 5 A.M. to 7, 8 or 9 P.M., but when working at high pressure they work sometimes day and night for eight days consecutively until the hands are tired out and lose their health.

Mr. Rastamji Frámji Wádia gives a very painful description of these industries :—

"In ordinary seasons—that is when work is not very pressing—the engine starts between 4 and 5 A.M. and stops at 7, 8 or 9 P.M. without any stoppage during the day. The hands work continuously all these hours, and are relieved by one another for meals. In busy seasons—that is in March and April—the gins and presses sometimes work both night and day, and the same set of hands work both night and day, with half an hour's rest in the evening. The same set continue working day and night for about 8 days. When the hands have been working day and night for eight days, and it is impossible to go on longer, other sets of hands are procured from Bombay if they can be found. In this case the work is distributed between the old and new sets of workers, half working all night and half working all day. More women are employed in gins than in presses. Both the men and the women come to the factories at 3 A.M., as they have no idea of the time, and they wish to make sure that they are at the factory by the time it opens, *i.e.* 4 A.M. I have 40 gins in one of my factories at Pachora, and I have only 40 women attending these 40 gins: I have only eight spare women. I never allow these women off the gins. I am not alone in this respect: it is the general system. There is no change of hands except at meal times. The hands that work from 4 A.M. till 10 P.M. are paid from 3 to 4 annas per day. All the factories pay at this rate; sometimes we pay our hands 6 pie as a bonus. There is no other work in the district in which these poor women can get employment. These women come from Sátára and Khándesh and are of the Marátha class. We work these long hours from the 15th November till the 31st of May, but only about ten days in each month. Sometimes we work day and night for two months, but in this case we employ two sets of labourers. We employ no children. When the wages are so low for the adults there is no advantage in employing children. I certainly would recommend that legislation should be extended to these factories. I am personally largely interested in this matter, being a proprietor, secretary, and treasurer. I should like to have these ginning factories worked only 12 hours a day, as we could then charge Rs. 8 instead of Rs. 4, and, of course, we could pay our labourers better wages, but if the Government forced us to pay our labourers more wages without restricting our hours we would be obliged to charge the merchants higher rates. When we see that the hands are absolutely tired out, we are obliged to get others from Bombay. The hands who work these long hours do frequently die. Women are employed in this business.

"I do not consider that sufficient provision has been made in case of fire for the escape of the labourers. All these factories should be required to provide two gates and two staircases at a good distance from one another. This is not the case at present.

"I would recommend the extention of the Act to these smaller factories. I do not know all the provisions of the Act, so cannot speak of them all; but I can say positively that the Act should be applied so far as the guarding and fencing of the machinery, sanitation, and the limitation of the hours of work for women are concerned."

He is corroborated in every detail by the witnesses Mr. Drewet, Mr. Hormasji Kersaspji, and Tánu Bápu, from whose evidence we give extracts below; so we fear there is only too good reason for believing that this description is not over-colored.

Some industries, such as wool and cotton cleaning, are carried on in small factories in Bombay in this intermittent manner when there is a supply of material available sufficient to keep the machinery going. Their operations are conducted under the most adverse sanitary conditions, ventilation being wholly absent, while the air is loaded with animal matter in one case and with fluff in the other contaminating flour ground in the same room. The extension of the law to these manufactures we consider peremptorily required on grounds of health as also for the protection of the operatives from injury caused by unfenced machinery. We observe also that the Sanitary Commissioner in para. 27 of his report writes in strong terms of some of the processes highly injurious to health which he saw carried on in cotton presses in Bombay.

Clause (*b*) of Section 2 of the Act, exempting factories of less than one hundred hands, should be repealed. There seems scarcely any need to occupy much space in recapitulating the opinions on this point. One witness after another have added their testimony and have confirmed the original reports of Mr. Meade King (dated 7th July 1882) and of Mr. Jones (No. 135, dated 7th March 1884) on the subject.

After concluding the evidence on the large factories we took that regarding the minor ones to which the Act does not apply, and it will be found recorded in the proceedings of the

20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th meetings of our Commission. The names of the fourteen witnesses examined will be found above. Twelve of these witnesses, amongst whom are some proprietors, gave it as their opinion that the Act should be extended to minor factories. The remaining two dissent; but it is worth noting that these two gentlemen, Messrs. Jamsedji Hormasji and Nauroji Nasserwanji Bhedwar, are intimately connected with corngrinding and wool-cleaning factories, the one as manager and the other as partner. These establishments have been described in the severest terms, and are represented as most requiring legislation owing to the process of wool cleaning contaminating flour being ground in the same room. The Perseverance Flour-grinding and Wool-cleaning Factory, or Framji Byramji Flour Mill, of which Mr. Jamsedji Hormasji is the Manager, was twice visited by the Committee, several times by the Inspector Mr. Jones, by the Sanitary Commissioner (*vide* paragraph 22 of his report), and by Dr. Lyon, and all condemned in strong terms its sanitary condition. Much weight, we consider, cannot therefore be attached to the opinions of these two dissentients.

We personally visited several of these small establishments, and their unsanitary condition, their unfenced machinery, and their pressure from overwork, satisfied us that early steps were necessary for bringing them under supervision. The notes of our inspections will be found recorded in our proceedings. We also request reference to paragraphs 22, 23, 25, 26 and 41 of the report submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner and to paragraph 17 of that of the Medical Committee.

It was with respect, however, to the ginning and pressing establishments in Khándesh that the evidence struck us most. We have given an extract from it above, but to form an adequate idea of the state of things described, it is necessary to read the statements of—

Mr. Rastamji Frámji Wádia,
„ Thomas Drewet,
„ Soorji Hemráj,
„ Hormasji Kharsedji,
„ Tánu Bápu.

Mr. Rastamji Framji Wadia deposes to the want of ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitation generally. He knew of one ginning factory of 40 gins with no windows and only four doors, the walls of which he had to knock down to improve the ventilation. Machinery was generally unfenced. He had three men killed by an opener; and knew of a factory burnt down by one of these machines. The same set of hands, men and women, worked continuously day and night for eight consecutive days. Those who went away for the night returned at three in the morning to make sure of being in time when the doors opened at 4 A.M. and for the 18 hours' work, from 4 A.M., to 10 P.M., 3 or 4 annas was the wage. When the hands are absolutely tired out new hands are entertained. Those working these excessive hours frequently died.

Mr. Drewet's deposition is nearly as strong:—The (ginning) season lasts about eight months, about five of which the hands work from 5 A.M., to 10 P.M., and the remaining three months they work day and night. The hands are mostly women. Gins and presses never stop for meals; as a rule the hands take their meals at the gins; and he has often seen them taking their food and supplying the gins at the same time. He has often seen them thus supplying the gins mechanically three parts asleep, and a child at the breast sucking one minute and throwing cotton into the machine the next. They go on working day and night until they are completely worn out. He has frequently heard of their going away sick, but has never heard of their death. He has himself worked day and night without sleep, but has never been ill through doing so. He has had Gaddum's Press working day and night for three months, and has worked himself on an average 18 hours a day during this period. The year before last he worked day and night in the ginning factory he was superintending. He thinks it will be found that the women had worked day and night for as long as a week at a stretch. He does not think there is a double set of children anywhere, so they must have worked day and night. The women would have worked 23 out of 24 hours; speaking of 23 hours he means that the woman was relieved by her friends or relations. If a woman was absent for two or three hours no notice would be taken of it. The women are looked on as

part of the gins, and they belong to the establishment, and two or three hours is the longest time they can be absent out of 23 without any notice being taken of it. The women really work more than the men: the men shirk their work, and the women do not. In the ginning factories the women earn 3 annas and the men 4 annas per day. If they work all night they are paid annas 6 and 8 respectively for the 24 hours' work. The dust in these factories is caused by the opener, which is usually kept outside. These openers are for tearing the cotton open. They strike fire sometimes and burn down the premises. This, however, is rare. They strike fire frequently, but have only caused two factories to be burnt down to his knowledge. Stones, sometimes the size of an egg, get in the opener and are thrown out with great force and strike a man like a bullet. He thinks nearly all the presses have openers. The women are treated more like animals than human beings—by their husbands more particularly.

Soorji Hemràj states:—In the ordinary months of the season the bell is sounded at 4 o'clock, and the men begin to assemble. The work begins at 5 o'clock. In the busy months of the year his factory has worked till 11 P.M. He has seen all night work done in other places on a few occasions. He has known cases where hands have worked three or four days continuously on an end, and women were amongst these hands. Many of the hands in his factory have become ill from overwork.

Hormasji Kharsedji states:—Sometimes in his press they worked two days and two nights without stopping. When they worked 48 hours at a stretch they stopped for half an hour in the evening. The women worked 48 hours, the same as the men. They have worked eight days and eight nights without stopping, and he himself has been ill through working these excessive hours. After working eight days without stopping, they are compelled to get another set of hands from Bombay and work with two sets. The machinery in his factory was unfenced, the engine being in a separate room. He had an opener and had had accidents: a stone had been thrown out and injured a man. He had seen a man killed in this manner in another press. He had fires caused by the opener, at least one or two in a season.

Tánu Bápu, Overseer, tells much the same story:—When there is not much work they commence at 6 A. M. and stop at 7, 8, or 9 P. M. When there is much work they work from 4 A. M. till 10, 10-30 or 11 P. M. The men and women sometimes work for 10 or 12 days and nights at a stretch without rest.

Mr. Ommanney, an Assistant Collector, addressing the Commission on the 13th November 1884, concerning these factories, stigmatised them as being about as cruel a way of making money as any thing he could think of.

The above evidence requires little or no comment. It is a sad tale of great want on one side and cruel cupidity on the other, calling louder than any thing brought before us for legal interference. We feel, however, that, even with respect to legal regulation here, we must be moderate in our recommendations, as the result of legislative interference may be to deprive these wretched women of their employment and to their place being supplied by men, or to lower the small pittance they receive to such a point as would counterbalance the disadvantages attaching to their employment by the legislature. These ginning and pressing factories are not numerous, but, being scattered over the mofussil and in remote parts of the country, are perhaps of more importance to the districts in which they are situated than the larger factories round a centre of industry like Bombay—the poorer classes in their neighbourhood being almost dependent on them for existence. Too much interference with them might drive the labouring classes to parts like Bombay, already overcrowded; while in time of scarcity or famine they might usefully supplement the efforts of Government to support those in want. There is no doubt that they are entitled to some consideration also owing to the greater healthiness of the conditions of labour in the country; consequently we recommend that women and children be allowed employment for sixteen hours with two hours rest in temporary factories, such as ginning presses up-country, working for shorter periods than six months in the year.

If the clause to which we refer is repealed, the question arises as to where the line is to be drawn and where inspection should cease. In England even domestic employment in

dwelling-houses, if any member of the protected classes (child, young person, or women) is employed in handicraft, is by existing law under regulation and inspection. We, of course, would not go this length in our recommendations, but we are strongly of opinion that all factories—no matter what the number of hands employed—in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used, should be under regulation, and that other places or workshops where manual labour is exercised should be brought under the law if ten members of the protected classes are employed therein. We may add that we draw the line at ten owing to the impossibility, without more Inspectors being appointed, of enforcing the law in workshops employing less hands.

Section 2.—"Child means a person under the age of twelve." We would substitute "fourteen" for "twelve", with a proviso that when a child of 13 had obtained from a person authorised by the Education Department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or such standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, that child should be deemed to be an adult for the purposes of the Act. "Employed"—we approve of Mr. Meade King's recommendation that "person" be substituted for "child," as also of the addition he suggests that if a person above the age of 8 (here 9 should be substituted) years is found in any room or part of a factory in which any manufacturing process is carried on, except while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, such person shall until the contrary is proved be deemed for the purposes of the Act to have been there employed in the factory.

Section 3.—The insertion of the words recommended by Mr. Meade King—"and Assistant Inspectors of Factories"—seems to us necessary, as Government may find it expedient to make an addition to the inspecting staff. There can be no doubt that the duties of the Inspector of Factories will be largely increased if the smaller factories are placed under his supervision.

Section 4, *clause c.*—The necessity for the repeal of this clause recommended by Mr. Meade King is not very obvious to us, as we believe no Inspector would abuse the power given to him in the manner indicated by the above-mentioned gentleman.

Section 5.—The necsssity for deleting the words "desirous of being employed" and substituting the word "employer" for "parent or guardian" is not quite apparent. We have recommended above that the child or its parents should be liable for the Civil Surgeon's fee and not the employer.

The word "nine" should be substituted for "seven" and "thirteen or fourteen," as the case may be, for "twelve."

The addition "Provided that he is not, in the opinion of the said certifying surgeon, incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in a factory," is, we consider, requisite.

Section 6.—The word "nine" to be substituted for "seven."

Section 7.—As we have materially raised the age of children their employment should remain at nine hours.

The word "actually" might be struck out.

Caluses 2 and 3 should be repealed and the following added—

"No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed for more than seven days in a factory unless he has obtained a certificate of age and fitness for employment from a certifying surgeon in the form prescribed by the Local Government."

The two additions to clause 4 recommended by Mr. Meade King have our concurrence, as also the repeal of clause 5.

Section 8.—Should be repealed and the following substituted :—

"No female and no child shall be employed in any factory on four days in each month. Such four days to be notified by the Local Government in the *Government Gazette*."

"*Section* 8 *A*.—No child shall be employed on any day before 7 A.M. or after 5 P.M.

"No female shall be employed on any day before 6 A.M. nor after 6 P.M.

"No child or female shall be employed on any day without an interval or intervals amounting in the whole to at least one hour being allowed them for food and rest.

"The times at which such intervals shall be allowed, and the length of such intervals shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof."

Section 9.—The addition—

"The parent or guardian of every person having any direct benefit from the wages of any child employed in a manner forbidden by this or the forgoing section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.."

We find that all the witnesses examined, with the exception of two, were in favour of some provision similar to this.

Section 11.—At the end of this section should be added—

"and the occupier shall produce such registers whenever required to do so by an Inspector of Factories."

In this addition all the witnesses concurred.

Section 3, 4 and 33 of the English Factory Act on the subject of sanitation, or, Mr. Meade King's proposed section should be inserted here.

Section 15.—In clause (*a*) the words "or any female" should be inserted after "child."

In clause(*b*) the words "or to fix the days referred to in section eight" should be struck out.

In clause (*d*) the words "or produce the" to be substituted for "a."

Section 16.—The words "nine" and "fourteen" to be substituted for "seven" and "twelve" respectively.

Section 18*A*.—Where it appears to the Governor in Council that in any class of factories or parts thereof it is necessary by special circumstances affecting such class to exempt such factories or parts thereof from the operation of this Act or any section thereof, he may by order made under this Act exempt such class of factories or parts thereof to the extent and during the period named by him.

We beg to tender our best thanks to all mill-owners and managers for the willingness they evinced in assisting us during our inquiry by sending their subordinates to give evidence and by supplying all such information as we required with readiness and promptitude. We attach the following Appendices to our report:—

I.—Proceedings of our Committee.

II.—Report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the sanitary state of mills, &c.

III.—Report of the Medical Committee.

IV.—Memorial from 5,500 mill-hands.

In conclusion we would earnestly and respectfully recommend that the Government of Bombay urge upon the Government of India the necessity for expediting such changes in the existing Factory Act as will do away with the long hours of work and other defects which have been described by numerous witnesses to be in existence in Khándesh and other places in the Presidency.

Two of our members—Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Dr. Blaney—who sign this report are of opinion that the weekly day of rest which we propose to legalize for women and children should be extended similarly to adult males. Their observations on the subject are given in a separate Note appended hereto.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

W. B. MULOCK, President.
G. COTTON,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
THOMAS BLANEY,
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJFE.

6th January 1885.

NOTE by Mr. SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE, C.I.E., and Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.

In the evidence recorded by the Factory Commission, if there is unanimity, or nearly so, on any one point, it is with regard to the desire to allow one day of rest in every seven to all mill-hands, male and female,—a concession hitherto denied to them by their employers. The mill-operatives in their memorial, above referred to, also pray for this reasonable and much needed boon.

Our colleagues appear to be of opinion that they are bound to follow the principle of the English Factory Act, and cannot recommend legislation on behalf of adult males. They have therefore confined themselves to providing a weekly day of rest for women and children only We are unable to agree with them in this view of the subject.

Adult males employed in textile factories in Great Britain do obtain their Sunday rest without legal enforcement, and if male mill-hands in India were similarly situated, legislation on their behalf would be unnecessary. It remains to be seen whether or not in the event of mill-owners in England refusing, as is the case in India, to allow their adult male employes a Sunday holiday, the British Parliament would delay immediate steps to enact a law to remedy the evil. British legislation in the cause of humanity and morals has not permitted *laissez-faire* to have its own way in all cases, notwithstanding the opposition of economical influences. Mr. Plimsoll's Act, passed not long ago, in the interests of British merchants' seamen, is an instance in point; and we do not sey why in a similar way the patient male mill-operative of this country should not be protected in a very important matter affecting his well-being.

Those who are unacquainted with the working details of textile factories in Bombay, but are intimate with the same industry in England, are liable to entertain the opinion that by prohibiting the employment of women and children on Sundays, factories could not work, and therefore adult males would be thereby unavoidably benefited. But to think so would be a mistake. In England, in cotton factories, seventy-four per cent. of the mill-operatives consist of women, young persons, and children, and twenty-six per cent. or thereabout are adult males above the age of 18. On the other hand, in the cotton factories of India, the male operatives, called "Adult Males" according to law when over twelve years of age, form 75 per cent. of the total number employed, the women and children being only 25 per cent. The evidence recorded shows moreover that nearly all the women operatives here work as "reelers" and "winders", in a department of the industry which can easily be kept seperate from the main factory.

It will therefore frustrate the humane intentions of Government, and be a great disappointment to all well-wishers of the mill-operatives of India, if provisions are not specially introduced into the future Indian Factory Act, whereby male adults shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest along with women and children.

We therefore respectfully submit that the alteration proposed by the Commissioners in Section 8 of the present Act should be extended to adult males, and that all mill-operatives, male or female, shall alike be entitled to one day of rest in every seven days, in addition to their native holidays which are about 15 per annum.

We have signed the above report subject to the abovementioned important recommendation. We do not mean it to be understood thereby that the document contains every suggestion necessary for the protection and welfare of our mill-labourers. These matters may be taken up at a future time, but for the present we may well be contented with a moderate measure of progress.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
THOMAS BLANEY.

Bombay, 7th January 1885.

APPENDIX D.

Bombay, 5th March 1885

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Considering the present depressed condition of the Mill industry, I thought of addressing you with the purpose of trying to open some new market for Piece goods and Yarn of Bombay manufacture.

For this purpose I would propose to establish here a sort of Agency for the Levant and other ports where I consider there would be a demand for country made cloth and yarn.

It is well known that large quantities of Manchester goods are exported to Constantinople, Smyrna, the Black sea ports and the Danube ; and I am perfectly convinced that Bombay could compete with some class of cloth with success.

I further had an opportunity last year when I was in Curage of showing at Trieste and Naples same samples of cloth made at Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Mill and the result was that some of those samples were found to be suitable for those markets and in fact, I received lately from Naples a trial order for six Bales of Country piece goods.

In my position as Agent for the Austrian Lloyd's I shall be able to correspond with a large number of Agents of our Company at all ports in the Levant and I have every facility in the way of forwarding samples and also for shipment of cargo to every direction. In order to make the work complete I would require to have an assistant able to correspond in the Italian and the French languages and to go into several expenses for postage, forwarding samples, etc., and for all this I would require a remuneration of at last 300 Rs. a month which would go for salary of the European assistant, and for the above expenses.

The assistant would have also to visit very often the different Mills in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the various descriptions of cloth and yarns manufactured here. If the principal Mills will combine the expense would be but a trifle for each concern. I give this my idea in brief and should the matter be taken into consideration, I shall be glad to bring it into form. I believe the thing very practicable and that a good business may result, thus giving a new opening to Bombay manufactured goods.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. JANNI.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 23rd March 1885.

J. JANNI, Esquire

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of 5th instant has been laid before the Committee of the Association who have carefully considered your proposal with the result that they have empowered me to enter into a temporary arrangement with you of the character you suggest provided suitable terms can be agreed upon. The pecuniary conditions would be :

1. The trial to be experimental for six months certain only but the Committee to have the option of renewing the arrangement for a further period of six months.
2. The rate of remuneration to be Rs. 250 per mensem for which you are to pay all expenses including the salary of an European who can correspond in French and Italian, the cost of postages, forwarding samples, office rent and charges, &c.

3. All correspondence arising from or conducted under this arrangement to be translated into and recorded in English, and to be the property of the Association who are to have access to it when required.

Should these conditions meet with your approval I should be glad to hear from you and to have your more detailed suggestions as to the mode of putting the proposed experiment into operation.

I remain, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, the 25th March 1885.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary of the Bombay Millowner's Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank for your letter dated 23rd in reply to which I beg to say :—

1. That considering the great distances and difficult communications with some ports, and the time necessary for interchange of sample and come to some practical result, the period of six months is much too short and I believe that one year would be a proper time to give a fair trial but in no case under nine months.

2. As regards the remuneration I do not mind reducing the same to Rs. 250 per mensem paying all expenses, because my purpose is only to try to have the satisfaction of opening new markets for country goods and at the same time securing some more freight for our steamers

3. I shall be happy to translate into English and keep the correspondence at the disposal of the Association.

If I do succeed in establishing the business, I presume that the Millowners will leave the agency in my hands.

Please let me have an early reply as I would like to forward samples at once by the steamer sailing on 2nd April.

Kindly let me have a list of the various Mills forming part of the Association so that I may address them direct for samples.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. JANNI.

Bombay Millowners' Association,
2nd April 1885.

J. JANNI, Esquire.

Dear Sir,

I have circulated your letter of the 25th ultimo to the members of the Committee of the Millowners' Association ; but as they are not unanimous on the point of the time for which the arrangement with you should be made—some being prepared to make it 9 months while others adhere to the original idea of 6 months only—I shall have to bring the matter again before the Committee at their next meeting.

In the meantime, however, I shall be glad if you will take steps to promote the matter as far as you can in the way of getting samples, &c. ; and you may consider the arrangement certain for six months with the possibility of a further extension.

The Committee offer no objection to your request that the Agency be left in your hands provided you succeed in establishing a business.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 22nd April 1885.

J. JANNI, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 18th instant, which, with the other papers in connection with the proposed arrangement for developing business in Levant and Southern Europe, I submitted to the Committee at their monthly meeting on Saturday.

After giving the matter careful consideration the Committee have decided that they will at present only bind themselves to an arrangement for six months from 1st May, but they will be prepared to extend the agreement at the expiration of the six months if they can see that there is any probability of business resulting.

I informed the members of the Committee present of your desire to have samples prepared in time for the steamer of 2nd proximo, and they have requested me to ask you to obtain from different markets in which you expect to open out business samples of the most suitable goods or, in any case, the weight, breadth, length and count of the clothes required.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 11th May 1885.

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee of the Association having concluded arrangements with Mr. J. Janni, the Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, under which the numerous Agents of that Company in Southern Europe and the Levant become available for obtaining orders for and endeavouring to develop business in the productions of the Bombay Mills, I shall be glad if you will send samples to Mr. Janni of your goods or yarns with full prices and particulars attached. About 36 samples of each article should be furnished, and to facilitate reference, each description should be numbered.

Senders of samples incur no expense as the Association have arranged to pay Mr. Janni a fixed monthly sum to cover all charges.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

To all Members of the
Association.

BOMBAY MILLOWERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 7th December 1885.

J. JANNI, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Association having carefully considered your letter of 31st October and the reasons for and against the continuation of the arrangement which terminated on that date, have desired me to intimate that they are not disposed to renew it. There is of course no

objection to your making use of the samples and endeavouring to push the trade as a matter of private business.

I remain, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Bombay, 12th September 1884.

JOHN GORDON, Esq.
Secretary to the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As I am informed that the freight charged from here to China by the P. & O. Company on Twist and Cloth is much in success of what they charge on same from England to China, I under the circumstance beg to state that, it being of vital importance for the interests of all the Mill-owners that the freight from here to China, in comparison with the freight from England to China, should be reduced, you will obtain full information on this subject, and lay it before the General Committee for their due consideration as to what steps should be taken to obtain reduction in freight.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 2nd April 1884.

DEAR SIRS,

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on the 21st March, it was resolved to call a meeting of all those interested in the question of rates of steamer freight to China with a view to considering what steps should be taken for obtaining more favorable terms and arrangements for the trade.

I have accordingly to request the favor of your attendance at a meeting to be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 7th instant, at 4 P. M.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

STEAMER RATES OF FREIGHT TO CHINA.

At a meeting of Mill-owners and others interested in the above question, held in the rooms of the Association on 7th ultimo, at 4 p. m., the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the question of existing freight facilities to China and report to a meeting to be after-

wards convened what steps they recommend should be taken with a view to obtaining more favourable terms for the trade :—

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
„ Tapidas Varzdas.
„ Damodher Thackersey Mooljee.
„ C. H. B. Forbes.
„ G. Cotton.
„ Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
„ Carsandas Vulubhdas.
„ Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata.

In accordance with this, a meeting of the above named Committee was held on the termination of the General Meeting when it was resolved that :—

The Secretary be desired to arrange for a meeting with Messrs. Parker and Janni at 3 P. M., on Saturday, 11th instant when a reduction of 33 per cent. should be demanded on existing rates on cotton goods and yarns.

A meeting was accordingly held on Saturday 11th April, at which Messrs. Parker and Janni were present and

After some discussion Messrs. Parker and Janni offered to reduce the rate of freight on cotton and yarn to Rs. 12-8 per ton, but it was ultimately resolved that the matter should be referred by these gentlemen to their head office and an answer given in one month.

On the 16th instant, however, Messrs. Parker and Janni sent in the following letter :—

"Since our interview with your Committee on Saturday last we have arranged to make the following reductions in the rates of freight to Hongkong from the 1st May—Twist Rs. 12 per ton. Iron bound cotton bales Rs. 10, and Rope bound Rs. 12 a ton.

Trusting that this will meet with the approval of our many friends and constituents in the China trade."

This was circulated to the Committee; and in accordance with their instructions the Secretary replied as follows :—

"Your letter of 16th instant addressed to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has been submitted to the Special Committee appointed to deal with the question of steamer freight to China and by them I am requested to thank you for the reductions in rates from 1st proximo to Rs. 12 per ton on Twist; Rs. 10 per ton on Cotton in Iron-bound bales, and Rs. 12 per ton on Cotton on rope bound bales.

These concessions, the Committee assume, are temporary, pending the reference you have undertaken to make to your respective head offices; but the Committee are nevertheless of opinion that they will tend to further develop the trade."

In answer to this the following communication was received :—

"In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, we shall feel obliged if you will inform the Committee that we consider we have made a very liberal reduction in the rates of freight to China, and regret that we are unable to recommend our Directors to make any future concession.

The charge of Rs. 12 a ton for Twist only gives us a return of about Rs. 10; for, owing to the large dimensions of the bales, and the difference in size (for hardly two mills are alike), they make very bad stowage, and a steamer which can take say 2,400 tons of home cargo, is only able to carry about 2,000 of China, in addition to which it must be remembered that while we can generally get full cargoes from Bombay, the return shipments are comparatively small.

> We may take this opportunity of mentioning that the reduction in freight of course supersedes the concession we offered a month ago, of 10 per cent. rebate to all shippers of over 3,000 bales per annum, as that only applied to the rates then ruling."

A meeting of the Committee was held on the 5th May to consider this when it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary should address Messrs. Parker and Janni in reply as follows:—

> "I am directed by the Special Committee on China Freights to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 29th ultimo, and to express their regret that you do not see your way to recommending your Directors to make any further reduction from the rates mentioned in your letter of the 16th April."

There the matter now rests, and it will be for the general body of the trade to initiate any further movement.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1849 *to* 1885 *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1849	120,392,330	132,889,901	.....	5,438,155	16,079,246	.....
1850	105,422,734	153,627,635	5,228,970	4,374,699	13,076,530	1,289,835
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,828,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,125	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,305	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	564,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,451	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197

ANNUAL PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

RAILWAYS.	Length of Line opened at the end of each year.																										
	1853 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883-84.	1884-85.
GUARANTEED.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	35	134	167½	185	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349¾	389½	406	407¾	416¾	421½	421½	421½	421½	421½	438½	438½	438½
East India (including Jubulpore Line).	120½	120½	139½	286½	370¼	560¾	877½	933	1,104	1,127½	1,127½	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503¾	1,603½	1,503¾	1,503¾	1,504½	1,504½	1504½	1,506½	1,509	1509
Great Indian Peninsula	87½	87½	193½	244½	297	437¾	495	552¾	585½	701½	815½	852¾	873¼	873½	1,258½	1,273½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278¾	1,278¾	12,80½	1,280½	1,287¾	1,283	1288	1,288	1,288	1288
Madras	65	80½	95½	95½	137	296¾	447½	447½	570	609¾	643¾	643¾	675¾	705½	781½	830¼	830½	858	858	858	858	858	857	857	858	858	861½	860¾	860¾
Oude and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	42	42	293½	456¾	540½	543¾	543¾	543¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	548	595½
Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53½	53½	271½	303¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	553¾	691	691
Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	45	45	253	253	246	246	246	250														
Sind, Punjab and Delhi { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	113	113	113	113	113	113	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	109¾	109¾		
South Indian { Great Southern of India.	...	...	...	...	...	48¾	82	82	82	82	126½	143½	167	167	167	167	167	167	185¾	281¾	474¾	599½	612½	633	653¼	653½	653½	654½	654½
South Indian { Carnatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾											
PROVINCIAL.																													
Imperial and Native State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	65
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Bareilly Pilibheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Bhopal and Itarsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	11½	57
Bhaonagar, Gondal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10●	192½	192½	193	193
Calcutta and South Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	43	55½	... ‡
Cawnpore and Furrakabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49¼	86	86	86	... $
Cawnpore and Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Dabhoi (Gaekwar of Baroda's)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	40½	56¾	60¼	60½	58¾	58¾
Dhond-Munmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	145	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
Dildarnagar—Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	112	112	112	157	157	157	159	158½	159	159	159	158¾	158¾	158¾	160	159¾	233¼
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	57	107½	107½	171½	171¾	254½ *	...	...	...	...
Indus valley and Kandahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	501	653	653	652	652¼	501
Jodhpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	18½	64
Khamgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kokilamukh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26¾
Muttra-Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	29	29	29	29	53	52	52	... $
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	86	87	140
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	98	149	149	149
Nalhati...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Narayangung Daccamymensing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10¼
Nizam's...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Northern-Bengal (including Kaunia-Dharlla)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134½	232	242½	243¾	266½	280	289	286
Patna-Gya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	57	57	57	57
Patri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¼
Punjab Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	103½	103½	103½	103¼	227¾	362¾	416	446	446
Rajputana—Malwa (including Rewari-Ferozepore)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91½	292	379¾	400	400	432¼	550½	717¾	1115¾	1,116½	1,260¼	1413¾
Rangoon and Iravaddy (Burma) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	161	161	161	161	161	254	254
Rupar Nolagarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	closed.
Rajpura-Putiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Sindia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	66½	66½	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Sind-Pishin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
Tirhut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	45	45	79	79	85	85	85	85	193	227
Wurdha Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																													
Assam Light Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38½	77¾
Bengal Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	114	125¾
Bengal and North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Darjiling—Himalayan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Deoghur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5¾	5¾
Pondichery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Rohilkund-Kumaun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54½
Southern Maharatta...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	214
Thatone Durjinzick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tarrakesur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total...	272½	288¼	428½	626¼	839½	1,587½	2,385½	2,520	2,967	3,373	3,569	3,936¾	4,016½	42,65	4,776¼	5,077¾	5,370½	5,695	6,227½	6,519	6,833	7,322¼	8,211½	8,492	9,308	9892½	10.144½	10,832½	12001½

*The mileage of the Holkar and Scindhia—Nimuch line is included with that of the Rajputana Railway, now known as the Rajputana-Malwa System.
† Including Paradaha Section and Calcutta and South-Eastern. ‡ Included with Eastern Bengal. $ Included with Cawnpore-Achnera.

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE TO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1876 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. × 39 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 91,038	Pcs. 79,321	Pcs. 33,961	Pcs. 76,345	Pcs. 1,15,081	Pcs. 1,67,593	Pcs. 1,66,059	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665
*39 „ „ do. 5¼ lbs. and under ...	„ 96,507	„ 32,609	„ 64,071	„ 58,439	„ 1,01,020	„ 47,351	„ 8,932	„ 19,780	„ 31,769	„ 18,887
„ „ „ do. 6½ lbs.	„ 6,35,612	„ 3,13,832	„ 3,36,348	„ 2,85,627	„ 3,70,201	„ 2,62,943	„ 2,54,268	„ 2,59,270	„ 2,05,089	„ 1,00,653
„ „ „ do. 7 lbs.	„ 6,28,917	„ 3,60,842	„ 3,44,727	„ 3,36,542	„ 5,74,075	„ 3,79,432	„ 5,21,770	„ 4,56,477	„ 4,66,818	„ 3,20,735
„ „ „ do. 7½ lbs.	„ 85,463	„ 68,588	„ 48,764	„ 81,241	„ 1,19,490	„ 84,430	„ 84,467	„ 71,686	„ 1,16,072	„ 87,814
„ „ „ do. 8 lbs.	„ 1,21,386	„ 1,00,804	„ 70,448	„ 2,42,279	„ 95,717	„ 79,202	„ 63,498	„ 1,64,658	„ 3,85,693	„ 2,10,309
„ „ „ do. 8¼ lbs.	„ 13,10,100	„ 13,14,215	„ 8,35,476	„ 10,15,614	„ 11,80,725	„ 11,64,084	„ 9,10,195	„ 7,28,991	„ 5,66,486	„ 4,01,786
„ „ „ do. above 8¼ lbs.	„ 4,45,436	„ 6,44,783	„ 5,90,162	„ 7,41,285	„ 13,23,296	„ 19,25,016	„ 23,98,794	„ 17,99,759	„ 19,31,292	„ 14,61,640
45 „ „ do. 6 lbs. and under ...	„ 3,630	„ 97	„ 5,130	„ 6,520	„ 16,974	„ 3,884	„ 1,787	„ 1,319	„ 2,753	„ 559
„ „ „ do. 7 lbs.	„ 1,51,419	„ 71,109	„ 63,113	„ 73,109	„ 1,30,575	„ 71,497	„ 84,497	„ 1,28,011	„ 1,12,800	„ 96,313
„ „ „ do. 8 lbs.	„ 1,95,869	„ 2,62,519	„ 1,39,858	„ 1,77,875	„ 2,62,492	„ 1,98,216	„ 1,85,929	„ 2,00,049	„ 1,56,423	„ 3,27,503
„ „ „ do. 9 lbs.	„ 2,66,561	„ 2,50,832	„ 2,80,659	„ 3,02,569	„ 3,69,264	„ 4,59,326	„ 4,56,668	„ 4,06,153	„ 4,60,267	„ 4,96,279
„ „ „ do. above 9 lbs.	„ 59,007	„ 88,727	„ 93,365	„ 68,858	„ 1,33,842	„ 1,89,225	„ 2,45,370	„ 1,80,244	„ 2,37,980	„ 2,47,594
50 „ „ do.	„ 1,50,763	„ 1,89,108	„ 1,92,469	„ 1,84,921	„ 2,43,795	„ 2,95,772	„ 3,05,705	„ 3,27,846	„ 2,78,881	„ 3,65,271
54 „ „ do.	„ 35,877	„ 24,445	„ 36,443	„ 30,120	„ 22,138	„ 30,036	„ 81,828	„ 38,492	„ 28,052	„ 27,140
60 „ „ do.	„ 12,800	„ 8,380	„ 7,952	„ 7,906	„ 17,567	„ 9,320	„ 20,725	„ 12,450	„ 18,364	„ 12,556
28 @ 32, 24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. and under ...	„ 24,392	„ 34,490	„ 22,200	„ 28,844	„ 58,209	„ 89,175	„ 50,736	„ 34,770	„ 656	„ 32,688
„ „ „ Do. 5 lbs.	„ 6,146	„ 17,161	„ 6,320	„ 9,818	„ 12,170	„ 34,519	„ 7,495	„ 10,917	„ 700	„ 422
„ „ „ Do. 6 lbs.	„ 95,968	„ 71,756	„ 16,720	„ 19,699	„ 6,549	„ 43,017	„ 35,462	„ 31,320	„ 24,534	„ 8,450
„ „ „ Do. 7 lbs.	„ 2,95,054	„ 5,18,728	„ 2,85,889	„ 3,30,649	„ 3,37,102	„ 3,68,654	„ 5,43,607	„ 4,41,364	„ 2,72,127	„ 3,84,108
„ „ „ Do. above 7 lbs.	„ 19,394	„ 36,258	„ 18,899	„ 48,394	„ 95,980	„ 73,925	„ 81,727	„ 69,488	„ 34,797	„ 54,540
32 „ „ Madapollams 2½ lbs. and under ...	„ 2,62,274	„ 1,70,288	„ 1,65,936	„ 1,41,988	„ 2,54,088	„ 1,07,411	„ 34,765	„ 91,668	„ 73,551	„ 69,629
„ „ „ Do. 2¾ lbs.	„ 85,998	„ 10,277	„ 15,850	„ 6,599	„ 60,988	„ 60,830	„ 22,365	„ 25,535	„ 34,438	„ 87,613
„ „ „ Do. 3 lbs.	„ 6,43,816	„ 6,71,282	„ 4,80,632	„ 4,28,123	„ 6,32,521	„ 5,11,923	„ 4,87,224	„ 4,83,241	„ 3,09,483	„ 3,77,163
„ „ „ Do. 3¼ lbs.	„ 22,969	„ 23,802	„ 25,241	„ 31,667	„ 45,002	„ 77,173	„ 33,767	„ 36,403	„ 49,350	„ 71,680
32 @ 6 „ Do. above 3¼ lbs.	„ 38,248	„ 54,288	„ 31,144	„ 35,626	„ 44,614	„ 74,602	„ 60,310	„ 34,306	„ 42,312	„ 44,172
50 „ „ Do.	„ 2,07,217	„ 93,954	„ 1,29,056	„ 1,42,330	„ 3,38,391	„ 3,11,499	„ 4,30,902	„ 3,66,651	„ 5,42,157	„ 2,91,278
36 „ 36 yds. Longcloths	„ 1,674	„ 50	„	„ 49	„	„ 131	„ 334	„ 581	„ 3,054	„ 4,507
39 „ „ „ Do. 8 lbs. and under ...	„	„ 50	„ 398	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ „ „ „ Do. above 8 lbs.	„ 1,049	„ 581	„ 428	„	„	„ 200	„ 75	„	„	„ .....
45 „ „ „ Do. 9 lbs. and under ...	„ 25,652	„ 19,231	„ 2,500	„ 1,499	„ 896	„	„ 13	„	„	„ .....
„ „ „ „ Do. 10 lbs.	„ 850	„ 299	„	„	„	„	„ 4	„	„	„ .....
„ „ „ „ Do, above 10 lbs.	„ 100	„	„	„	„	„	„ 14	„	„	„ .....
† 30 yds. Printers, 3½ lbs. and under ...	„ 3,57,216	„ 2,07,021	„ 2,17,587	„ 2,50,647	„ 3,77,055	„ 2,09,642	„ 2,23,349	„ 2,80,800	„ 2,59,643	„ 2,58,400
Do. above 3½ lbs.	„ 25,568	„ 45,808	„ 24,500	„ 33,255	„ 15,328	„ 25,034	„ 36,413	„ 22,532	„ 24,008	„ 17,345
39 in. × 20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. and under...	„ 3,47,379	„ 2,60,322	„ 1,73,906	„ 1,75,578	„ 5,11,565	„ 3,88,303	„ 4,99,638	„ 8,38,819	„ 9,48,211	„ 8,03,484
„ „ „ „ Do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz.	„ 4,68,958	„ 4,60,254	„ 4,42,310	„ 2,09,102	„ 3,86,132	„ 2,53,485	„ 2,25,749	„ 2,27,721		
45 „ „ Do.	„ 4,07,050	„ 3,58,175	„ 4,76,361	„ 2,13,834	„ 5,47,326	„ 4,78,488	„ 5,02,926	„ 6,67,880	„ 6,81 368	„ 7,14,233
39 „ „ Mulls	„ 3,32,921	„ 2,52,975	„ 1,29,024	„ 2,82,435	„ 7,98,604	„ 3,94,233	„ 75,418	„ 2,53,353	„ 3,01,572	„ 3,67,767
45 „ „ Do.	„ 1,94,640	„ 1,36,521	„ 1,39,960	„ 95,430	„ 2,58,619	„ 1,84,212	„ 1,40,370	„ 2,27,169	„ 3,33,503	„ 4,27,484
50 in. and wider Do.	„ 13,174	„ 7,282	„ 6,601	„ 601	„ 4,474	„ 3,003	„ 1,002	„ 995	„ 1,666	„ 9,560
Domestic 15 lbs. and under ...	„ 20									
Do. 20 lbs.	„ 736	„ 2,025	„ 7,465	„ 1,667	„ 141	„ 1,187	„ 456	„ 100	„ 815	„ 3,073
Do. above 20 lbs, ...	„ 1,421									
Twills and Drills	„ 44,576	„ 28,450	„ 74,828	„ 96,174	„ 1,65,281	„ 1,77,942	„ 3,00,831	„ 1,63,086	„ 2,18,012	„ 2,62,714
Dimities or Spots	„ 16,697	„ 32,019	„ 38,650	„ 30,924	„ 41,380	„ 38,993	„ 51,588	„ 58,966	„ 41,075	„ 2,150
Total for 12 Months... ...	82,31,542	73,23,558	60,75,351	63,04,182	100,68,667	92,74,908	95,87,032	93,24,166	95,41,819	94,16,164

* The entry of 6½ lbs. Shirtings includes weights from above 5¼ lbs. up to 6½ lbs. and similary with other entries.

† Printers of 63 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, or 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.
WHITE GOODS.										
Shirtings and Longcloths ...	Pcs. 2,83,342	Pcs. 4,27,673	Pcs. 2,19.505	Pcs. 3,24,746	Pcs. 3,65,389	Pcs. 4,66,308	Pcs. 5,11,241	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621
36/39 in. × 20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 10,70,658	„ 10,96,120	„ 9,23,393	„ 12,18,749	„ 13,73,003	„ 17,81,029	„ 9,24,873	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885
45 and wider „ do.	„ 44,256	„ 26,607	„ 28,667	„ 44,685	„ 37,784	„ 83,661	„ 65,590	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 261,974
Dimities or Figured Shirtings...	„ 36,207	„ 44,993	„ 70,665	„ 99,855	„ 1,73,772	„ 83,992	„ 1,33,755	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598
39 in. „ Mulls	„ 4,68,884	„ 3,82,807	„ 6,00,051	„ 5,05,730	„ 7,03,059	„ 10,38,800	„ 6,05,485	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403
45 „ „ do.	„ 1,63,887	„ 1,74,232	„ 1,85,337	„ 1,75,440	„ 2,03,625	„ 4,04,723	„ 2,55,941	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88,342	„ 661,700
50 „ and upwards do.	„ 59,997	„ 70,030	„ 69,627	„ 73,830	„ 83,550	„ 1,71,174	„ 82,068	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 199,887
39 „ 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 2,161	„ 558	„ 1,142	„ 2,818	„ 20,354	„ 2,248	„ 3,872	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,488
45 „ „ do.	„ 35,973	„ 55,250	„ 84,220	„ 24,790	„ 20,495	„ 43,237	„ 53,599	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975
32 „ 24 y'ds. Madapollams	„ 3,174	„ 6,763	„ 3,879	„ 9,093	„ 6,184	„ 397	„ 2,352	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400
Twills	„ 4,619	„ 5,660	„ 5,032	„ 4,786	„ 7,555	„ 6,333	„ 8,895	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,990
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 21,73,158	Ps. 22,90,693	Ps. 21,91,518	Ps. 24,84,522	Ps. 29,94,770	Ps. 40,81,902	Ps. 26,47,671	Ps. 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,76,332	Pcs. 1,57,483	Pcs. 1,53,900	Pcs. 2,50,551	Pcs. 3,78,296	Pcs. 2,50,976	Pcs. 4,17,219	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769
32 „ 24 yds. do.	„ 23,595	„ 23,560	„ 23,803	„ 14,585	„ 57,941	„ 46,956	„ 29,065	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838
36 „ and upwards do.	„ 42,287	„ 33,589	„ 65,944	„ 76,665	„ 1,84,430	„ 1,55,638	„ 1,69,442	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47.678
Mulls...	„ 98,672	„ 99,184	„ 1,01,867	„ 67,224	„ 2,32,179	„ 2,03,923	„ 2,64,070	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377
Jacconets	„ 26,365	„ 36,907	„ 32,991	„ 45,821	„ 59,334	„ 1,22,867	„ 57,767	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 111,271
Twills and Dimities	„ 13,007	„ 15,707	„ 17,434	„ 12,466	„ 34,311	„ 41,245	„ 36,218	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240
Lappets	„ 2,801	„ 10,952	„ 9,222	„ 5,335	„ 5,720	„ 16,372	„ 23,183	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915
40/5 by 20 yds. Mull Stripes...	„ 8,491	„ 4,406	„ 14,451	„ 9,176	„ 13,333	„ 33,483	„ 17,348	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097
Prints and Chintz	„ 1,06,856	„ 77,556	„ 1,42,059	„ 1,10,890	„ 1,58,396	„ 1,61,576	„ 99,695	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 133,169
Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 56,119	„ 92,178	„ 1,02,797	„ 1,13,703	„ 1,81,023	„ 2,13,698	„ 1,70,468	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 202,328
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 15,39,306	„ 13,70,207	„ 11,11,087	„ 7,51,718	„ 14,80,110	„ 27,45,323	„ 15,51,159	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 21,387	„ 58,275	„ 41,706	„ 35,934	„ 87,628	„ 35,364	„ 46,837	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 22,15,218	Ps. 19,80,004	Ps. 18,17,261	Ps. 14,94,068	Ps. 28,72,701	Ps. 40,27,421	Ps. 28,82,471	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276
WOOLENS.										
Army Cloths, valued at and under As. 26 per Yard...	Yds. 2,09,839	Yds. 56,603	Yds. 1,57,304	Yds. 2,83,027	Yds. 3,43,984	Yds. 2,75,426	Yds. 2,49,038	Yds. 3,18,306	Yds. 3,73,815	Yds. 406,812
„ „ above „ „ ...	„ 14,980	„ 16,306	„ 16,628	„ 24,484	„ 34,111	„ 39,300	„ 33,057	„ 29,219	„ 32,189	„ 45,974
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 5,467	„ 6,606	„ 4,933	„ 14,307	„ 13,312	„ 6,919	„ 6,357	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240
Spanish Stripes or Ladies Cloth	„ 2,57,925	„ 1,45,290	„ 1,40,889	„ 93,524	„ 1,98,446	„ 4,12,755	„ 2,04,730	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 454,848
Flannels	„ 7,88,818	„ 5,02,125	„ 6,40,151	„ 6,76,689	„ 7,87,768	„ 6,36,637	„ 4,95,559	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236
Broad Cloth	„ 1,77,965	„ 95,909	„ 1,69,358	„ 2,07,382	„ 2,54,913	„ 2,11,779	„ 2,15,424	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733
Alpaca	„ 1,58,789	„ 2,69,270	„ 3,44,881	„ 3,80,012	„ 10,53,027	„ 6.42,058	„ 5,58,052	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059
Union Cloth	„ 2,62,824	„ 2,38,233	„ 3,20,760	„ 5,58,264	„ 7,21,162	„ 5,43,046	„ 4,00,814	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641
Long Ells	„	„ 28,284	„ 10,680	„ 36'000	„ 18,720	„ 50,880	„ 29,784	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520
Total for 12 months...	Ys. 18,76,607	Ys. 13,58,626	Ys. 18,05,584	Ys. 22,73,689	Ys. 34,25,443	Ys. 28,18,800	Ys. 21,92,815	Ys. 30,99,811	Ys. 42,03,374	Ys. 39,98,063

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882,	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1885.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 19,452	Pcs. 13,229	Pcs. 7,999	Pcs. 10,716	Pcs. 6,588	Pcs. 13,419	Pcs. 10,604	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs, 8,226	Pcs. 14,071
„ Madapollams or Cambrics...	„ 1,11,420	„ 1,08,509	„ 45,346	„ 60,961	„ 91,612	„ 1,09,959	„ 87,022	„ 1,03,592	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056
„ Mulls...	„ 9,194	„ 3,389	„ 5,641	„ 1,000	„ 7,220	„ 2,228	„ 1,204	„ 654	„	„ 4,734
„ Jacconets	„ 1,29,246	„ 1,20,493	„ 1,12,251	„ 76,571	„ 1,69,297	„ 2,12,817	„ 78,013	„ 156,861	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050
34 in, Blue, Orange, and Whites	„ 70,417	„ 24,491	„ 33,896	„ 17,175	„ 16,669	„ 20,842	„ 12,445			
„ Blue, Green and Yellows	„ 30,154	„ 9,415	„ 27,975	„ 8,251	„ 7,693	„ 11,116	„ 7,271			
„ Orange Grounds	„ 27,833	„ 9,888	„ 7,104	„ 1,002	„ 4,932	„ 15,038	„ 4,968	„ 4,559	„ 2,571	„ 118
„ Prints, not included above	„ 53,101	„ 18,183	„ 7,731	„ 7,488	„ 6,885	„ 3,260	„ 1,630			
32, in, White Grounds	„ 1,29,185	„ 1,18,326	„ 1,30,478	„ 1,34,709	„ 2,43,238	„ 1,96,427	„ 3,20,013			
„ Prints, not included above	„ 4,16,242	„ 5,48,892	„ 6,33,173	„ 7,24,285	„ 14,74,813	„ 10,37,282	„ 16,59,644	„19,75,253	„ 19,60,449	„ 21,42,394
36/40 in. 20 yards Printed Muslins	„ 66,492	„ 37,171	„ 38,549	„ 17,343	„ 34,729	„ 46,700	„ 35,433	„ 27,953	„ 24,862	„ 39,394
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins ...	„ 1,12,072	„ 1,04,433	„ 1,02,372	„ 1,53,848	„ 2,06,728	„ 1,48,346	„ 3,19,775	„ 3,02,016	„ 1,13,559	„ 1,26,799
Lappets, White...	„ 94,727	„ 1,02,212	„ 84,364	„ 83,417	„ 1,39,680	„ 1,46,314	„ 1,56,335	„ 1,70,238	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944
„ Coloured	„ 30,401	„ 76,697	„ 49,403	„ 26,235	„ 58,333	„ 57,730	„ 76,764	„ 68,439	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449
Lappet, Scarfs	„ 16,335	„ 26,532	„ 25,072	„ 17,767	„ 20,652	„ 26,493	„ 20,293	„ 14,499	„ 21,188	„ 14,053
Dhoties, Grey	„ 10,38,268	„ 11,85,429	„ 23,92,625	„ 13,74,448	„ 20,30,013	„ 32,16,046	„ 17,39,829	„ 32,48,993	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626
„ Bleached	„ 3,15,771	„ 1,97,998	„ 3,88,851	„ 3,85,144	„ 5,00,785	„ 5,09,974	„ 4,82,311	„ 8,76,943	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544
Sarries, Grey, Bleached, and Coloured	„ 1,87,894	„ 1,81,422	„ 1,16,483	„ 80,031	„ 1,77,687	„ 3,00,934	„ 2,39,538	„ 3,59,646	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914
Scarfs, Coloured...	„ 1,01,592	„ 31,142	„ 34,919	„ 16,560	„ 52,888	„ 37,283	„ 40,984	„ 69,297	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413
Book Muslin	„ 20,264	„ 55,080	„ 23,469	„ 29,904	„ 59,159	„ 40,354	„ 31,505	„ 31,924	„ 50,794	„ 48,166
Gauze, Plain and Figured	„ 33,055	„ 9,447	„ 6,154	„ †1,12,227	„ †3,11,356	„ †2,49,668	„ †4,37,564	„ †4,92,783	„ †3,35,497	„ †4,36,385
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 5,99,877	„ 4,66,563	„ 7,23,712	„ 4,25,165	„ 6,62,632	„ 5,89,189	„ 4,58,186	„ 6,31,063	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561
Cotton Tickings...	„ 6,911	„ 5,435	„ 5,280	„ 4,672	„ 5,332	„ 5,140	„ 4,029	„ 4,252	„ 4,216	„ 4,367
Twill and Drills...	„ 8,585	„ 6,224	„ 5,662	„ 5,412	„ 7,999	„ 6,348	„ 13,780	„ 23,004	„ 14,603	„ 37,693
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries... ...	„	„ 54,764	„ 43,252	„ 63,849	„ 95,160	„ 93,137	„ 56,767	„ 76,525	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, White...	„	„ 16,463	„ 14,850	„ 16,726	„ 38,218	„ 37,540	„ 47,190	„ 53,564	„ 84,373	„ 61,893
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 36,28,488	Ps. 35,31,827	Ps. 50,66,611	Ps. 38,54,906	Ps. 64,30,298	Ps. 71,33,584	Ps. 63,43,097	Ps. 87,07,822	Ps. 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731
Nets Do. ...	yds. 5,23,214	yds. 6,17,588	yds. 6,03,230	yds. 5,46,027	yds. 9,43,421	yds. 6,66,788	yds. 8,14,254	yds. 8,07,291	yds. 9,16,813	yds.10,97,403
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 64,531	doz. 60,527	doz. 65,569	doz. 52,125	doz. 69,429	doz. 61,377	doz. 61,436	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,72,960	„ 3,70,433	„ 2,88,643	„ 2,45,481	„ 7,24,714	„ 5,00,356	„ 4,83,837	„ 8,46,619	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151

† Gauge—Plain, Figured, Striped, and Checked.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1876.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1877.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 7st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan, to 31st Dec. 1885.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 840	lbs. 11,591	lbs. 19,740	lbs. 21,174	lbs. 51,613	lbs. 18,000	lbs. 11,600	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 1,16,730	„ 97,762	„ 44,575	„ 1,21,131	„ 6,69,894	„ 10,21,472	„ 6,27,748	„ 6,53,360	„ 3,22,860	„ 5,04,775
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 15,63,300	„ 16,67,297	„ 11,38,526	„ 8,26,685	„ 21,89,160	„ 14,67,970	„ 11,09,591	„ 13,65,156	„ 14,07,358	„ 16,96,020
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 2,20,870	„ 2,27,905	„ 1,61,063	„ 1,95,330	„ 3,36,740	„ 4,53,480	„ 3,49,075	„ 4,97,880	„ 6,23,992	„ 4,95,780
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 1,96,150	„ 1,73,097	„ 2,,00102	„ 1,54,725	„ 1,78,645	„ 1,98,280	„ 1,67,110	„ 2,40,475	„ 3,69,870	„ 3,79,858
„ above 60's	„ 33,550	„ 48,480	„ 22,400	„ 30,686	„ 51,415	„ 27,158	„ 12,840	„ 43,140	„ 11,460	„ 33,967
*Water, 16/24's say 20's	„ 60,400	„ 48,200	„ 9,716	„ 15,820	„ 49,671	„ 1,16,260	, 75,500	„ 53,400	„ 20,200	„ 34,600
„ 36/32's „ 30's	„ 28,46,150	„ 43,31,420	„ 17,10,242	„ 14,96,438	„ 31,48,416	„ 26,29,290	„ 26,26,810	„ 44,47,270	„ 27,04,780	„ 28,14,495
„ 40's	„ 2,83,044	„ 1,38,483	„ 1,20,407	„ 71,030	„ 1,46,130	„ 1,20,140	„ 99,650	„ 65,800	„ 1,21,856	„ 1,21,035
„ above 40's	„ 3,540	„ 3,800	„ 11,212	„ 111	„ 3,080	„ 3,380	„ 3,010	„ 450	„ 2,200	„ 1,835
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs.53,25,234	lbs.67,37,284	lbs.34,29,834	lbs.29,31,696	lbs.67,94,325	lbs.60,89,043	lbs.50,89,334	lbs.73,78,531	lbs.55,86,076	lbs.60,88,975
Turkey Red	lbs.17,25,314	lbs.19,36,045	lbs.25,95,349	lbs.29,45,141	lbs.38,76,022	lbs.42,38,781	lbs.48,44,768	lbs.51,16,333	lbs.65,98,749	lbs.53,81,188
Orange and Yellow	„ 5,94,223	„ 9,99,688	„ 7,08,120	„ 3,99,473	„ 7,13,142	„ 9,16,571	„ 8,10,573	„ 7,91,220	„ 10,45,078	„ 9,66,383
Green	„ 5,26,920	„ 6,23,629	„ 6,61,602	„ 4,94,281	„ 6,64,669	„ 6,20,215	„ 6,27,855	„ 5,65,700	„ 7,25,442	„ 5,32,711
Imperial Red	„ 94,320	„ 1,60,723	„ 1.97,877	„ 1,72,891	„ 2,32,835	„ 1,80,997	„ 81,552	„ 79,995	„ 1,40,348	„ 39,675
Other Colours	.....	„ 20,172	„ 15,105	„ 12,872	„ 31,701	„ 37,939	„ 40,363	„ 27,407	„ 67,024	„ 74,132
Bleached...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 1,38,308	„ 65,429	„ 83,580	„ 1,87,883
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs.29,40,777	lbs.37,40,257	lbs.41,78,053	lbs.40 24,658	lbs.55,18,369	lbs.59,94,503	lbs.65,43,419	lbs.66,46,084	lbs.86,60,221	lbs.71,81,972
SUNDRY.										
Coals ... ... Total for 12 months...	Tons 3,14,073	Tons 4,48,032	Tons 3,46,558	Tons 3,15,427	Tons 4,22,061	Tons 5,30,811	Tons 3,78,242	Tons 4,58,363	Tons 5,01,319	Tons 5,53,423

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1883.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

As per Export General Manifests.

To	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Colored Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packges.	Yards.	lbs.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	8,181	1,16,28,104	36,41,061	...	...	8,181	1,16,28,104	17,476	69,51,970
MADRAS	340	5,11,932	2,06,354	10	17,880	350	5,29,812	3,529	11,26,386
MALABAR AND THE COAST (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	498	8,67,707	3,33,970	28	42,173	526	9,09,880	14,908	46,31,803
SCINDE (Kurrachee.)	8,241	1,56,00,564	26,43,287	45	93,246	8,286	1,56,93,810	1,167	3,51,741
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR and GUZERAT	1,294	36,84,431	7,50,434	165	3,93,857	1,459	40,78,288	1,165	3,60,449
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Caryar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	905	21,69,660	5,26,314	589	14,28,971	1,494	35,98,631	5,952	18,42,825
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhun, Rajpoori Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	24	67,805	17,550	26	57,013	50	1,24,818	2	550
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	135	2,62,354	88,760	87	2,10,587	222	4,72,941	118	35,793
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	15	21,007	8,502	...	125	15	21,132	16	3,900
CHINA (Hongkong)	515	7,42,750	1,82,820	...	...	515	7,42,750	94,326	3,77,40,462
CHINA (Treaty Ports) (Canton Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, &c.)	1,270	14,46,020	4,68,100	...	...	1,270	14,46,020	656	2,62,400
JAPAN (Yokohama, Hiogo and Kobe.)	452	5,65,953	1,60,316	...	...	452	5,65,953	17,421	70,12,450
STRAITS SETTLEMENT (Penang and Singapore.)	158	2,19,965	53,774	10	15,198	168	2,35,163	287	1,14,100
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	275	2 86,562	1,18,754	16	83,453	291	3,70,015	1,590	6,28,810
MAURITIUS	83	1,21,481	45,614	25	44,205	108	1,65,686	...	...
ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE	14,103	1,67,77,139	37,11,663	272	3,97,109	14,375	1,71,74,248	56	17,024
PERSIA AND ARABIA	1,491	25,69,589	7,01,773	518	9,48,702	2,009	35,18,291	1,341	4,22,010
ADEN	11,037	1,79,36,916	41,43,624	561	14,35,586	11,598	1,93,72,502	4,323	13,08,955
MALDIVES	...	...	...	1	1,568	1	1,568	5	1,500
MUSSAWA	9	12,870	3,619	...	...	9	12,870	...	...
NAPLES	9	10,620	3,192	...	...	9	10,620	...	...
NATAL	3	6,600	1,230	...	...	3	6,600	...	...
ADELAIDE	10	12,960	3,840	...	...	10	12,960	...	...
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,551	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Exported same time 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	...	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	...	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	...	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335
Do. do. 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	...	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28,33,123
Do. do. 1878	26,749	4,13,60,798	...	2,826	47,85,671	29,575	4,61,46,469	91,684	3,31,16,349

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1884.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Colored Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packages.	Yards.	lbs.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	8,542	1,11,36,860	35,88,339	2	2,080	8,544	1,11,38,940	19,310	77,11,740
MADRAS	344	5,02,166	1,97,878	113	1,98,003	457	7,00,169	4,530	13,97,400
MÁLABAR AND THE COAST (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	680	12,42,748	4,39,757	44	79,415	724	13,22,163	16,954	52,14,715
SCINDE (Karrachee.)	9,170	1,68,04,966	30,55,565	44	83,017	9,214	1,68,87,983	1,503	4,58,833
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR, and GUZERAT	1,684	46,31,918	7,97,550	109	2,74,160	1,793	49,06,078	1,408	4,31,037
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,188	24,92,108	6,21,952	643	11,12,159	1,831	36,04,267	4,965	14,78,860
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhun, Rajpoori, Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	28	63,433	18,528	25	43,628	53	1,07,061	...	...
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	178	2,94,253	95,254	141	2,67,389	319	5,61,642	80	24,010
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	43	40,630	15,433	...	312	43	40,942	12	4,080
CHINA (Hongkong)	213	2,35,268	45,545	...	...	213	2,35,268	1,25,357	5,01,69,455
CHINA (Treaty Ports) (Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, &c.)	1,382	15,35,394	3,90,838	...	...	1,382	15,35,394	1,961	7,82,290
JAPAN (Yokohama, Hiogo and Kobe.)	16	25,187	7,287	...	...	16	25,187	13,846	55,01,580
STRAITS SETTLEMENT Penang and Singapore.)	175	2,48,711	64,299	11	10,287	186	2,58,998	368	1,47,400
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein).	282	2,55,135	1,05,830	...	...	282	2,55,135	1,088	4,25,000
MAURITIUS	94	1,15,170	44,564	22	44,072	116	1,59,242	...	...
ZANZIBAR	4,396	51,05,112	10,81,544	36	65,938	4,432	51,71,050	84	26,235
MOZAMBIQUE	4,570	61,64,128	11,25,984	41	50,745	4,611	62,14,873	1	200
PERSIA	150	3,30,591	80,903	171	1,92,523	321	5,23,114	177	57,366
ARABIA	1,041	14,78,591	4,36,939	445	8,59,457	1,486	23,38,048	1,005	2,90,890
TURKEY IN ASIA	238	4,28,840	1,15,530	12	15,775	250	4,44,615	276	1,04,300
MEKRON	45	1,20,444	22,845	...	...	45	1,20,444	1	500
ADEN	10,036	1,59,73,408	39,17,959	554	12,97,782	10,590	1,72,71,190	4,747	14,75,240
CONSTANTINOPLE	10	11,566	2,473	...	...	10	11,566	...	...
NATAL	19	27,783	7,132	2	4,200	21	31,983	...	...
MUSSOWA	826	11,96,867	2,52,793	13	29,050	839	12,25,917	...	...
SUEZ	...	178	40	...	...	...	178	...	...
JAVA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,000
MALDIVES	1	360	80	1	1,000	2	1,360	82	26,000
TRIESTE	12	12,840	4,211	...	...	12	12,840	...	...
LIVERPOOL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	24,800
NOSIBY	69	58,950	14,012	...	...	69	58,950	...	...
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,064	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Exported same time 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,551	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	...	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	...	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55.828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	...	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,183,35
Do. do. 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	...	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28.33,123
Do. do. 1878	26,749	4,13,60,798	...	2,826	47,85,671	29,575	4,61,46,469	91,684	3,31,16,349

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1885.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

As per Export General Manifests.

To	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Colored Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packges.	Yards.	lbs.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	6,971	93,51,466	25,23,716	...	...	6,971	93,51,466	17,327	69,21,500
MADRAS	224	2,93,280	1,20,367	140	2,19,590	364	5,12,870	3,666	11,68,800
MALABAR AND THE COAST (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	404	9,37,769	3,00,373	70	1,88,339	474	11,26,108	15,021	47,52,615
SCINDE (Kurrachee.)	9,925	1,92,93,479	34,88,907	36	83,085	9,961	1,93,76,564	1,900	5,64,498
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR and GUZERAT	1,137	36,53,355	7,30,877	88	2,65,084	1,225	39,18,439	1,773	5,37,393
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,064	27,58,977	6,71,089	706	14,81,578	1,770	42,40,555	3,345	10,37,779
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhun, Rajpoori Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	22	63,368	15,666	32	75,860	54	1,39,228	1	400
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	83	2,45,791	79,372	90	3,24,304	173	5,70,095	82	26,670
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	229	2,40,665	95,784	...	...	229	2,40,665	1,366	5,26,950
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	24	31,383	13,925	1	1,720	25	33,103	9	2,540
CHINA (Hongkong.)	34	40,260	11,730	...	...	34	40,260	1,42,081	5,68,32,020
CHINA (Treaty Ports) (Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, &c.)	2,268	36,71,705	8,97,112	1	308	2,269	36,72,013	12,436	49,77,660
JAPAN (Yokohama, Hiogo and Kobe.)	6	5,376	2,022	...	...	6	5,376	19,020	76,08,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENT (Penang and Singapore.)	150	2 28,841	57,951	7	12,285	157	2,41,126	454	1,80,400
MAURITIUS	40	47,371	18,336	26	49,221	66	96,592	...	30
ZANZIBAR	5,374	60,10,439	13,35,608	59	1,02,400	5,433	61,12,839	126	37,130
MOZAMBIQUE	3,614	49,91,043	9,01,344	14	25,077	3,628	50,16,120	...	20
PERSIA (Bushire Abas, Memorah &c.)	319	5,28,891	1,53,819	339	4,47,431	658	9,76,322	193	58,960
ARABIA (Mascat Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	1,054	15,36,753	4,65,119	564	9,11,842	1,618	24,48,595	683	2,05,800
TURKEY in ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussora, Bagdad, &c.)	708	12,42,225	3,50,461	19	27,593	727	12,69,818	427	1,68,700
MECKRON (Vermalla, Goadhur, &c.)	77	1,87,810	32,853	...	...	77	1,87,810	1	200
ADEN	8,786	1,39,73,729	34,40,059	579	16,58,375	9,365	1,56,32,104	3,742	11,20,772
MUSSAWA	1,082	15,62,975	3,74,813	35	97,697	1,117	16,60,672	14	4,200
NATAL	6	8,650	3,270	4	8,445	10	17,095	...	...
NOSSIBY	240	2,33,480	54,645	...	...	240	2,33,480	...	...
MALDIVES	3	4,680	1,080	3	5,685	6	10,365	3	1,040
SUEZ	21	32,352	9,648	2	1,560	23	33,912	...	...
Other Places	7	8,626	2,450	5	595	12	9,221	52	19,300
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Exported same time 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,064	2,429	46,30,992	47.861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,551	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	...	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	...	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	...	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335
Do. do. 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	...	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28,33,123
Do. do. 1878	26,749	4,13,60,798	...	2,826	47,85,671	29,575	4,61,46,469	91,684	3,31,16,349

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS

BY RAILWAYS,

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1883.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	...	...	...	...	
Khadowle	...	...	...	...	
Shapoor	2	9	...	...	
Kurdee	1	2	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	...	...	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	2	9	...	...	
Deolalee	...	...	2	8	
Ghotee	...	...	...	...	
Bailgaum	...	...	...	...	
Bhagoor	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	144	652	91	334	
Kheirwadee...	14	82	6	24	
Niphar	58	304	1	4	
Lasulgaum	8	37	19	40	
Munmar	795	4,342	510	2,205	
Nandgaum	256	1,429	404	1,634	
Challisgaum	33	187	...	...	
Naidongree	...	...	...	...	
Kujgaum	35	239	90	378	
Pachora	61	354	...	...	
Myjee	27	132	1	4	
Mussawud	19	102	14	62	
Julgaum	125	679	35	144	
Bhadlee	6	23	55	217	
Bhosawul	4	24	5	16	
Warrengaum	...	...	...	...	
Nargaum	9	27	10	16	
Mulkapore	27	157	19	65	
Biswa Bridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora	692	3,532	15	59	
Jullum	...	...	...	...	
Sheagaum	262	1,308	566	1,807	
Khamgaum	355	1,876	111	430	
Parus	1	2	...	...	
Akola	174	979	73	274	
Moortizapore	316	1,485	111	265	
Boregaon	...	...	...	...	
Koorum	...	...	...	...	
Budniara	6	34	1	1	
Oomrawuttee	235	1,192	27	103	
Chandoor...	8	23	...	...	
Damergaum	15	69	...	...	
Dygaum	1	4	...	...	
Poolgaum	2	14	...	...	
Pawnar	...	...	1	4	
Wurdah	64	318	...	...	
Hinguughat	2	9	...	...	
Warrora	19	108	7	32	
Nagree	1	4	...	...	
Tamsar	1	5	2	7	
Bhundara	...	...	...	...	
Kamptee	34	141	94	356	
Gohdia	...	...	10	20	
Amligaum	...	...	...	...	
Dongurgurh	11	47	13	48	
Carried forward...	3,852	19,940	2,293	8,557	

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	3,825	1,9,940	2,293	8,557	
Ragnandgoon	642	2,429	227	876	
Sindee	...	...	...	...	
Nagpore	59	285	51	179	
Sowda	6	34	80	297	
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...	
Raver	1	6	...	...	
Buranpore	9	53	61	162	
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	
Dongregaum	31	156	1	3	
Khundwa	35	149	3	11	
Tulwadya	...	...	...	...	
Dhurumkhandi	...	...	1	4	
Kurkeaon	...	...	...	...	
Bir	1	3	...	...	
Hurda	20	93	23	92	
Timborni	1	3	17	68	
Pagdar	...	...	2	7	
Bherungi	...	...	...	...	
Sewnee	9	53	48	155	
Dholera	...	...	...	...	
Etarsi	12	70	...	...	
Hosungabad	36	197	27	100	
Rampore	...	...	...	...	
Bagra	7	46	...	...	
Semri	2	7	1	4	
Sohagpur	59	269	35	123	
Peperia	2	12	...	...	
Bankeri	10	51	2	7	
Babai	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra...	28	129	74	270	
Bohoni	...	...	...	...	
Kureli	447	1,676	119	432	
Nursingpur	57	192	19	65	
Kuruckbail...	2	8	4	14	
Chindwara	4	18	...	...	
Shapoora	...	...	...	...	
Jubulpore	828	3,082	65	249	
Carried forward.....	6,133	28,961	3,153	11,675	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	6,133	28,961	3,153	11,675
Tanna	...	...	...	...
Deeva	...	...	...	...
Callian	...	...	...	...
Budlapore	...	...	3	9
Wagnee	...	...	...	...
Narel	1	3	...	...
Chincholi	...	...	...	...
Khundalla	...	...	...	...
Lanowlee	...	...	...	...
Kurkulla	...	...	...	...
Kurjut	3	12	...	...
Campoli	1	4	...	...
Tulligaum	38	181	171	587
Chinchwud	13	68	...	...
Kirkee	1	1	2	8
Poona	224	1,181	894	3,546
Loonee	3	13	...	...
Oorolee	7	39	...	...
Yeoat	...	...	...	...
Kheirgaum	3	15	...	...
Patus	...	...	...	...
Dhond	3	20	1	3
Decksal	75	455	101	396
Poomalwaree	...	...	2	8
Carried forward...	6,505	30,953	4,327	16,232

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	6,505	30,953	4,327	16,232	
Jehwoor	70	392	163	625	
Keim	1	5	4	16	
Barsee	668	3,898	520	2,068	
Marheh	9	50	...	...	
Mohol	...	...	...	...	
Ungur...	...	...	...	...	
Sholapore	133	600	743	3,086	
Hudgi	...	...	...	...	
Kurubgaum	...	...	...	...	
Doodneh	1	1	4	15	
Goodair	...	...	...	...	
Goolburga	58	267	167	775	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	
Wadi	1	2	4	16	
Nulwar...	...	...	2	9	
Yedagherry	2	10	5	21	
Sydapore	8	41	9	35	
Kistna...	1	1	1	1	
Chicksagur	...	...	...	...	
Raichore	1	5	1	1	
Total Exports for 1883...	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900	
Do. do. 1882...	7,144	36,448	9,771	37,599	
Do. do. 1881...	7,386	37,503	10,053	38,551	
Do. do. 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,185	34,917	
Do. do. 1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233	
Do. do. 1878...	6,207	35,398	10,084	39,118	
Do. do. 1877...	5,092	29,170	12,517	48,619	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Kosgee...	...	...	10	35	
Adoni	4	14	178	678	
Auspri	...	...	...	...	
Goondacul	...	...	...	...	
Bellary	13	74	58	216	
Gooty	3	17	...	...	
Tadputri	...	...	...	...	
Moodanoor	..	...	50	186	
Yerragoontha	2	5	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	
Tiruputti	1	3	...	...	
Arkanum	...	...	...	...	
Madras	66	289	...	...	
Arcot	...	...	...	...	
Vellore...	...	...	...	...	
Color Road	1	6	...	...	
Bangalore	4	23	2	8	
Mysore	...	..	...	...	
Jolarpet	...	...	...	...	
Metapolum	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	
Beypore	...	...	...	...	
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoli	...	...	3	10	
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1883...	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882...	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881...	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
Do. do. 1879...	85	489	277	1,024	
Do. do. 1878...	136	763	208	818	
Do. do. 1877...	78	413	135	518	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Chitapore	...	...	19	74	
Seram	13	64	23	83	
Tandur	...	...	45	162	
Dharur	...	...	...	...	
Gangawaram	...	...	3	11	
Gulaguda	...	...	...	...	
Shankerpali	...	...	...	...	
Lingumpali	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	50	181	1	4	
Secundrabad	18	80	27	106	
Total Exports for 1883...	81	325	118	440	
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660	
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385	
Do. do. 1880...	131	626	270	1,027	
Do. do. 1879...	151	793	269	1,107	
Do. do. 1878...	80	428	93	386	
Do. do. 1877...	125	572	162	643	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Khari	...	...	...	...
Peplia	1	4	1	4
Kuchowa Road	...	...	..	...
Attar	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...
Sunawud	13	54	...	...
Moortaka	1	4	...	...
Barwai...	11	57	1	1
Choral...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	39	201	9	33
Rao	...	...	...	...
Indore	589	2,542	75	267
Pahalia	...	...	...	...
Ajnod	...	...	...	...
Fatehbad	...	...	...	...
Oojain	106	460	9	30
Chambal	73	312	2	8
Barnugar	...	...	6	24
Ranija...	...	...	...	...
Rutlam	121	479	4	13
Namli	4	19	...	...
Jaora	18	67	...	...
Dhodhar	...	...	...	...
Dalunda	...	...	...	...
Mandsaur	13	89	42	160
Tharodi	5	28	1	2
Neemuch	...	...	...	...
Kesurpura	...	...	...	...
Nimbohera	5	19	...	...
Chittore	...	...	...	...
Barl	...	...	...	...
Bhilwara	...	...	...	...
Nuseerabad	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	...	...	...	...
Total Exports for 1883...	999	4,335	150	542
Do. do. 1882...	1,421	6,362	206	774
Do. do. 1881...	1,478	6,888	239	887
Do. do. 1880...	2,062	9,544	288	1,086
Do. do. 1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084
Do. do. 1878...	1,608	7,903	287	1,124
Do. do. 1877...	274	1,425	218	850

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian. Maunds.	
Pimpri	18	124	6	24	
Saralu	...	...	...	...	
Visapur	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	393	2,136	1,974	8,373	
Vambori	29	161	1	1	
Rahuri	1	4	1	3	
Lakh	...	...	...	...	
Belapur	8	37	5	11	
Puntumbee	1	4	...	...	
Sanvutaur	...	...	...	...	
Kopergaum	...	...	...	...	
Yeola	312	1,646	87	361	
Total Exports for 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881...	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	
Do. do. 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	
Do. do. 1879...	648	3,678	1,315	5,332	
Do. do. 1878...	274	1,577	154	621	
Do. do. 1877...	...	...	...	...	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

Deoree	189	691	66	254
Sehara Road	8	28	...	...
Sleemanabad	...	...	...	...
Kutnee	695	2,963	2	4
Undarrah	...	...	...	...
Myhere	15	58	...	...
Unchara	2	9	...	...
Jaitwa	...	...	...	...
Sutna	500	2,156	...	...
Maneckpore	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	60	262	63	252
Sirsa Road	2	9	...	...
Mirzapore	123	576	...	...
Chunar	4	14	...	...
Ahrowra Road	19	76	...	...
Tareghat	...	...	...	...
Zumania	...	...	...	...
Buxar	...	...	...	...
Doharighaut	9	48	...	...
Doomraon	3	15	...	...
Arrah	6	28	2	10
Dinapore	4	17	...	...
Bankipore	...	...	...	...
Patna	28	115	...	...
Durbhunga	7	28	...	...
Mozafferpore	2	10	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	...
Bucktearpore	...	...	...	...
Mokameh	...	...	...	...
Jumalpore	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	...	...	...
Sahebgunge	1	5	...	...
Bhaugulpore	1	5	...	...
Rajmahal	...	...	...	...
Rampore	...	...	...	...
Azimgunge	3	12	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...
Burackpore	...	...	...	...
Howra	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...
Benares	83	326	2	7
Phoolpore	...	...	...	...
Jawnpore City	...	...	...	...
Shahagunge	...	...	...	...
Malipore	...	...	...	...
Akbarpore	7	31	...	...
Carried forward...	1,771	7,482	135	527

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	1,771	7,482	135	527	
Fyzabad	4	17	...	...	
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	
Damodurpore	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	...	...	2	8	
Ajgaon	...	...	...	...	
Unao	...	...	...	...	
Alumnugur	...	...	...	...	
Rosa	...	...	...	...	
Shajehanpore	...	...	...	...	
Miran	2	11	...	...	
Gazeepore	53	247	8	32	
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	
Aonla	...	..	...	...	
Chundausi	...	...	...	...	
Muradabad	...	...	...	...	
Manowree	...	...	...	...	
Serathoo	...	...	...	...	
Khaja	...	...	...	...	
Berhampore	...	..	...	...	
Futteypore	...	...	...	...	
Moihar	26	111	...	...	
Cawnpore	3,512	15,536	12	56	
Furakahabad	142	551	4	11	
Ettawa	...	...	...	...	
Jushwuntnugger ...	...	...	...	...	
Bhadun	...	...	...	...	
Toondla	...	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	...	
Huttrass Road ...	...	...	...	...	
Allyghur	...	...	...	...	
Khoorja	...	...	...	...	
Gazeabad	...	...	...	...	
Rewari	...	...	...	...	
Delhi	...	...	...	...	
Meerut City	...	...	...	...	
Mozafernuger	...	...	...	...	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	
Rajpoora	...	...	...	...	
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder Cant	...	...	...	...	
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	
Meeanmeer East... ...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	
Kala	...	...	...	...	
Gujranwalla	...	...	...	...	
Wazirabad	...	...	...	...	
Gujrat...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	
Ravulpindi	...	...	...	...	
Attock...	...	...	...	...	
Jehanjeera Road ...	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1883...	5,510	23,955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882...	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
Do. do. 1881...	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	
Do. do. 1880...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
Do. do. 1879...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	
Do. do. 1878...	7,475	34,726	1,957	8,619	
Do. do. 1877...	4,893	23,955	1,698	7,396	

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Surat	1,377	7,322	391	1,354	
Broach	554	3,586	207	458	
Baroda	657	4,328	188	654	
Ahmedabad	2,789	15,756	346	1,202	
Veerumgaum	672	3,604	40	75	
Wudwan	1,008	6,129	68	179	
Other Stations (intervening between Bombay and Wudwan)	5,324	30,280	1,569	4,923	
Rajputana State Railway via Saburmuttee ...	9,181	52,235	220	835	
Bhownugger State Railway via Wudwan	626	3,806	28	95	
Total Exports for 1883...	22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	
Do. do. 1882...	37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,310	
Do. do. 1881...	28,808	1,65,718	5,253	17,694	
Do. do. 1880...	26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067	
Do. do. 1879...	19,309	1,13,839	4,196	13,497	
Do. do. 1878...	19,913	1,06,279	5,233	17,075	
Do. do. 1877...	20,891	1,25,670	7,265	25,875	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (North East and South East Lines)	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900
Madras Railway	94	431	301	1,133
Nizam's State Railway	81	325	118	440
Rajputana Malwa Railway	999	4,335	150	542
Dhond and Munmad State Railway	762	4,112	2,074	8,773
East India Railway	5,510	23,955	161	634
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway ...	22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775
From 1st January to 31st December 1883...	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
Do. do. 1882...	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007
Do. do. 1881...	42,574	2,33,091	18,708	69,682
Do. do. 1880...	46,909	2,49,960	18,799	68,508
Do. do. 1879...	39,647	2,14,300	14,547	53,828
Do. do. 1878...	35,693	1,87,074	18,016	67,761
Do. do. 1877...	31,353	1,81,232	21,995	83,901

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1884.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

	Piece-Goods		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	...	...	...	...	
Khadowli	2	11	...	...	
Shapoor	1	6	1	4	
Kurdee	4	7	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	...	...	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	16	64	1	5	
Deolalee	...	...	...	...	
Ghotee	6	41	...	...	
Bailgaum	...	...	...	...	
Bhagoor	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	126	603	80	309	
Kheirwadee	7	26	5	15	
Niphar	54	262	8	31	
Lasulgaum	16	89	25	41	
Munmar	634	3,548	339	1,373	
Nandgaum	191	1,094	219	822	
Hirapur	...	...	...	...	
Challisgaum	34	191	3	18	
Naidongree	1	5	...	...	
Kujgaum	33	245	55	233	
Pachora	34	195	1	4	
Myjee	5	34	..	...	
Mussawud	9	55	4	18	
Julgaum	33	118	25	74	
Bhadlee	2	13	9	36	
Bho awul	5	19	...	...	
Wars engaum	...	...	...	...	
Nargaum	7	20	...	...	
Mulkapore	28	174	18	64	
Biswa Bridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora	457	2,286	4	16	
Jullum	...	...	...	...	
Sheagaum	263	1,326	270	957	
Khamgaum	216	1,175	49	172	
Parus	...	...	...	...	
Akola	181	988	161	606	
Moortizapore	278	1,319	181	456	
Boregaon	...	...	...	...	
Koorum	1	5	...	...	
Budniara	8	48	1	2	
Oomrawuttee	179	849	29	105	
Chandoor	6	28	...	...	
Damergaum	9	46	...	...	
Dygaum	...	...	...	...	
Poolgaum	3	13	...	...	
Wurdah	1	10	...	...	
Hingunghat	21	75	1	6	
Warrora	10	44	11	55	
Pawnar	...	...	1	4	
Tamsar	...	...	49	193	
Bhundara	...	...	...	...	
Kamptee	58	256	29	117	
Gangajhir	...	...	...	...	
Gondia	...	...	1	4	
Amgaon	...	...	...	...	
Dongurgurh	16	76	4	15	
Carried forward...	2,955	15,364	1,584	5,755	

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forwasd...	2,955	15,364	1,584	5,755	
Ragnandgoon	728	3,007	163	632	
Thasra...	...	...	...	...	
Sindee...	...	...	4	15	
Nagpore	19	78	50	190	
Sowda	...	...	63	241	
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...	
Raver	4	23	...	...	
Buranpore	3	31	44	156	
Chandnee	1	3	...	...	
Dongregaum	61	316	...	...	
Khundwa	66	295	3	9	
Hursad	...	...	...	...	
Dhurumkhandi	...	...	...	...	
Kurkeon	3	15	...	...	
Bir	9	38	...	...	
Hurda	22	116	21	87	
Timborni	3	11	18	76	
Pagdar	...	...	4	15	
Bherungi	...	...	2	12	
Sewnee...	3	17	45	163	
Dholera	1	4	...	...	
Etarsi	11	49	...	...	
Hosungabad	22	120	5	16	
Rampore	...	...	...	...	
Bagra	1	6	...	...	
Semri	17	91	...	...	
Sohagpur	46	236	20	74	
Peperia	...	...	3	11	
Bankeri	33	58	2	2	
Babai	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra	38	153	15	55	
Bohoni...	2	2	...	...	
Kureli	406	1,465	110	421	
Bhopal...	3	16	...	...	
Nursingpur	102	380	25	94	
Kuruckbail	1	3	3	11	
Chindwara	6	22	...	...	
Shapoora	...	...	...	...	
Jubulpore	400	1,576	117	438	
Carried forward...	4,966	23,495	2,301	8,473	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	4,966	23,495	2,301	8,473
Tanna	...	...	1	5
Deeva	...	...	...	...
Callian	...	...	...	...
Budlapore	...	...	...	...
Wagnee	...	...	...	...
Narel	2	6	...	...
Chincholi	...	...	...	...
Khundalla	2	3	...	...
Lanowlee	3	18	...	...
Kurkulla	...	...	...	...
Kurjut...	...	...	...	...
Campoli	...	...	...	...
Tulligaum	27	147	151	555
Chinchwud	14	80	...	...
Kirkee...	11	60	5	18
Poona	350	1,936	421	1,676
Loonee...	2	9	...	...
Oorolee	17	100	3	14
Yeoat	1	7	...	...
Kheirgaum	9	49	...	...
Patns	...	...	...	...
Dhond	...	...	...	...
Decksal	79	475	43	175
Poomalwaree	1	4	...	...
Carried forward...	5,484	26,389	2,925	10,916

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	5,484	26,389	2,925	10,916	
Jehwoor	107	660	98	387	
Keim	1	4	5	20	
Barsee	562	3,145	442	1,680	
Marheh	21	114	...	...	
Mohol	1	7	...	...	
Ungur	...	...	...	...	
Sholapore	77	377	841	3,231	
Hudgi	...	...	...	...	
Kurubgaum	1	6	1	4	
Doodneh	...	...	...	...	
Goodair...	...	...	...	...	
Goolburga	58	289	181	742	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	
Wadi	...	...	...	..	
Nulwar	...	...	...	...	
Yedagherry	30	162	10	33	
Sydapore	2	9	7	28	
Kistna	...	...	2	6	
Chicksagur	...	...	...	...	
Raichore	21	121	1	4	
Total Exports for 1884...	6,365	31,283	4,513	17,051	
Do. do. 1883...	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900	
Do. do. 1882...	7,144	36,448	9,771	37,599	
Do. do. 1881...	7,386	37,503	10,053	38,551	
Do. do. 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,185	34,917	
Do. do. 1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233	
Do. do. 1878...	6,207	35,398	10,084	39,118	
Do. do. 1877...	5,092	29,170	12,517	48,619	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Kosgee	...	...	1	4	
Adoni	1	5	90	346	
Auspri	...	...	...	...	
Goodacul	...	...	...	...	
Bellary...	17	102	17	67	
Gooty	1	4	...	...	
Tadputri	...	...	...	...	
Moodanoor	...	...	39	148	
Yeragoontha	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	1	7	...	...	
Terputti	...	...	...	...	
Arkonum	...	...	...	...	
Madras	36	164	25	93	
Arcot	...	...	...	...	
Yellore...	...	...	...	...	
Collor Road	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore	1	4	...	...	
Mysore...	...	...	...	...	
Jalarpet	...	...	...	...	
Metapolum	...	...	...	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	
Beypore	...	...	...	...	
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoli	...	...	...	...	
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1884...	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883...	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882...	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881...	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
Do. do. 1879...	85	489	277	1,024	
Do. do. 1878...	136	763	208	818	
Do. do. 1877...	78	413	135	518	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Pimpri...	20	97	...	...	
Sarolu	...	...	...	...	
Visapur	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	267	1,371	337	1,291	
Vambori	10	52	...	...	
Rahuri...	1	5	...	...	
Chitali...	2	4	...	...	
Belapur	9	37	1	4	
Puntumba	...	...	...	...	
Sanvatsar	...	...	...	...	
Kopergam	1	8	...	...	
Yeola	266	1,526	52	173	
Total Exports for 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881..	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	
Do. do. 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	
Do. do. 1879...	648	3,678	1,315	5,332	
Do. do. 1878...	274	1,577	154	621	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

Deoree	6	33	...	...	
Sehora Road	...	...	...	...	
Sleemanabad	1	3	...	...	
Kutnee	350	1,530	...	...	
Undarrah	...	...	...	...	
Myhere	28	123	...	...	
Unchara	1	5	...	...	
Jaitwar	...	...	...	..	
Sutna	416	1,753	...	...	
Manekpore	3	12	...	...	
Allahabad	49	186	195	807	
Sirsa Road	4	23	...	...	
Mirzapore	53	234	6	23	
Gaipoora	...	...	...	...	
Karchana	...	...	...	...	
Ahrowa Road	57	258	...	...	
Tareghat	...	...	4	15	
Zumania	...	...	...	...	
Buxur	1	4	...	...	
Doharighat	9	48	...	...	
Doomraon	2	10	...	...	
Arrah	...	...	...	...	
Dinapore	5	21	...	...	
Meja Road	...	...	...	...	
Patna	24	97	...	...	
Dalsing Serai	...	...	...	...	
Durbhanga	2	8	...	...	
Mozafferpore	...	...	...	...	
Jehanabad	1	4	...	...	
Gya	6	22	...	...	
Motihara	...	...	...	...	
Mokameh	...	...	...	...	
Maisi	1	4	...	...	
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	
Sahebgunge	...	...	...	...	
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	
Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	
Rampore	...	...	...	...	
Ranigunge	8	41	...	...	
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	
Burackpore	...	...	...	...	
Howra...	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta	5	16	...	...	
Carried forward...	1,032	4,435	205	845	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds	
Brought forward...	1,032	4,435	205	845	
Phulpore	1	1	...	...	
Benares	72	275	2	8	
Jalalgunge	...	...	...	...	
Jownpore City	...	...	...	...	
Shahagunge	...	...	...	...	
Malipore	...	...	...	...	
Akbarpore	33	223	...	...	
Gosaigunge	...	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	11	59	...	...	
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	
Damodurpore	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	15	64	...	...	
Ajgaon...	...	...	...	...	
Unao	...	...	...	...	
Alumgur	...	...	...	...	
Rosa	...	...	...	...	
Sahajehanpore	...	...	...	...	
Miran	...	...	...	...	
Gazipore	63	269	3	14	
Bareilly	1	3	...	...	
Aorla	...	...	...	...	
Chandausi	1	5	...	...	
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	
Manowree	...	...	...	...	
Serathoo	...	...	...	...	
Khaja	1	6	...	...	
Behrampore	...	...	...	...	
Futteypore	...	...	...	...	
Mohiar	70	274	...	...	
Cawnpore	3,550	15,512	73	298	
Paphoond	...	...	...	...	
Furakabad	141	579	...	...	
Ettawa...	...	...	...	...	
Jeshwantnugur	...	...	...	...	
Bhadun	...	...	...	...	
Toondla	...	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	...	
Muttra...	...	...	...	...	
Gowallior	...	...	...	...	
Dholpur	5	22	...	...	
Morar Road	...	...	...	...	
Bhiwani	...	...	...	...	
Delhi...	16	79	...	...	
Merrut City	...	...	...	...	
Mozaffernugur	...	...	...	...	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	
Rajpoora	...	...	...	...	
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur Cant ...	...	...	...	...	
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	
Meean Meer East ...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore...	...	...	...	...	
Kala	...	...	...	...	
Gujranwalla	...	...	...	...	
Wazirabad	...	...	...	...	
Gujrat	...	...	...	...	
Jhehun	...	...	...	...	
Ravulpindi	...	...	...	...	
Attock	...	...	...	...	
Jehanjeera Road ...	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	
Total Export for 1884...	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883...	5,510	23,955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882...	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
Do. do. 1881...	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	
Do. do. 1880...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
Do. do. 1879...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	
Do. do. 1878...	7,475	34,726	1,957	8,619	
Do. do. 1877...	4,893	23,955	1,698	7,396	

TO SATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Chitapore	...	...	5	17	
Seram	6	24	32	118	
Nawundigi	1	3	...	...	
Tandur	3	19	61	197	
Dharur	...	...	...	...	
Gangawaram	...	...	...	...	
Shankalpalli	...	...	...	...	
Lingampalli	1	3	3	15	
Hydrabad	7	27	3	10	
Secundrabad	9	37	56	234	
Total Exports for 1884...	27	113	160	591	
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440	
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660	
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385	
Do. do. 1880...	131	626	270	1,027	
Do. do. 1879...	151	793	269	1,107	
Do. do. 1878...	80	428	93	386	
Do. do. 1877...	125	572	162	643	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

Kheri	...	...	...	...
Peplia	3	10	1	3
Kuchowa Road	...	...	...	...
Altar	...	...	...	...
Sanawad	28	118	...	...
Moortaka	2	12	...	...
Barwai	19	108	1	4
Choral...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	37	183	1	7
Rao	...	...	...	...
Indore...	867	3,815	61	231
Phália	12	58	...	...
Ajnod	...	...	...	...
Fatehabad	...	...	...	...
Ujjain	114	480	3	8
Chambal	64	306	3	13
Barnagar	1	3	8	32
Ranija...	1	4	...	...
Rutlam	93	391	9	44
Mamli	1	10	...	...
Jaora	26	131	...	...
Dhodhar	...	...	...	...
Dalanda	2	9	...	...
Mandasaur	6	29	7	27
Tharode	1	4	...	...
Neemuch	...	...	...	...
Kesurpura	...	...	2	6
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...
Chitore	...	...	...	...
Barl	...	...	...	...
Bhilivara	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	...	...	...	...
Ulwar	...	...	...	...
Phalera	...	...	...	...
Total Exports for 1884 ..	1,277	5,671	96	375
Do. do. 1883...	999	4,335	150	542
Do. do. 1882...	1,421	6,362	206	774
Do. do. 1881...	1,478	6,888	239	887
Do. do. 1880...	2,062	9,544	286	1,086
Do. do. 1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084
Do. do. 1878...	1,608	7,903	287	1,124
Do. do. 1877...	274	1,425	218	850

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATHA STATE RAILWAY.

Opened for Traffic from the 1st of August 1884.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.	
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Innian Maunds.
Bijapur	3	18	...	...
Mutwad	...	...	...	...
Belgi	...	...	...	...
Dimati	2	9	4	15
Nagulkote	1	2	61	241
Katigiri	...	...	...	...
Mudur	...	...	3	11
Mollapur	...	...	...	...
Gadag	22	145	67	253
Total Exports...	28	174	135	520

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Surat	877	4,787	288	1,078
Broach	447	2,921	240	547
Baroda	514	3,568	107	360
Ahmedabad	1,634	9,673	300	873
Veerumgaum	407	2,272	50	75
Wudwan	774	4,809	20	41
Other Stations (intervening between Bombay and Wudwan)	4,753	27,865	1,180	3,612
Rajputana State Railway via Saburmuttee ...	8,258	49,285	238	848
Bhownugger State Railway Via Wudwan... ...	810	5,109	41	147
Total Exports for 1884...	18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581
Do. do. 1883...	22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775
Do. do. 1882...	37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,310
Do. do. 1881...	28,808	1,65,718	5,253	17,694
Do. do. 1880...	26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067
Do. do. 1879...	19,309	1,13,839	4,196	13,497
Do. do. 1878...	19,913	1,06,279	5,233	17,075
Do. do. 1877...	20,891	1,25,670	7,265	25,875

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
	Packages.	Indian Maunds.	Packages.	Indian Maunds.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (North East Line)	4,966	23,495	2,301	8,473
Do. do. (South East Line)	1,399	7,788	2,212	8,578
Madras Railway	57	286	172	658
Nizam's State Railway	27	113	160	591
Rajputana Malwa Railway	1,277	5,671	96	375
Dhond and Munmad State Railway	576	3,100	390	1,468
East India Railway	5,012	21,806	283	1,165
Southern Mahratha State Railway	28	174	135	520
Bombay Baroda and Central India Rilway ...	18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581
From 1st January to 31st December 1884...	31,816	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
Do. do. do. 1883...	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
Do. do. do. 1882...	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007
Do. do. do. 1881...	42,574	2,33,091	18,708	69,682
Do. do. do. 1880...	46,909	2,49,960	18,799	68,508
Do. do. do. 1879...	39,647	2,14,300	14,547	53,828
Do. do. do. 1878...	35,693	1,87,074	18,016	67,761
Do. do. do. 1877...	31,353	1,81,232	21,995	83,901

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1885.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

	Piece-Goods		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	...	...	...	...	
Khadowli	...	...	...	...	
Shapoor	...	...	...	...	
Khurdee	1	7	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	...	...	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	6	14	...	...	
Deolalee	...	...	...	...	
Ghotee...	1	5	...	...	
Bailgaum	...	...	...	...	
Bhagoor	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	67	306	16	61	
Odha...	...	...	...	...	
Kheirwadee	11	64	4	15	
Niphar	27	128	3	2	
Lasulgaum	7	41	21	59	
Munmar	544	3,024	270	1,051	
Nandgaum	148	808	167	607	
Hirapur	...	...	...	...	
Challisgaum	30	151	3	18	
Wagli	...	...	...	...	
Naidongree	2	13	...	...	
Kujgaum	33	236	20	90	
Pachora	46	223	1	1	
Myjee	5	31	2	15	
Mussawud	7	51	2	4	
Julgaum	16	74	7	25	
Bhadlee	...	...	9	34	
Bhosawul	13	68	...	...	
Warrengaum	1	18	...	...	
Nargaum...	1	5	...	...	
Mulkapore	38	221	19	67	
Biswa Bridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora	485	2,420	1	4	
Jullum	...	...	...	...	
Sheagaum	150	765	212	788	
Khamgaum	247	1,360	62	156	
Parus	...	...	6	23	
Akola	124	694	89	352	
Moortizapore	119	516	216	487	
Boregaon	...	...	...	...	
Mohona	...	...	...	...	
Koorun	...	...	...	...	
Budnaira...	...	...	...	...	
Amroate...	81	410	110	293	
Chandoor	...	...	...	...	
Damergaum	6	26	...	...	
Deygaum	...	...	...	...	
Poolgaum	...	...	2	4	
Pawnar	...	...	...	...	
Wurdah	3	6	...	...	
Hingunghat	5	27	2	7	
Warrora	2	8	3	11	
Nagree	3	22	..	...	
Tamsar	5	20	2	8	
Bhundara	2	13	...	...	
Kampti	41	244	37	138	
Gangajhir	...	...	...	...	
Gondia	...	...	...	...	
Amgaon	4	18	...	...	
Dongergarh	7	34	...	...	
Raj-Nandgaon	561	2,306	96	369	
Tirora	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	2,849	14,377	1,382	4,689	

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	2,849	14,377	1,382	4,689	
Boree	...	...	...	...	
Sindee...	...	...	1	4	
Nagpore	10	47	77	268	
Sowda	30	123	35	131	
Nimbora	...	...	...	...	
Ravere...	...	...	2	6	
Boorhanpore	3	13	44	132	
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	
Doongergaum	72	342	1	4	
Khundwa	76	352	21	78	
Talwadya	...	...	...	...	
Dhurumkhandi	...	...	...	...	
Kurkeon	1	4	...	...	
Hursad...	...	...	...	...	
Bir	1	7	...	...	
Hurda	34	234	30	114	
Timburni	7	41	17	65	
Paghdal	6	46	...	...	
Bherungi	...	...	...	...	
Sewnee...	3	19	19	70	
Dhulera	...	...	...	...	
Etarsi	25	138	4	15	
Hosangabad	7	44	1	5	
Barkhera	...	...	...	...	
Bagra	20	132	1	4	
Semri	6	34	...	...	
Sohagpur	22	113	16	58	
Peperia	15	55	16	59	
Bankari	7	43	3	10	
Babai	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra	9	45	27	106	
Bohonee	...	...	...	...	
Kareli	230	966	133	551	
Bhopal...	33	177	13	50	
Dip	...	...	...	...	
Nursinghpur	50	175	10	30	
Kuruckbail	...	...	...	...	
Chindwara	16	75	...	...	
Shapoora	...	...	...	...	
Jubulpore	268	996	153	596	
Carried forward...	3,800	18,598	2,006	7,045	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	3,800	18,598	2,006	7,045
Tanna	...	...	...	...
Deeva	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...
...	34	181	92	331
...	4	24	...	...
...	17	115	1	25
...	222	1,240	308	1,151
...	5	25	...	...
...	7	44	...	...
...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	...
...	1	6	...	...
...	74	436	42	159
...	...	...	...	...
d...	4,166	20,676	2,449	8,711

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.—*Continued.*

To	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	4,166	20,676	2,449	8,711	
Jehwoor	148	850	106	427	
Keim	3	16	8	18	
Barsee	453	2,752	172	637	
Marheh	3	19	...	...	
Mohol	...	...	...	...	
Unger	...	...	...	...	
Sholapore	49	138	240	924	
Hudgi	...	...	...	...	
Kurubgaum	3	21	...	...	
Doodneh	...	...	...	...	
Goodair...	...	...	1	4	
Goolburga	28	131	74	282	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	
Wadi	...	...	...	...	
Nulwar	...	...	4	19	
Yedagherry	1	4	1	2	
Sydapore	...	...	5	14	
Kistna	...	...	...	...	
Chicksagur	...	...	...	...	
Raichore	14	66	5	16	
Total Exports for 1885...	4,868	24,673	3,065	11,054	
Do. do. 1884...	6,365	31,283	4,513	17,051	
Do. do. 1883...	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900	
Do. do. 1882...	7,144	36,448	9,771	37,599	
Do. do. 1881...	7,386	37,503	10,053	38,551	
Do. do. 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,185	34,917	
Do. do. 1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233	
Do. do. 1878...	6,207	35,398	10,084	39,118	
Do. do. 1877...	5,092	29,170	12,517	48,619	
TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.					
Matmari	...	...	...	...	
Kosgee	...	...	5	18	
Adoni	7	23	73	279	
Auspri	...	...	...	...	
Goodacul	...	...	...	...	
Bellary...	...	...	39	149	
Gooty	3	21	3	11	
Tadputri	...	...	...	...	
Moodanoor	...	...	44	167	
Yeragoontha	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	
Terputti	...	...	...	...	
Arkonum	...	...	...	...	
Madras	5	21	3	11	
Arcot	...	...	...	...	
Vellore...	...	...	...	...	
Vaniembady	...	...	...	..	
Colar Road	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore	...	...	5	19	
Mysore...	...	...	...	...	
Jalarpet	...	...	...	...	
Metapolum	...	...	...	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	
Beypore	...	...	...	...	
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	
Karur	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoli	...	...	...	...	
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1885...	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884...	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883...	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882...	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881...	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
Do. do. 1879...	85	489	277	1,024	
Do. do. 1878...	136	763	208	818	
Do. do. 1877...	78	413	135	518	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Pimpri...	7	42	2	5	
Belwandi	...	...	...	...	
Visapur	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	212	1,169	229	777	
Vambori	7	41	...	...	
Rahuri...	...	...	...	...	
Lak ...	...	...	...	...	
Chitoli...	...	...	...	...	
Belapur	3	15	2	8	
Puntumba	...	...	...	...	
Sanvatsar	...	...	...	...	
Kopergaon	2	11	...	...	
Yeola ...	297	1,593	22	90	
Total Exports for 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881..	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	
Do. do. 1880..	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	
Do. do. 1879...	648	3,678	1,315	5,332	
Do. do. 1878...	274	1,577	154	621	
TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.					
Deoree ...	15	78	...	...	
Sehora Road	3	15	...	...	
Sleemanabad	...	...	...	...	
Kutnee	160	699	...	...	
Undarrah	...	...	...	...	
Myhere	198	860	...	...	
Unchara	...	...	...	...	
Sutna ...	367	1,586	...	..	
Jaitwar	....	...	...	...	
Manekpore	4	20	1	4	
Jasra	...	...	2	7	
Karchana	...	...	...	...	
Meja Road	4	2	...	...	
Gaipoora	...	...	...	...	
Mirzapore	26	117	6	30	
Ahrowa Road	21	86	...	...	
Benares	51	209	7	32	
Mogul Serai	1	4	...	...	
Zumania	...	...	...	...	
Tareghat	11	50	4	14	
Doharighat	2	9	...	...	
Dildarnuger	...	...	...	...	
Ghazipur	24	103	2	11	
Buxur ...	...	...	...	...	
Doomraon	7	34	...	...	
Arrah ...	2	10	...	...	
Dinapore	1	2	...	...	
Gya ...	5	20	...	...	
Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	
Masaurhi	...	...	...	...	
Bankepore	...	...	...	...	
Patna City	3	12	...	...	
Buktiharpur	...	...	...	...	
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	
Mokameh	...	...	...	...	
Giridih	...	...	...	...	
Azimgunge	...	...	...	...	
Dalsing Serai	...	...	...	...	
Durbhanga	3	11	...	...	
Mozafferpore	1	5	...	...	
Maisi ...	...	...	...	...	
Motihara	...	...	...	...	
Segowle	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	909	3,932	22	98	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	909	3,932	22	98	
Bettiah	1	4	...	...	
Nuwadi	...	...	...	...	
Baidyanath	...	...	...	...	
Mahadhupur	...	...	...	...	
Asansol	...	...	...	...	
Ranigunge	...	...	...	...	
Doorgapore	...	...	...	...	
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	
Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	
Burackpore	...	...	...	...	
Howra...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeling	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta	9	39	...	...	
Allahabad	37	137	159	618	
Manowree	...	...	...	...	
Serathoo	3	3	1	4	
Khaga...	...	...	...	...	
Bahrampur	...	...	...	...	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	
Mauhar	...	...	...	...	
Cawnpore	2,933	13,083	...	...	
Paphoond	...	...	...	...	
Ettawah	...	...	...	...	
Jaswantnugar	...	...	...	...	
Bhadan	...	...	...	...	
Ferozabad	...	...	...	...	
Tundla	...	...	...	...	
Agra	1	3	...	...	
Barthna	...	...	...	...	
Gwalior	2	8	...	...	
Huthras	...	...	...	...	
Khurja	...	...	...	...	
Gaziabad	...	...	...	...	
Delhi	...	...	...	...	
Shinpur	...	...	...	...	
Phulpur	...	...	...	...	
Jalalgunge	...	...	...	...	
Jawnpur City	...	...	...	...	
Shahagunge	...	...	...	...	
Akbarpur	11	72	...	...	
Goshaiganj	...	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	4	21	...	...	
Barabanki	3	18	...	...	
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	
Unao	2	2	...	...	
Alumnugar	...	...	...	...	
Rosa	...	...	...	...	
Hurdoi	2	13	...	...	
Shajehanpur	...	...	...	...	
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	
Chundausi	...	...	...	...	
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	
Tahasil Deoria (B.&N.W.R.)	...	...	...	...	
Sahajunwa (do. do.)	...	...	...	...	
Chupra (do. do.)	... 1	4	...	...	
Gorakpore (do. do.)	...	...	...	...	
Kulianpur (C.&Achnera R.	...	...	...	...	
Serai Miran do. ...	13	52	...	...	
Futehgurh do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Farrukhabad do. ...	142	680	...	...	
Muttra do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Meerut (S. P. & Delhi Ry.)	...	...	...	...	
Saharunpore (do. do.)...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore (do. do.)...	...	...	...	...	
Jallandur Cant (do. do.)...	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	4,073	18,071	182	720	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—*Continued.*

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	4,073	18,071	182	720	
Umballa Cant (S.P.&Delhi R.	...	...	...	...	
Sibi (de. do.)...	...	...	...	...	
Rawulpindi (P. N. S. Ry.) ..	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar (do.)	...	...	...	...	
Nowshera (do.)	...	...	...	...	
Campbellpur (do.)	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum (do.)	...	...	...	...	
Sealkote	...	...	...	...	
Ferozpore (Rewaree Feroz Ry	1	5	...	...	
Pathankote (Amritsur Pathankote Ry.)... ...	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1885...	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884...	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883...	5,510	23,955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882...	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
Do. do. 1881...	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	
Do. do. 1880...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
Do. do. 1879...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	
Do. do. 1878...	7,475	34,726	1,957	8,619	
Do. do. 1877...	4,893	25,955	1,698	7,396	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Chitapore	1	4	9	34
Seram	...	...	8	33
Nawundgi	...	...	2	11
Tandur	7	17	60	200
Dharur	...	...	...	...
Gangawaram	...	...	...	...
Shankalpalli	...	...	...	...
Lingumpali	...	...	15	75
Hyderabad	13	67	6	24
Secundrabad	17	77	219	869
Total Exports for 1885...	38	165	319	1,246
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385
Do. do. 1880...	131	626	270	1,027
Do. do. 1879...	151	793	269	1,107
Do. do. 1878...	80	428	93	386
Do. do. 1877...	125	572	162	643

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian. Maunds.	
Attar	...	...	...	...	
Peplia	1	4	2	7	
Kheri	3	18	...	...	
Sanawud	16	66	...	...	
Mortakka	...	...	1	4	
Barwai...	4	20	...	...	
Choral...	...	...	...	...	
Mhow	64	371	3	13	
Rao	...	...	...	...	
Indore	536	2,562	31	129	
Pahlia	3	13	...	...	
Ajnod	...	...	...	...	
Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	
Ujjain	111	503	87	339	
Chambal	29	138	1	4	
Barnagar	1	5	3	12	
Ranja...	1	4	...	...	
Rutlam	26	118	5	20	
Namli	...	...	...	...	
Jaora	16	88	1	5	
Dhodhar	...	...	...	...	
Dalanda	...	...	...	...	
Mandsaur	4	19	3	13	
Tharode	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	1	2	...	...	
Kesurpura	1	9	1	3	
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...	
Chitore	...	...	...	...	
Barl	...	...	...	...	
Bhilwara	...	...	...	...	
Nuseerabad	...	...	...	...	
Beawar	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1885...	817	3,940	138	549	
Do. do. 1884...	1,277	5,671	96	375	
Do. do. 1883...	999	4,335	150	542	
Do. do. 1882...	1,421	6,362	206	774	
Do. do. 1881...	1,478	6,888	239	887	
Do. do. 1880...	2,062	9,544	288	1,086	
Do. do. 1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084	
Do. do. 1878...	1,608	7,903	287	1,124	
Do. do. 1877...	274	1,425	218	850	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATHA STATE RAILWAY.

Humbal	...	...	...	...
Meetapur	...	...	...	...
Aturn	...	..	...	...
Indi Road	5	26	5	22
Bijapur	1	10	3	13
Mutwad	2	13	...	...
Telgi	12	47	6	30
Alimati	5	20	...	...
Bagulkot	19	98	183	729
Katigiri	3	12	11	40
Badami	...	...	...	...
Alur	2	7	40	150
Mollapur	...	...	...	...
Gadag	7	25	63	234
Bellary	4	15	106	424
Gadiganur	...	...	...	...
Haspet	...	...	3	10
Kopbal	...	...	...	...
Anegery	...	...	1	5
Hubli...	16	84	45	178
Dharwar	3	25	1	4
Total Exports for 1885...	79	382	467	1,839
Do. do. 1884...	28	174	135	520

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

YEAR 1887.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 26TH MAY, 1888.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE INDIAN PRINTING PRESS, KANDEWADI LANE.

1888.

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Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1875.

List of Members.

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MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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DHURUMSEY SOONDERDAS ESQ.
} *Members.*

JOHN MARSHALL ESQ., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

I. That the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Mill-owners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Mill-owners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association; to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Mill-owners, and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to Members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning Mills or in any way interested in Spinning or Weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a Member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing per procuration for the said individual or firm, and each public Company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign per procuration. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-Stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each Member shall be, for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories, and for other factories at Rs. 50 on each lakh of capital invested, the same to take effect from the 1st of August, 1880.

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V. That the affairs and funds of the Association be managed by a Committee of fifteen members consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and thirteen Members, who shall be appointed annually at a General Meeting, to be held some time during the month of January in each year and of whom five members shall retire every year but be eligible for re-election. The chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each General Meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members, whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least 7 days before the Annual Meeting in January, and no two members of any one firm or Company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each Member of Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be, and the fee for the Chairman of Committee shall be Rs. 15, and for the Vice-Chairman and Members Rs. 10 per each meeting; always provided that in no one year shall the Chairman receive more than Rs. 180 nor the Vice-Chairman and Members of Committee more than Rs. 120 each.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a Minute Book, to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law suit or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Mill-owners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association: Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a General Meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's and Committees' fees, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a General Meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual General Meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the

accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. In January of each year, or on such day as the Committee may appoint, the Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held, and the Committee shall at any time call a General Meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meetings, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a General Meeting of Members, and the Committee on receipt of such a requisition shall call a Meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporations which may affect the interests of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee, or Secretary, shall be answerable for any thing other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties; and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands

whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Associations or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No Member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Your Committee have the pleasure to submit to the members the usual annual statement of the funds and affairs of the Association, together with a report on the leading subjects which have been dealt with or come under discussion during the past year.

The prosperity of the industry has continued unabated throughout 1887, and notwithstanding a large addition to the number of spindles in operation, and a still larger increase in the production, there has been no congestion of stocks, the markets in China and Japan continuing to absorb increasing quantities of Bombay made yarns, as the following figures will show:—

Exports of Yarn to China and Japan.

Period.	China— Bales 400 lbs. each.	Japan— Balea 400 lbs. each.	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877... ...	28,516	142	28,658
Ditto 1878... ...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Ditto 1879...	45,530	4,842	50,372
Ditto 1880... ...	63,194	4,527	67,721
Ditto 1881... ...	61,783	7,378	69,161
Ditto 1882... ...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Ditto 1883... ...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Ditto 1884... ...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Ditto 1885... ...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Ditto 1886... ...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Ditto 1887... ...	205,158	39,730	244,888

Exports of Country-made Piece Goods to China and Japan.

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	10	14,400	...	...	10	14,400
Ditto 1878.	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Ditto 1879.	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Ditto 1880.	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Ditto 1881.	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Ditto 1882.	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Ditto 1883.	1,785	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Ditto 1884.	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Ditto 1885.	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Ditto 1886.	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Ditto 1887.	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240

STEAMER FREIGHTS TO CHINA.

One of the most prominent subjects dealt with in the last annual report was the question of Steamer Freights to China. At that time, as the result of an arrangement made by your Committee, under which the Association guaranteed a certain quantity of cargo to each monthly steamer of the "Navigazione Generale Italiana" at Rs. 8 per ton, an average rate of about Rs. 5 per ton had been established in place of Rs. 15 previously charged by the P. & O. and A. H. Lloyds Co., when they enjoyed a monopoly of the service. This guarantee terminated in May 1887, when the question of its renewal came up for discussion and was very carefully considered by the Committee. Ultimately, as it was apparent that the Italian Company had secured a firm footing in the trade and would continue to run their steamers regularly without a guarantee, it was decided not to renew the arrangement. The wisdom of this decision had since been fully justified, as the open competition of the three companies has supplied the trade with a fair supply of tonnage at a reasonable level of freights, say Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per ton; and an additional competition for cargo, it is understood, will shortly be in the market in the shape of the "Messageries Maritimes."—(*Appendix B*).

FREIGHTS TO ADEN.

The success which had attended the measures taken by the Association in dealing with the former monopoly of communication with China, induced one of the members to suggest that the question of freight to Aden should be taken up in a like manner. The enquiries instituted, however, showed that the same conditions did not exist as in the case of China freights; the P. & O. Co. and the B. I. S. N. Co., whose terms were mainly objected to, having only a partial and daily decreasing control of the trade. Your Committee therefore declined to take action in the matter.—(*Appendix C.*)

SPECIAL AGENCY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH THE SOMALI COAST AND RED SEA PORTS.

The arrangement made with Messrs. John Hay & Co. of Aden for the purpose of opening new markets for Bombay made goods and yarns at the Somali and Red Sea ports, was allowed to lapse at the termination of the six months for which it was originally concluded, that firm having but very inadequately carried out their share of the undertaking.

If the defective working of the agreement, however, has prevented the full attainment of the objects the Association had in view, sufficient information has been elicited to show that a considerable trade could be done in the direction indicated by a well equipped private firm of sufficient capacity and means, and possibly the matter may attract more attention again should other at present profitable outlets for the productions of our mills show symptoms of declining activity. The establishment lately of a branch of the Oriental Bank at Aden should materially facilitate trade with this port.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT OF MILL PROPERTY.

Several of the members of the Association having felt aggrieved at what they considered a departure on the part of the municipal authorities from the basis of assessment for municipal taxes agreed upon between the Municipality and the Association in 1882, the Committee, after discussing the subject, directed the Secretary to address the Municipal Commissioner, pointing out the alleged enhancements. The reply of the Municipal Commissioner, under date of 17th May, 1887, in the opinion of the Committee, gave a fair explanation of the various points raised, and considering the satisfactory manner in which the agreement had worked for the previous five years, it was not deemed advisable to disturb it.—*(Appendix D).*

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL FIRE ENGINE STATIONS.

Your Committee having learned that the Municipal Budget for 1887-88 would bring forward some recommendations for the improvement of the fire service of the city, deemed it a fitting opportunity for impressing on the authorities the claims which the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry had for a better appointed and increased measure of fire protection in the localities where the Mills are most numerous. They accordingly addressed the Municipal Commissioner immediately before the discussion came on in the Corporation, pointing out that although so far back as twelve years ago the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, had admitted, in response to the representations of the Association, that increased protective measures were called for, nothing or next to nothing had been done in the interval to remedy matters. The positions in which the Committee claimed that fire engine stations were urgently needed, were, in Tardeo, at the junction of the Tardeo, Falkland and Bellasis Roads, and for Chinchpoogly, near the Elphinstone College, or at the junction of the Parell and Sewri Roads, near the New Great Eastern Mill. These recommendations were strongly supported by letters from both of the Fire Insurance Associations, and were prominently noticed during the debate on the subject in the Corporation, eliciting further a reply from the Municipal Commissioner that a new fire engine station was in course of erection at Gaumdevi, and that proposals were before the Town Council for the establishment of others at Chinchpoogly and near the Musjid Bridge. While gratified to find that the claims of the Mill Industry were thus receiving recognition, the Committee considered it advisable to impress on the Municipal authorities in a further communication the necessity of choosing the most eligible sites for the new stations, having regard more particularly to the tendency which the industrial growth of the city has to extend northwards across the Flats. The Gaumdevi Station having already been well advanced in erection, could not of course be abandoned, but the Committee trust their views will be respected, in deciding upon the location of the Chinchpoogly station.—(*Appendix E.*)

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

In September last a circular was received from the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, which the Committee consider it as well to place

on record for the information of the members of the Association. It was to the effect that it had come to the notice of fire insurance companies that the Agent for an Automatic sprinkler had been circulating a report that risks are now accepted in Bombay and districts by all the tariff insurance offices on cotton mills and other factories where automatic sprinklers are applied, at 20 per cent below tariff rates. This being a statement likely to mislead mill-owners, it was notified by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents that no discount was allowable in respect of automatic sprinklers unless by special arrangement, and full information having been given to the Companies on a form which they attached, and a copy of which is to be found in the Appendix.—*(Appendix F.)*

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

A reply has been received from Government to the Association's representations on this subject, from which it is satisfactory to find that the suggestions put forward by the Committee of the previous year have been favorably received by Government.—*(Appendix G.)*

ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION OF MACHINERY IN ASSESSING PROFITS FOR INCOME TAX.

In the last annual report the Committee stated that the collector of income tax had at their instigation consulted Government as to whether depreciation on the value of machinery should be deducted from the profits, &c., before assessing the amount on which income tax should be collected. The reply to this has been received in the following Government Resolution, dated 19th February 1887, which, for the convenience of reference, is here placed on record :—

"As regards the particular question whether certain percentages of net earnings set aside by some of the mills and factories in the Bombay Presidency to form a depreciation and renewal fund should be taken into account in ascertaining the assessable net profits, I am to state that the collector is not bound to accept as a fair deduction the amount set apart by the assessee, but should in assessing the net profits allow such deduction as he may think just and reasonable as representing the diminished value by reason of wear and tear during the year of any machinery or plant used for the purposes of a concern."—*(Appendix H.)*

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES JONES, LATE FACTORY INSPECTOR, BOMBAY.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the last general meeting of the Association, a subscription list was circulated to members for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Jones, as a token of the kindly and courteous manner in which he had performed the duties connected with his post.

The sum of Rs. 513-15-9 was realized, which was invested in the purchase of a handsome silver vase and the engrossment on parchment of a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting. These Mr. Jones has acknowledged in suitable terms.—*(Appendix I.)*

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

It is satisfactory to find that the system of registering trade marks, initiated by the Association in 1886, continues to work admirably. A large number of new tickets and stamps have been sent in by members from time to time, and the Association's register has been frequently referred to, serving the intended purpose of preventing new tickets being designed in resemblance of others already in existence.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The sum of Rs. 2,000, voted in 1886 for the Victoria Technical Institute, has been duly paid over, and a donation of a further sum of Rs. 3,000, in Government promissory notes, has been made by the Khataw Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to the best native candidate qualifying himself for one of the following four departments of a cotton mill, namely :—

1st.—Mechanical Engineer.
2nd.—Carding Master.
3rd.—Spinning Master.
4th.—Weaving Master.

The scholarship to be designated " The Dwarkadass Vassanjee Scholarship, founded by the Khataw Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited." The Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, has been appointed to represent the Association on the board of the Technical Institute, and the Committee are glad to be able to state that active measures are being taken for the immediate prosecution of technical education in a practical manner.—(*Appendix J.*)

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The following are some of the references which have been made to the Association during the year :—

As to the four holidays in the month for children required by the Factory Act.—In response to an enquiry from one of the members of the Association, the Committee replied that it was usual in Bombay to give the required four holidays a month to children as nearly as possible at equal intervals. Most mills stop two Sundays in the month, and if there are no native holidays, the children usually get the four Sundays.

Samples of goods suitable for the Constantinople Market.—In October last the Turkish Consul in Bombay requested the Association to procure for him samples of the various descriptions of piece goods likely to be suitable for the Constantinople market, and the Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company were good enough to supply a range of their well-known makes. The Committee are not aware, however, that any practical business has resulted.

Stamp Duty on Trust Deed for debenture loan.—The Agents of the Buckingham Mill Co., Madras, having enquired from the Association what, if any, Stamp Duty was payable on Trust Deeds for debenture loans, the Secretary, by direction of the Committee, obtained and forwarded a copy of the

notification of the Government of India on the subject, dated 4th December 1884, from which it is apparent that Mortgage Deeds are chargeable with Stamp Duty, but that Debenture Bonds issued thereunder are exempt.—(*Appendix K*).

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

The members of the Association will be gratified to learn that a medal and diploma were awarded by the Commissioners for the samples of Cotton Goods and Yarns forwarded by the Association through the Bombay Committee for the Exhibition.—(*Appendix L.*)

STATISTICS.

Appended to this report will be found the usual annual Comparative Statements of the Imports and Exports of Piece Goods and Yarns for a series of years past, as also a list of the Cotton Mills in India on 30th June, 1887.

The regular monthly detailed statements of the movements in Cotton Yarns and Goods, and weekly list of quotations have been regularly supplied to members.—(*Appendix M.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

On 31st December 1887 the number of members in the Association was 43, as compared with 41 on 31st December 1886. Between the 31st December last and the issue of this report, two members have resigned, viz.—

The Sewlall Motilall Spg. & Wg. Mill.
The Dhun Mills Co., Ld.,

but four new members have joined during the interval, viz.—

The Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.
The Malabar S. & W. Co., Ld.
The Gokak Water Power & M. Co., Ld.
The Swadeshi Mill Co., Ld.

From the audited accounts of the Association, it will be perceived that the financial position continues to improve, the net result of the general funds having been as follows during the two past years:—

	1886.			1887.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts...	6,966	5	1	7,298	13	6
Expenditure	5,481	14	6	4,825	11	2

The special donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Technical Institute during the past year, is not included in the expenditure.

The Committee regret to record the death, during the year, of Mr. Vullubdass Valljee, who had been an active and valued member of the Committee for some years past. Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdass was elected to fill the vacancy.—(*Appendix N.*)

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association for the year ending 31*st December*, 1887.

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Office Rent				720	0	0			
,, Printing				873	8	0			
,, Advertisements				84	13	9			
,, Petty charges and stationery				122	5	5			
,, Office salaries				1,200	0	0			
,, Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department				1,200	0	0			
,, Committee's Fee				575	0	0			
,, Auditor's Fee				50	0	0			
							4,825	11	2
,, Association's contribution to the Victoria Technical Institute				.....			2,000	0	0
,, Travelling Agency Account—									
Messrs. John Hay & Co., Aden				1,200	0	0			
Sundries				9	0	0			
							1,209	0	0
,, Balance as under :—									
Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000 of General Fund—cost			Rs.	14,251	14	0			
Cash in the Bank of Bombay			,,	987	6	9			
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund Account			,,	201	0	0			
				15,440	4	9			
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account	Rs.	2,934 6 0							
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	Rs.	410 5 0							
			,,	3,344	11	0			
Less—Amount due to Messrs. John Hay & Co., Aden	Rs.	1,000 0 0							
Ditto to General Fund Account	Rs.	201 0 0							
			,,	1,201	0	0			
				2,143	11	0			
							17,583	15	9
Total Rupees							25,618	10	11

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance at the credit of the Association's General Account on 31st December 1886			Rs.	15,182	14	5			
Less—Subscription for 1887 received in advance			,,	101	0	0			
							15,081	14	5
,, Balance at the credit of the Travelling Agency Account on 31st December 1886							3,237	15	0
									18,319	13	5
,, Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1887							6,390	0	0
,, Miscellaneous receipts							182	0	0
,, Interest on 4½ per cent. Government Paper			Rs.	630	0	0			
Less—Income Tax and Commission			,,	17	14	6			
							612	1	6
,, Interest on 4 per cent. Government Paper			Rs.	120	0	0			
Less—Income Tax and Bank Commission			,,	5	4	0			
							114	12	0
									7,298	13	6
Total Rupees									25,618	10	11

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1*st March* 1888.

APPENDIX B.

STEAMER FREIGHTS TO CHINA.

Bombay, 23rd March 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary,
Bombay Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

As the term of expiration of the Contract at present existing between the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and this Company is drawing nigh, I now request you to be good enough to consult them as regards their intentions about future action in the matter in order to enable me to submit them to my Directors in Europe in time, for the purpose of taking necessary steps.

However successful or otherwise the endeavours towards future arrangements may prove, I beg, in the name of my Directors, to tender my best thanks for the support already received from the Association.

Yours faithfully.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Navigazione Generale Italiana.

APPENDIX C.

FREIGHTS TO ADEN.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, 14th March 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL Esq.,
Secretary,
Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

Dear Sir,

As we have now special Agency for the development of trade with the Somali Coast and the Red Sea ports, I think it is therefore now necessary to discuss the freight question to Aden and other ports.

The P. and O. freight, at present, to Aden is Rs. 15 per ton and that of the British India Rs 12½ which is very dear and is in comparison with the freight from

England to Aden ; please, therefore, bring this subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee, with any further information you may be able to collect in the meantime.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCITION.
Bombay 15*th March* 1887.

DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of 14th instant, regarding rates of freight to Aden. I shall circulate it to the other members of the Committee without delay.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT OF MILL PROPERTY.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LD.,
Bombay, 22nd March 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to bring to your notice that we have lately been served with notices from the Municipality to pay assessment on passages, engine house, lower room, staircases, &c., whereas the original assessment was on the Mill buildings and out-houses of a permanent nature only. Under the circumstances will you please lay this subject before your Committee for their discussion and let us know what decision they arrive at.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MILL.

Bombay 28th March 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

Secretary,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that there was an arrangement made between the Chairman of our Association and the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1882 "that the rate per square yard of flooring should be estimated as follows :—

Main Mill Buildings .....Re. 1-6-3 Gross.
Outhouses, Godowns and other buildings attached to or appurtenant to the main Mill Buildings..... „ 0-14-0 do.

"No separate assessment is to be levied on ground not built upon within the same Mill compound and used for the bona fide business purposes of the Mill, nor on Tanks within the same compound used exclusively for the purpose of the mill, nor on the area occupied by the base of the mill chimney." These were the wordings of the agreement which the Municipality acted up to to this time, and this year they are acting contrary to the agreement and they wanted to assess the terraces, chowkies, bridges and one and a half time measuring the engine house, while in the agreement only "flooring" is to be measured.

Would you therefore be good enough to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of our Association and please ask from him the reason of not acting according to the Agreement.

(This all is in the report ending 31st October 1882.)

Yours faithfully,
JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MILL.

Bombay, 5th April 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

Secretary,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to our letter of 28th ultimo, we have as yet received no reply as to what steps you intend to take, as the agreement was made between our chairman and the Municipal Commissioner which was binding on Mill-owners and they paid taxes up to this time.

An appeal should be filed before the 10th instant, so we are quite at a loss to understand whether you intend to take the case in your hand to settle with the Municipal Commissioner or we should file the appeal; so you would be good enough to inform us at once before the due time.

Yours faithfully,
JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 5th April 1887.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your favor of this date, and, in reply, beg to inform you thst the Committee have decided to discuss the question raised by you respecting the Municipal assessment at their next meeting which will be held on Saturday, 16th instant. If you desire to object to the assessment, it will be for you to lodge an appeal.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

18*th April* 1887.

To.

JOHN MARSHALL ESQ.

Secretary,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATON.

DEAR SIR,

We have filed the appeal against the assessment which will be on board on 27th instant. Would you therefore be good enough to inform us whether any other mills have filed their appeal, and whether our Association will take steps against the Municipality as they did in May 1882?

An early reply would oblige,

Yours faithfully,
JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 28th April 1887.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

Several members of this Association have brought to the notice of the Committee that in the Municipal Assessments for this year a departure has been made from the basis agreed upon in 1882 between the then Municipal Commissioner and the Mill-owners, for the assessment of mills and factories. In April of that year, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the valuations of properties should be arrived at, a Committee of arbitration was appointed, consisting of Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I., as representing the Mill-owners' Association, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., on behalf of the Municipality. At their final meeting held on 21st April 1882, which was attended

by the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Association, the following agreement was arrived at :—

That the rate per square yard of flooring shall be estimated as follows :—

Main Mill Buildings	Rs.	1	6	3 Gross.
Out-houses, godowns, and other buildings attached to or appurtenant to the main Mill Buildings	„	0	14	0 do.

No separate assessment is to be levied on ground not built upon within the same mill compound and used for the bona fide business purposes of the mill, nor on tanks within the same compound used exclusively for the purpose of the mill ; nor on the area occupied by the base of the mill chimney. The rates above agreed to are, after deduction of 10 per cent. as provided for in the Act, equivalent to about Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard of flooring in Mill Buildings, and to about 12 annas 7 pies per square yard on out-houses, &c.

It is now represented by the owners of the Jadhowjee Raghowjee Mills and the Agents of the Alliance Manufacturing Co. Ld., that in the assessment for this year the above basis has been departed from, a claim having been made to assess terraces, chowkies, bridges, passages, staricases, &c, not hitherto included ; and I am accordingly directed by my Committee to solicit your attention to the matter. In the case of the first mentioned mill an appeal has already been lodged against the assessment, but the principles laid down under the arrangement above quoted seem so clear and indisputable, that there should be no necessity for litigation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 1583 OF 1887-88.

From

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Mill-owners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 2nd May 1887.

SIR,

I am directed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th ultimo, and to state that inquiries will be made in the matter and a further reply given hereafter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner.

No. 2523 of 1887-88.

From

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay,

To

THE SECRETARY,
Mill-Owners Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 17*th May* 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 28th April, I have the honour to state that after looking into the case I do not find grounds for agreeing with your assertion "that a departure has been made from the basis of assessment agreed upon in 1882."

2. There has been an increase of assessment this year it is true, but this is due to two causes :—

(1). A re-measurement this year leading to a correction of former calculations of area.

(2). A correction of former errors of omission, in the case of buildings properly coming within the terms of the agreement of 1882.

3. Regarding the specific complaint as to—

1. Terraces
2. Chowkies.
3. Bridges.
4. Passages.
5, Staircases.

I have to say that Terraces have been omitted by order of Mr. Ollivant, who also decided that Nos. 2 to 5 properly come within the definition of either main buildings or "out-houses appurtenant."

4. I fully concur in his decision, as I cannot understand on what principle a staircase, for instance, can be considered as not appurtaining to its building.

5. If you can point out any particular instance not included above in which the basis of 1882 has been departed from, I shall be glad to inquire into it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

No 327.

BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. Co.,
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We have been for some time in correspondence with our Municipality in regard to enhanced valuation for assessment on mill and have received from the Municipal Officer a letter yesterday stating "that the portion of the buildings as residence cannot be assessed on measurement," when it is a matter of fact that such has been the case since 1883 when the arbitration had settled the rates.

If any arrangement has recently been made to alter the former binding between the Municipal Commissioner and the Mill-owners' Association, you will please inform me of, as also any correspondence that has been passing between the Municipal Commissioner and the Mill-owners' Association in regard to enhanced valuation of mills.

We do not understand how the Municipal Commissioner can override the award of the arbitration of 1882, for details of which I beg to refer to the report of the Mill-owners' Association for the year ending 31st October 1882, page 13.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ARDESEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 28th June, 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association your letter of 17th June. In reply, I am desired to hand your copies of correspondence that has recently passed between the Association and the Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of Municipal assessment of mill property, which will give you all the information you require.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. Co.,
Bombay, 9th July 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 28th June last and the accompaniments therewith. The subject referred to you in our letter of the 17th ultimo, relates to the refusal by the present Municipal Commissioner to assess out-houses on the mill premises upon the basis of measurement as has been done since 1882 when an agreement was come to between your Association and the then Municipal Commissioner, about the assessment generally of the mills in Bombay and the desire of that officer to assess those properties upon the valuation system.

As the papers received from you throw no light upon that subject, I have to request that if that subject had not or has not been under discussion between yourself and the Municipal Commissioner, to be good enough to take it up at once with a view to get an elucidation of it.

We cannot conceive how the present Municipal Commissioner departs from the Agreement made by his able predecessor in business in 1882, and which has since been in force and which requires your able and best endeavours to bring round the Municipal Commissioner to a sense of his duty in deciding to leave it undisturbed.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary.

No. 468.

BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to this office letter to you of the 9th July last and the discussion on the subject therein at the meeting of the Committee of the Association held last July, and as desired by the Chairman of the Committee, I beg to inform you that a comparison has now been made between the assessment of the out-houses which the Municipal Commissioner now seeks to assess by valuation and not upon measurement as has been the case since the agreement of 1882 between that officer and your Association, and the result of it is that the assessment by measurement is of advantage to the Company. The out-houses in respect to which the present correspondence has been opened measure sq. ft. 9069=1008 sq. yds. and give the amount for assessment @ 14 annas per sq. yd., Rs. 882, which accepting the assessment value

which the Municipal Commissioner has fixed for these premises comes to Rs. 1,176. The difference then between the two amounts is Rs. 294. I am therefore directed to request that your Committee will please take what steps they may deem prudent in the matter in the interest of this Mill and of the Association generally.

Should the Committee be of opinion that they would recommend the acceptance of the valuations as they are now fixed or even on a reduced scale on the ground that it would not be worth while to raise a controversy with the Municipal Commissioner on this point as the amount in difference would be small and in the event of their feeling inclined to shape their course in such a direction, I am directed to observe that it would be wrong in principle and a distinct departure from the agreement of 1882, which I am further directed to say should be strictly adhered to and not departed from. Besides, when the valuation is once accepted there is every likelihood of its being enhanced at the will of the Municipal Commissioner from time to time and the result of such enhancement would be that eventually the Company will have to pay a higher sum by way of municipal rates and taxes for the single fact of the departure from the agreement of 1882.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOOJE,

Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 14th September 1887.

THE SECRETARY,

Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company,

DEAR SIR,

I laid before the Committee, at their meeting on the 10th instant, your letter of same date, on the subject of Municipal Assessment of your godown. In reply, I am directed to say that the Committee do not consider it would be for the general interests of the members of the Association to address the Municipal Commissioner officially respecting the point at issue.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL.,

Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL FIRE ENGINE STATIONS.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 7th November, 1887.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to bring to your notice the urgent necessity which exists for the establishment of thoroughly equipped fire-engine stations at central points in the Tardeo and Parell districts.

2. So long ago as 16th December 1875 this Association addressed the then Municipal Commissioner on the subject, and Mr. Pedder, in the correspondence which ensued, practically admitted that increased protective measures were called for in the quarters indicated. Since that time there has been an enormous increase in the number and extent of the mills in the Tardeo, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Parell districts while my Committee are not aware of any steps having been taken in the interval to afford the improved fire service which was conceded to be requisite twelve years ago.

3. The Committee feel it is unnecessary to urge the special claims which mill property has on the fullest means of protection which the Municipality has in its power to bestow in the amount it contributes to the Municipal revenue directly and indirectly and the number of people dependent upon it for their livelihood. These matters are sufficiently known alike to the Municipal authorities and the representatives of the ratepayers on the Corporation, and the Committee of the Association are convinced that attention only requires to be again drawn to the matter to induce the immediate consideration which it merits.

4. The positions which I am directed to recommend as the most central in their respective districts, and in all respects most suitable for the establishment of fire engine stations are, in Tardeo, at the junction of Tardeo, Bellasis and Falkland Roads, and in Chinchpoogly, in the Parell Road near the Elphinstone College or at the junction of Parell Road and that leading to Sewree, near the New Great Eastern Mill. These points while so situated as to conveniently command their own more immediate neighbourhoods, afford every access to the Flats in the direction of which both mill and house property show every indication of great and rapid expansion. In fact from the copy which I append of the annual return showing the mills established in Bombay it will be perceived that a radius of one mile from each of the two places mentioned embrace together an area containing seven-eights of an industry employing 44,000 people with 4½ crores of subscribed capital.

5. The detailed equipment necessary for the two stations suggested could doubtless be left in the hands of the usual authorities, but the Committee of the Association consider it absolutely essential that it should comprise full powered steam fire engines, a large number of ladders and an ample supply of hose.

6. In bringing this subject before you now, my Committee trust you will be able to give it your early consideration and to provide for the necessary funds in the Municipal Budget which is shortly coming on for discussion.

I have, &c.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 7th November, 1887.

C. POOLE, ESQ.,
Secretary,
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to request that you will do them the favor of submitting to the Committee of the Association of Fire Insurance Agents the accompanying copy of a letter which the Mill-owners' Association has to-day addressed to the Municipal Commissioner asking for the establishment of Fire Engine stations at Tardeo and Chinchpoogly; and to solicit the support of your Committee to the application.

I may point out that Mills are the property on which the heaviest Fire Insurance risks run, but the Municipality while claiming a heavy contribution from the Companies, from the position of their stations, give the greatest measure of protection to uninsured property.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 11518 OF 1887-88.

From
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

To
THE SECRETARY,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 10th November, 1887.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 7th November 1887, I have the honour to inform you that a Fire Brigade Station is now in course of erection at Gamdevi opposite the Tardeo Road which will be of use to all the Mills on the Tardeo side.

I have also laid before the Town Council proposals for a Fire Engine Station to be located somewhere near Chinchpoogly which I imagine will suffice for the cluster of Mills in that quarter. A new Station will also be placed at the Musjid Bridge, the only delay in this latter case being due to correspondence with Government as to the payment due for the site.

You will see therefore that the necessity for providing increased protection from fire has by no means escaped notice; and should the proposals now before Town Council be passed, I hope that you will consider that all reasonable demands have been complied with.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Bombay, 17th November 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

Recurring to your favour of the 7th instant, I have the pleasure of handing you herewith copy of a letter which, under instructions from my Committee, and in response to the request of the Committee of your Association, I have addressed to the Municipal Commissioner under date the 15th instant, on the subject of the establishment of Fire Engine Stations at Tardeo and Chinchpoogly.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

Bombay, 15th November 1887.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

The Committee of this Association have been favoured with copy of a letter addressed to you under date the 7th instant by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, urging the necessity for the establishment of Fire Engine Stations, thoroughly equipped with Steam Fire Engines, and other appliances, for use in case of fire, at central points in the Tardeo and Parel districts.

The Committee of that Association in their communication to you point out the enormous increase in the extent and value of Mill property in the above-mentioned districts, and remind you that, although the Municipal authorities virtually admitted, as far back as 1875, the necessity for increased protective measures against fire in the above-named quarters, no steps have been taken to give effect to this view, although the reasons for doing so have very much increased in the meantime.

This matter is one of at least as much concern to the members of this Association as to the Mill-owners' themselves, since, with few exceptions, mill property in Bombay is covered against the risk of fire by insurance; and the loss from this cause falls ultimately upon the offices interested. As a matter of fact it may be mentioned that insurance on Mills and their contents now forms the chief item of Fire Insurance business in Bombay, and any circumstance affecting these risks is of the greatest moment to the offices, who, considering that they have hitherto by their payment of the Municipal Tax virtually maintained the Fire Brigade, conceive that they have a right to the first consideration as to its working and disposition.

Under existing arrangements the four Steam Fire Engines owned by the Municipality are stationed at Hornby Row, Pydhownie, Upper Duncan Road, and Byculla; that is to say in the centre of districts which contain comparatively little insured property, while the

Tardeo and Parel quarters are left with the sole protection of a Manual Engine at Lalbaugh. The occurrence of disastrous fires in the neighbourhood of the Upper Duncan Road some years ago, may have rendered it desirable to have a central fire station there; but the Mill industry in the outlying districts had not then attained anything like its present development.

It may be said that the Fire Engines stationed at the Upper Duncan Road and Byculla are available for service in the Tardeo and Parel districts respectively; but I am to point out in this connection that the contents of Cotton Mills are of a peculiarly accendible nature, and that a fire once breaking out soon obtains a complete mastery, so that unless assistance be promptly rendered, all efforts to stop the progress of the fire are futile. It is therefore obsolutely necessary that appliances for dealing with fires at Cotton Mills to be of any use must be upon the spot.

I had the honour of addressing you on the 31st May last on the subject of an increased water supply for the Tardeo district, and my Committee were glad to learn from your reply that the subject of substituting a larger main was under consideration. They trust that this important matter is not being lost sight of; at the same time they would observe that an abundant supply of water without the means of its prompt utilization will not help matters, and that a sufficient supply of water and an efficient Fire Brigade and appliances should go hand in hand.

My Committee desire to support strongly the request of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the establishment of Steam Fire Engine Stations in the districts referred to. They have been informed that steps are now being taken for providing Fire Brigade Stations in several fresh localities, and they trust that the claims urged herein may meet with due recognition in any arrangements which may be made. In the meantime, I am directed to suggest that a Steam Fire Engine be substituted at Parel, for the Manual Engine now stationed there.

I am further directed to call attention to the urgency of this matter, and to express a hope that no time may be lost in giving effect to the request of the Mill-owners' Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CLEMENT POOLE,

Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 21st November 1887

THE SECRETAR ,

Bombay Association of fire Insurance Agents.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and of the accompanying copy of a communication addressed by you to the Municipal Commissioner, in support of the application of this Association for the establishment of fire engine stations in the Tardeo and Parel districts.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 23*rd November* 1887.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

For the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11,518 of 10th instant.

2. The Committee are pleased to learn that the subject of additional fire engine stations is having attention. They, however, desire me to point out that Gamdevi, where you propose to locate one station, is much less centrally situated than the position at the junction of the Falkland, Bellasis and Tardeo Roads, which I indicated in my letter of 7th instant. The growth of the city both in manufactories and house property is undoubtedly northwards across the Flats, and unless it is proposed to establish a station on the Flats, my Committee submit that the two new stations contemplated should be so placed as to command that extensive district.

3 For the same reason, they also direct me to suggest that the Engine for Chinchpoogly and Parell should be pleased on some convenient site at the Chinchpoogly end of the Kali Chowkie Road, instead of near the Elphinstone College as previously recommended. These two points, while most centrally situated for the mills already in existence, also cover the neighbourhoods in which future extensions are likely to be most numerous ; and the Committee trust that you will be able to accept and support their recommendations before the Corporation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

30th September 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to hand you enclosed a circular which, together with the accompanying papers, I am sending to the Mills, under instructions from my Committee, with reference to a notice which has been issued by the Agent in Bombay for Grinnel's Automatic Sprinkler.

I am, dear Sir,

Your fathfully,

CLEMENT POOLE,

Secretary.

(*Copy of Circular*).

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

24th September, 1887.

DEAR SIRS,

It has been brought to the attention of the Committee of this Association by one of its members that a notice has been sent to the Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers of Mills in this City by the Agent for an Automatic Sprinkler, stating that "Risks are now accepted in Bombay and District by all the tariff Insurance Companies on Cotton Mills and other Factories, where Automatic Sprinklers are applied, at 20 per cent. below tariff rates."

As such a statement, if not authoritatively contradicted, is liable to greatly mislead those concerned, I have been directed by my Committee to inform you that the granting of any such allowance as that referred to without previous reference to the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) would be an infraction of the tariff regulations, and I am further directed to hand you for your information, and that the matter may be put before you in its proper light, a copy of the London Committee's Circular of the 19th August, and of the list of queries which it is necessary to reply to before the question of an allowance in respect of Automatic Sprinklers can be entertained.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

CLEMENT POOLE,

Secretary.

FIRE OFFICES' COMMITTEE (FOREIGN),

63, WATLING STREET, AND 11, QUEEN STREET,

LONDON, E.C.,

19th August, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

COTTON MILLS, EAST INDIES
JUTE
} AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

Referring to the Minutes of the 1st ultimo, I now beg to enclose copies of a Form of Queries which has been drawn up in accordance with the directions given by the Meeting, and has received the approval of the Standing Sub-Committee.

I would remind you that it was decided by the Meeting that every application under the above-mentioned Tariffs for an Allowance for Automatic Sprinklers must be referred by the Office or Offices interested, to the Standing Sub-Committee, who are empowered to decide what, if any, Allowance be made in every case so referred to them.

The Allowance can only be made in cases *expressly approved* by the Sub-Committee; and it was with the view of obtaining the necessary particulars of each case that the Committee directed the Form to be drawn up and circulated.

In the event, therefore, of your desiring to bring under the consideration of the Sub-Committee any Building which either has already been fitted with Sprinklers, or to which it is intended to apply them, I must ask you to have the Form filled up and to forward it to me.

In all cases in which the Sub-Committee determine that an Allowance may be made, a Notice announcing this decision will be at once issued from this Office. *Until the receipt of such Notice no Allowance is permissible.*

Yours faithfully,

M. R. PRYOR,

Chairman.

Name, Residence, and Trade or Person Assured.	Situation of Building. The Number of the House, or Building, and the Name of the Street, or Place, in which it is situated, must be particularly stated.	P

SPRINKLERS—State the name of Sprinkler, by what firm the installation has been carried out, and date of completion .....

BUILDINGS—What Buildings are protected? Number of Stories in each? .....
Specify any part of the Building, and of any communicating Buildings, not so protected.....
(Passages, hoists, gearing places, rope races, &c., &c., to be noted.)
Specify any adjacent unprotected Buildings communicating by iron doors, or under the same roof with the protected Building.....
If the protected Building has windows overlooking roof of any Building not protected, give particulars and nearest distance over the roof .....
If the protected Building has windows opposing openings of any unprotected Building, give particulars and distances .....

PRIMARY SUPPLY—State the nature of .....
If from Town's mains—(*a*) Diameter of water main in Street inches. (*b*) Supply main from Street inches. (*c*) Pressure at gauge fixed above main ... vel lbs.
If otherwise, describe fully .....

SECONDARY SUPPLY—State the nature of .....
If from a Tank—(*a*) The position.....
(*b*) Height of the base above the highest Sprinklers feet. (*c*) Height of the base above ground level feet (*d*) Capacity gallons. ... leading from tank to sprinkler service inches.
(*f*) How applied?.....
If also from a fire Pump— .....
(*a*) Nature of; (*b*) Diameter (*c*) Stroke; (*d*) Capacity; (*e*) How supplied? .....
If from an Automatic Pump—(*a*) Nature of; (*b*) Wheather kept continually running; (*c*) How supplied? .....
If otherwise, describe fully.....
Is sufficient Steam always available to work Pumps? .....
Is either Primary or Secondary Supply liable to fail at any time? .....
If so, (*a*) Under what circumstances? (*b*) Is either tapped for any purpose?

PIPES—(*a*) Number of vertical mains (*b*) Diameter of each inches. (*c*) Number of Sprinklers supplied by each.
Are the diameters of horizontal canals and distributing pipes conformable to annexed scale of sizes throughout? .....
Whether of wrought or cast-iron, and whether screwed or flanged joints!.....

VALVES—(*a*) Describe nature and situation of each back pressure valve and stop-valve (or show by sketch overleaf) .....
(*b*) Is the stop-valve secured upon by a rivetted leather strap? .....

ALARM—(*a*) Nature of, how operated, and whether liable to be tied up, or disarranged?...
(*b*) How is it tested, how often, and whose duty is it to test? .....

SPRINKLER HEAD—(*a*) Area, in square feet, of each room protected, and number of Sprinklers in each .....
(Sprinkler Heads should not be more than 10 feet apart, and those next the walls should be not more than 6 feet therefrom.)
(*b*) Whether satisfactorily distributed throughout .....

Has any accident due to the Sprinkler System yet occurred? If so, the nature of same, and the extent of damage resulting .....

Has any fire occurred since the installation was completed? If so, date, amount of damage, and full particulars.....

What other Appliances are maintained? .....

Agent's opinion (*a*) as to the installation generally .....
(*b*) as to the eligibility of risk regardless of Sprinklers .....

SCALE OF SIZES OF PIPES.

PIPE.	SPRINKLERS ALLOWED.
1 inch	1
1¼ "	3
1½ "	5
1¾ "	9
2 "	14
2½ "	18
3 "	28
3½ "	48
4 "	78
	105

BUILDING.	Cellar.		Ground Floor.		2nd Floor.		3rd F		...oor.		5th Floor.		6th Floor.		Total.	
	Area.	Sprinklers.	Area.	Sprinklers.	Area.	Sprinklers.	Area.			Sprinklers.	Area.	Sprinklers.	Area.	Sprinklers.	Area	Sprinklers.

Date of Survey.

Agent to the
Insurance Company.

APPENDIX G.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

No. 6757 of 1887.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle,
19*th October* 1887.

From,

W. LEEWARNER, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

To,

THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 2nd February 1887, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, copy of the papers noted in the margin regarding the utilization of the services of British Diplomatic and Consular Officers for the promotion and extension of British trade abroad.

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of state for India No. 75 dated 28th July 1887.
2. Letter from the India Office to the Foreign Office No. R. S. &c. 690 dated 7th June 1887.
3. Letter from the Foreign Office to the India Office dated 6th July 1887.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. LEEWARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
No. 75

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 28th July 1887.

To,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

With reference to your letter dated 19th April 1887, No. 85 (Finance and Commerce), relative to the utilization of the services of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers for the promotion and extension of British Trade abroad, I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of correspondence which has since passed with the Foreign Office on the subject.

I have &c.,
(Sd.) CROSS.

R. S. & C. 69

INDIA OFFICE,

7th June 1887.

To,

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

Foreign Office.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Marquis of Salisbury, and for such action as may seem expedient to His Lordship, a copy of a despatch which ws sent to the Government of India on 10th June 1886, and of the reply now received relative to the best mode of utilizing the services of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers for the promotion and extension of British Trade in foreign Countries.

The various suggestions made by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Bombay Mill-owners Association will doubtless receive the careful attention of Lord Salisbury, and I am in particular to draw attention to the proposal, which seems to Viscount Cross an important one, that informal reports or notes should be prepared by Her Majesty's Consular Officers with a view to conveying to mercantile communities prompt information on subjects of interest, and that the transmission of such reports direct to the Government of India in the Foreign Department should be authorised.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. A. GODLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

6th July 1887.

To,

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

INDIA OFFICE.

SIR,

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, R. S. and C. No. 690 enclosing a Despatch from the Government of India, containing various observations and suggestions respecting the measure of assistance to Trade which may be rendered by Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad.

No. 16 Commercial 1886. Parts 1 and 2 · Board of Trade 30th June. To do. 6th July.

In reply, I am to enclose herewith copies of the correspondence on this subject which was presented to Parliament last year, and which it is presumed by this time have been forwarded to the Indian Government. It will be gathered from this correspondence that many of the suggestions put forward by that Government have already been considered and dealt with as far as practicable. Especial mention may be made of the prompt and separate publication of the Trade Reports of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad established a year ago. These publications can now be requisitioned by any Government Department direct from Her Majesty's Stationery office, and it is hoped that the arrangement in question will go far towards removing the delays to which reference is made in the letter of the Indian Government.

Lord Salisbury, however, sees some difficulty in carrying into effect the suggestion that Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives in Asia and EasternAfrica should be sent in duplicate direct to the Indian Foreign Office. Apart from the serious additional labour which such a course would of necessity entail, His Lordship is of opinion that the primary publication of such Reports must be carried out under the direction of the Foreign Secretary as frequent expurgations are necessary at times and considerable confusion might arise if a dual publication in India and London were once attempted.

As matters at present stand, Her Majesty's Representatives at Pekin Legation as well as at the consulates of Bangkok, Zanzibar and Mozambique are in direct correspondence with the Government of India, and Lord Salisbury has no doubt but that any special information with regard to openings for Trade, state of crop &c., which the Indian Government may require, could readily be obtained from the British Representatives at the places in question.

In connection with this question I am to enclose for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade and of the reply which has been returned thereto.

I am &c.

(Sd.) JAMES FERGUSSON.

APPENDIX H.

ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION OF MACHINERY IN ASSESSING PROFITS FOR INCOME TAX.

No. 303 OF 1887.

JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Surat, 15*th July* 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

We shall be obliged if you will let us know what has since been the decision of the Government in connection with the Income Tax assessed on amounts deducted from profits for depreciation, referred to in your last printed report for the year 1886.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

GORDUNDAS GOCULDAS,

Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 16*th July* 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
JAFER ALEE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
SURAT.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 303 of the 15th instant, I am directed to inform you that, in assessing the amount for Income Tax, Government have consented to allow a deduction from profits of 5 per cent. for depreciation *on Machinery only*, not buildings.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 307

JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Surat, 21*st July* 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

While thanking you for the information given by you in your letter of the 16th instant, duly to hand this day, I have again to request you to furnish me with a copy of the Government Resolution therein referred to, to enable us to produce it before the Income Tax Collector of Surat. If no copy be available, you will kindly state the number and date of the Resolution at your earliest convenience, and oblige.

Yours truly,
GORDUNDAS GOCULDAS,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 23*rd July* 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
JAFER ALEE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
SURAT.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 307 of the 21st instant, I regret I am unable to obtain for you a copy of the Government Resolution you refer to. The number of it, however, is F. 559

(Financial Department), and is dated 19th February 1887. The Income Tax Collector of Surat, is, I believe, in possession of a copy of this resolution.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, 27th August 1887.

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We are informed that the Bombay Government has passed a Resolution sanctioning an abatement in the Income Tax assessment of a Mill, on account of depreciation of machinery, to the extent of 5 per cent. We shall be obliged by your favouring us with information whether any communication has been received by the Association on the subject from Government.

Yours faithfully,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 29th August 1887.

MESSRS. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of the 27 instant, I am directed to inform you that by Government Resolution No. F. 559, (Financial Department) dated 19th February 1887, a copy of which can be seen in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, a deduction from profits for depreciation on Machinery to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of same is now allowed in calculating the amount assessable for Income Tax.

I remain,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 14th September 1887.

THE AGENTS,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, the following is the order of Government with respect to the allowance for depreciation in Machinery when assessing the profits of Mills for Income Tax:—

"As regards the particular question whether certain percentages of net earnings set aside "by some of the Mills and Factories in the Bombay Presidency to form a depreciation and

"renewal fund should be taken into account in ascertaining the assessable net profits, I am to "state that the Collector is not bound to accept as a fair deduction the amount set apart by the "assessee, but should in assessing the net profits allow such deduction as he may think just and "reasonable as representing the diminished value by reason of wear and tear during the year "of any Machinery or plant used for the purposes of a concern."

Under this ruling the Collector of Income Tax here is allowing 5 per cent. on Machinery to be deducted from profits before assessing them for taxation; but I understand that the Company's accounts must show that such sum has actually been set aside for renewals $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ depreciation, or it is not allowed.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 2nd September 1887.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am desired by the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to ask you if you will be so good as to favour them with a copy of the Resolution of Government, No. F. 559 (Financial Department) dated 19th February 1887, on the subject of Income Tax assessment in connection with Mill Machinery.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

No. 2512 OF 1887.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

As requested in your letter dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 559, dated 19th February 1887, on the subject of the liability to Income Tax of sums set apart annually to form a depreciation and renewal fund of Mills and Factories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

Income Tax Act of 1886*: Question as to the liability to Income Tax of sums set apart annually to form a depreciation and renewal fund of mills and factories.*

No. 559.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 19th February 1887.

Letter from the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, No. 1071, dated 11th November 1886—Forwarding with reference to Government Resolution No. 1796, dated 24th June 1886, the papers noted in the margin on the question of the exemption from the Income Tax of sums annually set apart from the earnings by the proprietors of mills and other factories, to form a depreciation and renewal fund; and requesting the orders of Government thereon.

Letter from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani Solicitors, High Court, Bombay dated 13th September 1886.
Letter from the Collector, Income Tax, Bombay, to the above, No. 866, dated 21st September 1886.
Letter from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, No. 3696, dated 22nd September 1886.
Memorandum prepared by the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, dated 11th November 1886, on the subject.

Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3789, dated 14th December 1886.

Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 399, dated, 27 January 1887 :—

"In reply to your letter No. 3789, dated the 14th December 1886, I am directed to state that it is not intended to issue any general orders on the reference regarding the definition of 'net profits' for the purposes of Act II. of 1886.

"2. As regards the particular qestion whether certain percentages of net earnings set aside by some of the mills and factories in the Bombay Presidency to form a depreciation and renewal fund should be taken into account in ascertaining the assessable net profits, I am to state that the Collector is not bound to accept as a fair deduction the amount set apart by the assessee, but should in assessing the net profits allow such deduction as he may think just and reasonable as representing the diminished value by reason of wear and tear during the year of any machinery or plant used for the purposes of a concern."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, and the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, for information and guidance.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the other officers and department to whom Government Resolution No. 1796, dated 24th June 1886, was communicated.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners, Sind, N. D., C. D., S. D,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Accountant General,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind.
The Commissioner for purposes of the Income Tax Act, Bombay.
The Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.
J. A. Baines, Esq., C.S., on special duty for purposes of the Income Tax Act.
A. H. Plunkett, Esq., Collector of Income Tax for the City of Poona and for the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee,
Rao Saheb Narsilal Revadas, Collector of Income Tax for the City and Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and for the Daskroi Taluka,
Rao Saheb Anupram Balmukandas, Joint Collector of Income Tax for the Cities of Surat and Broach.
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

APPENDIX I.

TESTIMONIAL TO Mr. JAMES JONES, LATE FACTORY INSPECTOR, BOMBAY.

Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, held on 30th March 1887 :—

Proposed by Mr. G. Cotton, Seconded by Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, and carried unanimously :—

"That the Committee of the Association be requested to take steps to present Mr. James Jones, Inspector of Factories, with a suitable Testimonial or address on his retirement from Government Service in May next, as a token of the kindly and courteous manner in which he has performed his duties, making popular an Act the administration of which it was feared might be attended with many unnecessary restrictions."

Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay, 23rd September 1887.

James Jones, Esq.,
Huddersfield.

Dear Sir,

I have, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, despatched by this mail to the address of Messrs. P. S. King and Son, London, for delivery to you, a parcel containing a silver casket and also copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Association held in March last. In accordance therewith, I have been directed to send you the silver casket referred to, which the Committee hope you will do them the favor of accepting as a token of the kind and courteous manner in which you performed your duties during the period you held the office of Inspector of Factories under the Government of this Presidency.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

41, Withington Road, Whalley Range,
Manchester, October 25th 1887.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I have the greatest pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the receipt of a beautiful silver vase which has been forwarded to me through the Agency of Messrs. P S. King and Co.,

of London. Will you kindly convey to the Mill-owners' Association my most sincere and grateful thanks for their flattering and kindly worded address and exceedingly handsome and elegant present, assuring them at the same time how I value their appreciation of my slight services during the time I held the position of Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency.

I shall always look back with pleasure upon the few years I spent in India, and their gift will not be necessary to bring to my recollection the very kind and courteous way in which my visits to the Factories and the suggestions I made were received by the various members of the Association.

The vase you may be assured will always be treasured by me, constantly and always reminding me of the many kind friends I left behind me when I said "good-bye" to British India. Asking you once more, dear Mr. Marshall, to convey my warmest thanks and acknowledgments,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES JONES.

APPENDIX J.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay 2nd February 1887.

At a General Meeting of the Association held this day it was unanimously resolved as follows :—

"That the Association request the various Mill Companies to subscribe such sum as they may individually deem advisable to the Victoria Technical Institute as being a permanent memorial of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign."

Members are requested to enter the amount of their subscriptions in the annexed list.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

THE KHATAW MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

No. 113 OF 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

Secretary,

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to your circular which was sent round some time back and in which it was recommended that owners of Mills should subscribe to the proposed Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, I beg to intimate to you for the information of the Association, that at the recommendation of the Agents of the Company, the Directors have sanctioned to hand over to the Committee of the said Institute 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note or Notes of the nominal value of Rs. (3,000) Three Thousand on the following conditions :—

I. That the said note or notes can never be sold or otherwise disposed of but that the interest thereof be expended in awarding a monthly scholarship of Rs. (10) Ten, tenable for

one year, to any one of the best native candidates studying to qualify himself for any one of the following four departments of a Cotton Mill, viz:—

1. Mechanical Engineer.
2. Card Master.
3. Spinning Master.
4. Weaving Master.

II. The Scholarship to be designated, "The Dwarkadas Vussonjee Scholarship, founded by the Khataw Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited."

III. On the above conditions being agreed to, this Company will hand over 4 per cent. Government Promissory note or notes of the nominal value of Rs. (3,000) Three Thousand to the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

I am, &c.,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
KHATAW MAKANJEE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of this date, which is being laid before the Committee of the Association. I shall then with their sanction address the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Institute submitting your proposal.

I am, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 11th March 1887.

THE COMMITTEE OF
THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee of this Association to wait upon you with the accompanying letter from the Khatau Makanjee Spining and Weaving Company, Limited, setting forth the conditions on which they are willing to subscribe Rs. 3,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute.

I shall thank you to inform me, or the Company direct, whether you approve of the conditions they attach to the donation, so that they may take the necessary steps to carry out their proposal.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ,
Secretary,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 11th March 1887, enclosing a copy of a letter from Messrs. Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, offering Rs. 3,000 (Three-thousand) in Government Promissory Notes to be used for the purpose of a Scholarship on certain conditions, and to say that as soon as the Board is legally constituted your letter shall have the Board's prompt attention.

Yours faithfully,
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary of the
Board of the Victoria Technical Institute.

No. 369 OF 1887.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 8th March 1887.

From,

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of the Mill-owners' Association, the accompanying copy of Government Resolution No. 362, dated this day, regarding the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 362 OF 1887.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1887.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 80 of the 19th January last, letters have been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretaries of the Ripon Fund

Committee, the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the Sir J. J. Memorial Fund Committee, inviting these bodies to take steps for the nomination of Members of the Board of Management of the "Victoria Technical Institute." The following gentlemen are nominated as the Government representatives upon the Board :—

Colonel J. H. White, R. E.
Mr. George Cotton.
Mr. N. N. Wadia.

2. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that the Municipal Corporation has liberally responded to the proposals of Government and has voted a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the year beginning on the 1st of April next, and that the Mill-owners' Association has voted Rs. 2,000 for the same period. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to these bodies. And looking to the interest displayed by them in the movement, the Municipal Corporation should be asked to nominate 3 representatives instead of 2 for the Board, and the Mill-owners' Association should be asked to nominate one representative. Government have also learned with pleasure that, subject to the confirmation of the Directors, the G. I. P. Railway Company and B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have each offered to contribute Rs. 1,200, besides a lump sum of about Rs. 4,000 which the latter proposes to give from its Apprenticeship Fund. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to the Companies, and the Agents of the two Railways should be invited to become *ex-officio* Members of the Board. Mr. Joshua King, Retired List of the Bombay Civil Service, has offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute with a view to founding scholarships for the sons of *bona fide* handicraftsmen of the districts of Ahmedabad or Kaira, Ahmednagar and Satara. Mr. King should receive the best thanks of Government and his liberal offer should be accepted.

3. In nominating representatives on the Board, the nominating bodies are not restricted to select members from among their own number, the object being that the various bodies interested in this movement should select as their representatives the gentlemen whose qualifications will render them most fitted to further the ends in view.

4. The Board should be asked to assemble on Saturday the 19th March, at the Secretariat, at 4 P.M., and the Managing Committee of the Sind College of Arts will be invited to allow Dr. Walmsley to attend to give the Board the benefit of his recent experience in England. The Sind Committee should be informed that Dr. Walmsley's expenses from the date of his departure from Karachi and his salary will not fall on them. They should be paid on the 1st of April out of the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Institute.

5. The Ripon Fund Committee and the Sir J. J. Memorial Fund Committee should be addressed and asked to favour Government with their views at the earliest convenient date. His Excellency in Council trusts that a way may be found for making these funds available in connection with the Victoria Institute by means of foundations which will to all intents and purposes form part of the same institution but which will bear their own separate designations in accordance with the original purpose for which the funds were collected.

6. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Dr. Theodore Cooke for the effective way in which he has carried out the wishes of Government as stated in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 3 E. of 15th September 1886. Copy of his draft Memorandum of Association for a Bombay Association for promoting Technical Education should be forwarded to the Board of Management of the Victoria Technical Institute, and should be placed in the Editors' Room.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 18th March 18[illegible].

To

SIR W. WEDDERBURN, BART.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 369 of the 8th. instant, covering a copy of Government Resolution No. 362 regarding the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute, which I have submitted to the Committee of this Association.

In reply to paragraph 2, I am desired to inform you that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the Chairman, has been appointed representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on the Board of Management of this Institute.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secreta

To *Bombay, 26th May* 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.
Secretary,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I have been requested to ask you if it is convenient to you to hand over to me the money voted by your Association for the Victoria Technical Institute.

I am,
Yours obediently,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman of Board.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 27th May 1887.

THE HON'BLE F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman of the Board,
Victoria Technical Institute.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your favor of yesterday's date, I beg to inform your that the donation from this Association to the funds of the Victoria Technical Institute, amounting to Rs. 2,000, was paid into the Bank of Bombay on 15th February last.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary,

No. 48 of 1887.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Bombay, 2nd December 1887.

From

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
The Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

To.

JOHN MARSHALL ESQ.
Secretary,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

As named in your favour of the 27th May 1887 to the address of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will you kindly let me know if you have paid into the Bank of Bombay the amount of Rs. 2,000 as a donation from the Mill-owners' Association to the credit of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, as the Bombay Bank have not shown this in the Pass Book to the credit of the Institute.

Yours faithfully,
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 3rd December 1887.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
The Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 48 of the 2nd instant, I beg to inform you that the donation from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, was paid into the Bank of Bombay on 15th February last and was acknowledged in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of 19th idem.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

AS TO THE FOUR HOLIDAYS IN THE MONTH FOR CHILDREN REQUIRED BY THE FACTORY ACT.

AHMEDABAD COTTON MILLS,
June 11th 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY,
Mill-Owners' Association,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I shall be obliged by your letting me know at your early convenience how the Association interpret the meaning of giving four holidays in a month to children working in Mills, as enjoined by the Factories' Act. I request you will be good enough to inform me whether by the phrase "four holidays in a month" it is understood that these holidays should be given at equal intervals or they should be given according to the convenience of the Mills. I would like to know the interpretation that is generally given to the phrase in question by the Bombay Mills. I further request you to acquaint me with the practice regarding these holidays that is followed at present in the Bombay Mills.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble I give you,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
RUNCHORLAL CHOTALAL.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 18th June 1887.

RUNCHORLAL CHOTALAL ESQ.,
AHMEDABAD COTTON MILLS,
Ahmedabad.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that it is usual in Bombay to give four holidays a month to children as nearly as possible at equal intervals. Most of the mills stop two Sundays in the month, and if there are no native holidays, the children usually get the four Sundays.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

SAMPLES OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE CONSTANTINOPLE MARKET.

Bombay, 14th October 1887.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay.

Sir,

As I intend sending samples of Indian made piece goods to the Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople with a view to find out which commodity would find a ready market in the Turkish dominions, I request the favor of your procuring for me, if possible, the samples of all sorts of piece goods and silk cloth, which are being manufactured in the factories of the Bombay Presidency, at the same time furnishing me with the list of their numbers, and the lowest prices of their whole sale and retail sales.

I shall also feel much obliged if you can let me know what sort of iron is produced in this country, and at what rate it is sold in blocks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ISMAIL BEY,

Turkish Consul General.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association,

Bombay, 11th November 1887.

The Consul General for Turkey,

Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Your letter No. 87-18 of the 14th ultimo, addressed to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has been referred by that body to this Association. In reply, I am desired to hand you the accompanying samples of cloths manufactured by the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, prices of which will be found on the labels attached thereto.

These samples while not covering all the cloths manufactured in Bombay, are fairly representative of the qualities produced, and slight modifications could of course be made to suit special markets.

Samples of the silks made in Bombay, you will be able to obtain from the Sassoon Silk Mills, but that Company does not belong to this Association.

I am not aware of any iron being produced in the Bombay Presidency.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

STAMP DUTY ON TRUST DEED FOR DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Madras, 27th October 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We understand that in consequence of a representation made by you to the Government of India debentures issued by Joint Stock Companies were exempted from Stamp Duty, while the Trust Deed relating thereto is to be stamped Rs. 15 as a "declaration of trust."

An application was recently made to the Collector of Madras by this Company to stamp a similar Trust Deed for a Debenture Loan of Rs. 5,00,000, and he has adjudicated Rs. 2,500 as the proper Stamp Duty payable thereon.

If the decision of the Collector here is correct, it appears to us that the Government have practically made no concession, as he is proposing to charge Trust Deeds with the same Duty that would otherwise be payable on the Debentures themselves.

We shall be much obliged if you will kindly let us know how such Trust Deeds are stamped in Bombay, and whether the Debenture Bonds are stamped.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

BINNY & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. 31st October 1887.

THE COLLECTOR OF

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I should feel obliged by your kindly informing me what rate of Stamp Duty will be charged on a Deed of Trust for a Debenture Loan of Rs. 5,00,000, issued by a Joint Stock Company here?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

No. 2832 OF 1887.

From

R. E. CANDY, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,

Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

Secretary,

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1887.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that I can only give an opinion on a document that is submitted to me for adjudication under Section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act No. I of 1879.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. E. CANDY,

Acting Superintendent of Stamps.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 31*st October* 1887.

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.,

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,

Buckingham Mill Company Limited,

Madras.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am making enquiries as to the procedure here in connection with the Stamp Duty you refer to, which I shall have much pleasure in communicating to you as soon as I have received information on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 14*th November* 1887.

MESSRS. BINNY & Co.,

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,

Buckingham Mill Company Limited,

Madras.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I beg to hand you a copy of a Notification dated 4th December 1884, issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and

Commerce, from which it will be seen that mortgage deeds are chargeable with Stamp Duty, leviable under the Stamp Act, but that Debenture Bonds issued thereunder are exempted. The Notification will be found at page 455 of the "Gazette of India," dated 6th December 1884.

ours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Madras, 17th November, 1887.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Re Debenture Loans under Trust Deeds.

We have to thank you for your two letters of the 31st ultimo and 14th instant, the latter handing us a copy of a Notification dated 4th December 1884 issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, from which it would appear that Mortgage deeds are chargeable with Stamp Duty leviable under the Stamp Act, but that Debenture Bonds thereunder are exempted.

We remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
BINNY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

APPENDIX L.

....IAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY COMMITTEE
FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Bombay, 20th August 1887.

To

THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honour to advise despatch of the medal and diploma awarded to you by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission for the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to request that you will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt thereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. FORBES ADAM,
President.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1887.

THE HON'BLE F. FORBES ADAM,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY COMMITTEE FOR THE
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, forwarding a medal and Diploma awarded to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, for which the Committee of the Association desire me to thank you.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX N.

DEATH OF MR. VULLUBDAS VALLJEE.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 24th June 1887.

DHARAMSEY SOONDERDASS, ESQ.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to hand you a copy of the following resolution which was unanimously adopted as the meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association held on the 11th instant:—

"That the Committee record their sense of deep regret at the death of their late colleague, Mr. Vullubdas Valljee, whose advice and co-operation were always calculated to promote the interests of the Association; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Saturday, 26th May 1888, to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st December 1887.

II. To elect a chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committee in place of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

PRESENT:

GEORGE COTTON, Esq. Deputy Chairman, in the chair.
F. C. MACRAE, Esq:
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.
NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq.
DAMODHER TAPIDAS, Esq.
CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS, Esq.
LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE, Esq.
VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq. and the Secretary.

It was proposed by Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, and carried unanimously :—

"That the Report of the Committee, with Statement of accounts, be received, and that the same be printed for general information together with the documents referred to."

Proposed by Mr. F. C. Macrae, seconded by Mr. Damodher Tapidas, and carried unanimously :—

"That Messrs George Cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Ahmedbhoy, Hubibbhoy, Cursondas Vullubdas and Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, who retire fron the Committee, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1888."

Proposed by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas, and carried unanimously :—

"That the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit be elected chairman, and Mr. George Cotton Deputy chairman, of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1888."

Proposed by Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas, Seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and carried unanimously :—

"That the Committee be authorized to make a donation of Rs 2,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute for the year 1888, provided they consider it advisable to do so."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

APPENDIX M.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1849 *to* 1887, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1849	120,392,330	132,889,901	.....	5,438,155	16,079,246	.....
1850	105,422,734	153,627,635	5,228,970	4,374,699	13,076,530	1,289,835
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503 000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4.073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793 397	7,780,305	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,854	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,451	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615 818	12,019;123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	96,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638

ANNUAL PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

RAILWAYS.	Length of Line open at the end of each year.																														
	853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
STATE IMPERIAL.																															
East Indian...	...	37¼	120½	20½	120½	139½	286½	370½	560¾	877½	933	1,104	1,127½	1,127½	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503¾	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,503½	1,504½	1,504½	1,506½	1,509	1,509	1,514½	1,518¾
Rajputana—Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91½	329	436¾	507½	507½	603¾	722	972½	1,116½	1,116¼	1,260¾	1,413½	1,413½	1,414
Patri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	66½	66½	74½	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	74½
Dhond Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145¾	145½	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	145½
Southern Maharatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	214	315½	598½
Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
North—Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791½	(a)2058½
Eastern—Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233½	234½	234½
Wurdha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	114	125½	125½	125½	125½
Bilaspur—Etawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	103½	103½	103½	103½	227¾	362¾	416	446	(b)	...	
Indus valley..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	(b)	...
Sind-Pishin, Southern section...	...																											152	152	152	152	152	(b)	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																																		
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	43	55½	(c)	(c)	...	
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Dildarnagar—Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Bareilly-Pilibheet,..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	36
Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55½
Nalhati.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	45	45	79	79	85	85	85	85	193	227	226	245½
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134¼	232	242½	243¾	266½	280	289	286	286	284½
Dacca...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	85½	85½
Cawnpur-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29	78½	139	138	138	249	253¼	253¼
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	65	65	65	65
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	98	149	149	149	149	149
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	161	161	161	161	161	254	254	327	327
Jorhat..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26½	29½	29½
Cherra Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																		
Madras	...	...	...	65	80½	95½	95½	137	296¾	447½	477½	570	609½	643¾	643¾	675¾	735½	781½	830½	830½	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	861½	860¾	860½	860½	828½
South Indian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48¾	82	82	82	100¾	145½	162¼	185¾	185¾	185¾	195¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	281¾	474¼	599½	612½	633	653¼	653½	653½	654½	654½	654½	654
Great Indian Peninsula	20½	33½	49½	87½	87½	193½	244½	297	437¾	495	552½	585½	701½	815½	852½	873¾	873¾	1,258½	1,273½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278¾	1,278½	1,280¾	1,280½	1,287¾	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
Bombay, Baroda & C. India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	134	167½	185	305¾	305½	305½	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349½	389½	389½	406	407½	416¾	421¼	421½	421½	421½	438½	438½	438½	438½	438½	438½
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	112	112	112	157	157	157	159	156½	159	159	159	159¾	158¾	158½	160	159½	(d)	(d)	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	42	42	42	233½	456½	540½	543¾	543¾	543¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	546¾	548½	595½	680¾	686	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	141¾	154¾	154¾	362¾	366	412½	412½	630½	666¾	666¾	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	663½	686½	686½	(b)	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
Darjeeling—Himalayan... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	50	50	51	51	51½
Deoglur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5½	(e) 4	4	4
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	303	376½
Tarakeshwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22½
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54½	54½	54½
Thaton—Durjinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Dibru-Sadiya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38½	77½	77½	77½
OTHER COMPANIES.																																		
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½	(f)	7½	7½	7½	7½
West of India Portuguise. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
NATIVE STATES.																																		
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Bhopal-Itarsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	11½	57	57	57	
His Highness the Gaikwar's Mehsana—Wadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	21
His Highness the Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	40½	56¾	60½	60½	58¾	58½	58¾	208
His Highness the Gaikwar's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	192½	192½	193	193½	193¾	58¾
Bhavnagar—Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	86	87	140	140	140
Mysore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	18½	64	64	64	123¾
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	16	16
Rajpura-Putiala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	67¾	
Wudhwan-Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	20½	71	170	272½	288½	428½	626½	839½	1,587½	2,335½	2,550	2,966½	3,372½	3,568¾	3,936½	4,016½	4,294½	4,775	5,077½	5,370½	5,695	...229	6,519	6,833	7,322½	8,212	8,492¾	9,308	9,892½	10,145½	10,760½	11,999¾	12,376½	13,390¼

(a) Includes Sind—Sagar, Western Section. 120 Miles.
(b) Now forms a part of the North Western Railway
(c) Acquired from the Bengal Government and included with Eastern Bengal.
(d) Purchased by the state, shown under "State Imperial."
(e) Robini Branch, 1¼ Miles, closed.

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE TO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1st JANUARY 1878 TO 31st DECEMBER 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under×37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 33,961	Pcs. 76,345	Pcs. 1,15,081	Pcs. 1,67,593	Pcs. 1,66,059	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665	Pcs. 32,05,280	Pcs. 22,83,782
37/9 ,, do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under,	,, 64,071	,, 58,439	,, 1,01,020	,, 47,351	,, 8,932	,, 19,780	,, 31,769	,, 18,887	,, 1,687	,, ...
,, ,, do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	,, 3,36,348	,, 2,85,627	,, 3,70,201	,, 2,62,943	,, 2,54,268	,, 2,59,270	,, 2,05,089	,, 1,00,653	,, 51,259	,, 390
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,44,727	,, 3,36,542	,, 5,74,075	,, 3,79,432	,, 5,21,770	,, 4,56,477	,, 4,66,818	,, 3,20,735	,, 3,49,722	,, 1,68,102
,, ,, do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	,, 48,764	,, 81,241	,, 1,19,490	,, 84,430	,, 84,467	,, 71,686	,, 1,16,072	,, 87,814	,, 47,547	,, 31,119
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 70,448	,, 2,42,279	,, 95,717	,, 79,202	,, 63,498	,, 1,64,658	,, 3,85,693	,, 2,10,369	,, 84,581	,, 1,85,076
,, ,, do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 8,35,476	,, 10,15,614	,, 11,80,725	,, 11,64,084	,, 9,10,195	,, 7,28,991	,, 5,66,486	,, 4,01,786	,, 1,84,533	
,, ,, do. do. above 8¼ lbs.... ...	,, 5,90,162	,, 7,41,285	,, 13,23,296	,, 19,25,016	,, 23,98,794	,, 17,99,759	,, 19,31,292	,, 14,61,640	,, 5,19,064	,, 1,78,229
4/5 ,, do. do. 6 lbs. & under,	,, 5,130	,, 6,520	,, 16,974	,, 3,884	,, 1,787	,, 1,319	,, 2,753	,, 559	,, 9,662	,, 12,970
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 63,113	,, 73,109	,, 1,30,575	,, 71,497	,, 84,497	,, 1,28,011	,, 1,12,800	,, 96,313	,, 90,358	,, 1,07,048
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 1,39,858	,, 1,77,875	,, 2,62,492	,, 1,98,216	,, 1,65,929	,, 2,00,049	,, 1,56,423	,, 3,27,503	,, 4,08,077	,, 2,87,347
,, ,, do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	,, 2,80,659	,, 3,02,569	,, 3,69,264	,, 4,59,326	,, 4,56,668	,, 4,06,153	,, 4,60,267	,, 4,96,279	,, 3,35,627	,, 5,40,319
,, ,, do. do. above 9 lbs.... ...	,, 93,365	,, 68,858	,, 1,33,842	,, 1,89,225	,, 2,45,370	,, 1,80,244	,, 2,37,980	,, 2,47,594	,, 2,41,537	,, 4,00,770
50 ,, do. do.	,, 1,92,469	,, 1,84,921	,, 2,43,795	,, 2,95,772	,, 3,05,705	,, 3,27,846	,, 2,78,881	,, 3,66,271	,, 3,01,802	
54 ,, do. do.	,, 36,443	,, 30,120	,, 22,138	,, 30,036	,, 31,828	,, 38,492	,, 28,052	,, 27,140	,, 36,042	,, 4,74,820
60 ,, do. do.	,, 7,952	,, 7,906	,, 17,567	,, 9,320	,, 20,725	,, 12,450	,, 18,364	,, 12,556	,, 17,570	
28@32 in ×22 to 24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under,	,, 22,200	,, 28,844	,, 58,209	,, 89,475	,, 50,736	,, 34,770	,, 656	,, 32,688	,, 9,990	,, 14,051
,, ,, do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	,, 6,320	,, 9,818	,, 12,170	,, 34,519	,, 7,495	,, 10,917	,, 700	,, 422	,, 272	,, 1,100
,, ,, do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	,, 16,720	,, 19,699	,, 6,549	,, 43,017	,, 35,462	,, 31,320	,, 24,534	,, 8,450	,, 16,109	,, 17,891
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 2,85,889	,, 3,30,649	,, 3,37,102	,, 3,68,654	,, 5,43,607	,, 4,41,364	,, 2,72,127	,, 3,84,108	,, 4,08,439	,, 3,51,097
,, ,, do. do. above 7 lbs.... ...	,, 18,899	,, 48,394	,, 95,980	,, 73,925	,, 81,727	,, 69,488	,, 34,797	,, 54,540	,, 63,168	,, 74,264
32 ,, do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under,	,, 1,65,936	,, 1,41,988	,, 2,54,088	,, 1,07,411	,, 34,765	,, 91,668	,, 73,551	,, 69,629	,, 61,792	,,
,, ,, do. do. 2¾ lbs.... ...	,, 15,850	,, 6,599	,, 60,988	,, 60,830	,, 22,365	,, 25,535	,, 34,438	,, 87,613	,, 72,993	,,
,, ,, do. do. 3 lbs.... ...	,, 4,80,632	,, 4,28,123	,, 6,32,521	,, 5,11,923	,, 4,87,224	,, 4,83,241	,, 2,09,483	,, 3,77,163	,, 2,84,374	,, 9,48,696
,, ,, do. do. 3¼ lbs.... ...	,, 25,241	,, 31,667	,, 45,002	,, 77,173	,, 33,767	,, 36,403	,, 49,350	,, 71,680	,, 28,850	,,
32/6 ,, do. do. above 3¼ lbs.... ...	,, 31,144	,, 35,626	,, 44,614	,, 74,602	,, 60,310	,, 34,306	,, 42,312	,, 44,172	,, 60,680	,,
50 ,, do. do.	,, 1,29,056	,, 1,42,330	,, 3,38,391	,, 3,11,499	,, 4,30,902	,, 3,66,651	,, 5,42,157	,, 2,91,278	,, 4,96,637	,,
* 30 yds. Printers ... 3½ lbs. & under,	,, 2,17,587	,, 2,50,647	,, 3,77,055	,, 2,09,642	,, 2,23,349	,, 2,80,800	,, 2,59,643	,, 2,58,400	,, 2,13,117	,, 3,03,375
do. above 3½ lbs.... ...	,, 24,500	,, 33,255	,, 15,328	,, 25,034	,, 36,413	,, 22,532	,, 24,008	,, 17,345	,, 28,284	
34/9 in ×18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	,, 1,73,906	,, 1,75,578	,, 5,11,565	,, 3,88,303	,, 4,99,638	,, 8,38,819	,, 9,48,211	,, 8,03,484	,, 10,99,208	,, 8,00,325
,, ,, ,, do. above 2lbs. 2 oz.	,, 4,42,310	,, 2,09 102	,, 3,86,132	,, 2,53,485	,, 2,25,749	,, 2,27,721				
4/5 in 18/22 yds. do.	,, 4,76,361	,, 2,13,834	,, 5,47,326	,, 4,78,488	,, 5,02,926	,, 6,67,880	,, 6,81 368	,, 7,14,233	,, 8,78,119	,, 7,82,724
36/9 in ,, Mulls	,, 1,29,024	,, 2,82,435	,, 7,98,604	,, 3,94,233	,, 75,418	,, 2,53,353	,, 3,01,572	,, 3,67 767	,, 3,24,779	,, 2,69,313
4/5 in ,, do.	,, 1,39,960	,, 95,430	,, 2,58,619	,, 1,84,212	,, 1,40,370	,, 2,27,169	,, 3,33,503	,, 4,27,484	,, 4,47,546	,, 4,32,950
50 in. and wider do.	,, 6,601	,, 601	,, 4,474	,, 3,003	,, 1,002	,, 995	,, 1,666	,, 9,560	,, 2,120	
Domestic	,, 7,465	,, 1,667	,, 141	,, 1,187	,, 456	,, 100	,, 815	,, 3,073	,, 1,029	,, 550
Long Cloths	3326	1,548	896	331	440	581	3,054	,, 4,507	,, 1,250	,, 2,234
Twills and Drills	,, 74,828	,, 96,174	,, 1,65,281	,, 1,77,942	,, 3,00,831	,, 1,63,086	,, 2,18,012	,, 2,62,714	,, 2,80,634	,, 2,35,601
Dimities or Spots	,, 38,650	,, 30,924	,, 41,380	,, 38,993	,, 51,588	,, 58,966	,, 41,075	,, 2,150	,, 1,951	,, 250
Total for 12 Moths... ...	Ps.60,75,351	Ps.63,04,182	Ps 1,00,68,667	Ps.92,74,908	Ps.95,87,032	Ps.93,241 66	Ps.95,41,819	Ps.94,16,164	Ps.1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, or 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths ...	Pcs. 2,19,505	Pcs. 3,24,746	Pcs. 3,65,389	Pcs. 4,66,308	Pcs. 5,11,241	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Taujibs ...	„ 9,23,393	„ 12,18,749	„ 13,73,003	„ 17,81,029	„ 9,24,873	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 28,667	„ 44,685	„ 37,784	„ 83,661	„ 65,590	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507
Dimities or Figured Shirtings...	„ 70,665	„ 99,855	„ 1,73,772	„ 83,992	„ 1,33,755	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 6,00,151	„ 5,05,730	„ 7,03,059	„ 10,38,800	„ 6,05,485	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,15,328	„ 10,28,970
40/45 „ × „ do.	„ 1,85,337	„ 1,75,440	„ 2,03,625	„ 4,04,723	„ 2,55,941	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88,342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 69,627	„ 73,830	„ 83,550	„ 1,71,174	„ 82,068	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 1,142	„ 2,818	„ 20,354	„ 2,248	„ 3,872	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ } 30,656
45 „ × „ do.	„ 84,220	„ 24,790	„ 20,495	„ 43,237	„ 53,599	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209	„ }
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams...	„ 3,879	„ 9,093	„ 6,184	„ 397	„ 2,352	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 5,032	„ 4,786	„ 7,555	„ 6,333	„ 8,895	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 21,91,518	Ps. 24,84,522	Ps. 29,94,770	Ps. 40,81,902	Ps. 26,47,671	Ps 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 1,53,900	Pcs. 2,50,551	Pcs. 3,78,296	Pcs. 2,50,976	Pcs. 4,17,219	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 23,803	„ 14,585	„ 57,941	„ 46,956	„ 29,065	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916
All Widths and Lengths Shirting	„ 65,944	„ 76,665	„ 1,84,430	„ 1,55,638	„ 1,69,442	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,01,867	„ 67,224	„ 2,32,179	„ 2,03,923	„ 2,64,070	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463
Do. do. Jacconets.	„ 32,991	„ 45,821	„ 59,334	„ 1,22,867	„ 57,767	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 111,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119
All widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities... ...	„ 17,434	„ 12,466	„ 34,311	„ 41,245	„ 36,218	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 9,222	„ 5,335	„ 5,720	„ 16,372	„ 23,183	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 14,451	„ 9,176	„ 13,333	„ 33,483	„ 17,348	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164
All widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz	„ 1,42,059	„ 1,10,890	„ 1,58,396	„ 1,61,576	„ 99,695	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 133,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets.	„ 1,02,797	„ 1,13,703	„ 1,81,023	„ 2,13,698	„ 1,70,468	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 11,11,087	„ 7,51,718	„ 14,80,110	„ 27,45,323	„ 15,51,159	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 41,706	„ 35,934	„ 87,628	„ 35,364	„ 46,837	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 18,17,261	Ps. 14,94,068	Ps. 28,72,701	Ps. 40,27,421	Ps. 28,82,471	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps. 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470
WOOLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 1,73,932	Yds. 3,07,511	Yds. 3,78,095	Yds. 3,14,726	Yds. 2,82,095	Yds. 3,47,525	Yds. 4,06,004	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 4,933	„ 14,307	„ 13,312	„ 6,919	„ 6,357	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,40,889	„ 93,524	„ 1,98,446	„ 4,12,755	„ 2,04,730	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147
Flannels	„ 6,40,151	„ 6,76,689	„ 7,87,768	„ 6,36,637	„ 4,95,559	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430
Broad Cloth	„ 1,69,358	„ 2,07,382	„ 2,54,913	„ 2,11,779	„ 2,15,424	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115
Alpaca, Mareno, Italian, &c.	„ 3,44,881	„ 3,800,12	„ 10,53,027	„ 6.42,058	„ 5,58,052	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801
Union Cloth	„ 3,20,760	„ 5,58,264	„ 7,21,162	„ 5,43,046	„ 4,00,814	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758
Long Ells	„ 10,680	„ 36,000	„ 18,720	„ 50,880	„ 29,784	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640
All other Sorts*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356
Total for 12 months...	Yds. 18,05,584	Yds. 22,73,689	Yds. 34,25,443	Yds. 28,18,800	Yds. 21,92,815	Yds. 30,99,811	Yds. 42,03,374	Yds. 39,98,063	Yds. 47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874

* Figures from the year 1878 to 1886 not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 7,999	Pcs. 10,716	Pcs. 6,588	Pcs. 13,419	Pcs. 10,604	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs. 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263
„ Madapollams or Cambrics...	„ 45,346	„ 60,961	„ 91,612	„ 1,09,959	„ 87,022	„ 1,03,592	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,549	„ 99,717
„ Mulls...	„ 5,641	„ 1,000	„ 7,220	„ 2,228	„ 1,204	„ 654	„	„ 4,734	„ 50	„ .....
„ Jacconets	„ 1,12,251	„ 76,571	„ 1,69,297	„ 2,12,817	„ 78,013	„ 1,56,861	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978
24 in, Blue, Orange, and Whites	„ 33,896	„ 17,175	„ 16,669	„ 20,842	„ 12,445					„
„ Blue, Green and Yellows	„ 27,975	„ 8,251	„ 7,693	„ 11,116	„ 7,271					„
„ Orange Grounds	„ 7,104	„ 1,002	„ 4,932	„ 15,038	„ 4,968					„
„ Prints, not included above	„ 7,731	„ 7,488	„ 6,885	„ 3,260	„ 1,630	„ 19,79,812	„ 19,63,020	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381
32, in, White Grounds	„ 1,30,478	„ 1,34,709	„ 2,43,238	„ 1,96,427	„ 3,20,013					„
„ Prints, not included above	„ 6,33,173	„ 7,24,285	„ 14,74,813	„ 10,37,282	„ 16,59,644					„
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins & Jacconets...	„ 38,549	„ 17,343	„ 34,729	„ 46,700	„ 35,433	„ 27,953	„ 24,862	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ 2,06,128
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacts.	„ 1,02,372	„ 1,53,848	„ 2,06,728	„ 1,48,346	„ 3,19,775	„ 3,02,016	„ 1,13,559	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966	
Lappets, White...	„ 84,364	„ 83,417	„ 1,39,680	„ 1,46,314	„ 1,56,335	„ 1,70,238	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,245	„ 1,70,504
„ Coloured	„ 49,403	„ 26,235	„ 58,333	„ 57,730	„ 76,764	„ 68,439	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924
Lappet Scarfs	„ 25,072	„ 17,767	„ 20,652	„ 26,493	„ 20,293	„ 14,499	„ 21,188	„ 14,053	„ 14,555	„ *50,932
Dhoties, Grey	„ 23,92,625	„ 13,74,448	„ 20,30,013	„ 32,16,046	„ 17,39,829	„ 32,48,993	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703
„ Bleached (Including Scarfs)	„ 3,88,851	„ 3,85,144	„ 5,00,785	„ 5,09,974	„ 4,82,311	„ 8,76,943	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922	
Sarries, Grey, Bleached, and Coloured ...	„ 1,16,483	„ 80,031	„ 1,77,687	„ 3,00,934	„ 2,39,538	„ 3,59,646	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,03,171	„ 15,12,238
Scarfs, Coloured...	„ 34,919	„ 16,560	„ 52,888	„ 37,283	„ 40,984	„ 69,297	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014	
Book Muslins	„ 23,469	„ 29,904	„ 59,159	„ 40,354	„ 31,505	„ 31,924	„ 50,794	„ 48,166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped & Checked ...	„ †6,154	„ 1,12,227	„ 3,11,356	„ 2,49,668	„ 4,37,564	„ 4,92,783	„ 3,35,497	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 7,23,712	„ 4,25,165	„ 6,62,632	„ 5,89,189	„ 4,58,186	„ 6,31,063	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,48,907
Cotton Tickings...	„ 5,280	„ 4,672	„ 5,332	„ 5,140	„ 4,029	„ 4,252	„ 4,216	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,832
Twills and Drills	„ 5,662	„ 5,412	„ 7,999	„ 6,348	„ 13,780	„ 23,004	„ 14,603	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries...	„ 43,252	„ 63,849	„ 95,160	„ 93,137	„ 56,767	„ 76,525	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White).	„ 1,4850	„ 16,726	„ 38,218	„ 37,540	„ 47,190	„ 53,564	„ 84,373	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298
33/36 in 4 to 5 yards Khunds	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 50,66,611	Ps. 38,54,906	Ps. 64,30,298	Ps. 71,33,584	Ps. 63,43,997	Ps. 87,07,822	Ps. 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps. 1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762
Nets Do. ...	yds. 6,03,230	yds. 5,46,027	yds. 9,43,421	yds. 6,66,788	yds. 8,14,254	yds. 8,07,291	yds. 9,16,813	yds. 10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 65,569	doz. 52,125	doz. 69,429	doz. 61,377	doz. 61,436	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,88,643	„ 2,45,481	„ 7,24,714	„ 5,00,356	„ 4,83,837	„ 8,46,619	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732

† Plain Gauze.

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.
YARNS.										
y Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 11,591	lbs. 19,740	lbs. 21,174	lbs. 51,613	lbs. 18,000	lbs. 11,600	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 8,100	lbs. 27,300
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 44,575	„ 1,21,131	„ 6,69,894	„ 10,21,472	„ 6,27,748	„ 6,53,360	„ 3,22,860	„ 5,04,775	„ 5,46,106	„ 5,52,400
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 11,38,526	„ 8,26,665	„ 21,89,160	„ 14,67,970	„ 11,09,591	„ 13,65,156	„ 14,07,358	„ 16,96,020	„ 16,76,400	„ 12,44,820
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 1,61,063	„ 1,95,330	„ 3,36,740	„ 4,53,480	„ 3,49,075	„ 4,97,880	„ 6,23,992	„ 4,95,780	„ 4,56,260	„ 8,07,670
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 2,00,102	„ 1,54,725	„ 1,78,645	„ 1,98,280	„ 1,67,110	„ 2,40,475	„ 3,69,870	„ 3,79,858	„ 3,11,080	„ 4,19,065
„ above 60's	„ 22,400	„ 30,686	„ 51,415	„ 27,158	„ 12,840	„ 43,140	„ 11,160	„ 33,967	„ 11,198	„ 28,814
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	„ 9,716	„ 15,820	„ 49,671	„ 1,16,260	„ 75,500	„ 53,400	„ 20,200	„ 34,600	„ 39,900	„ 12,930
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 17,10,242	„ 14,96,438	„ 31,48,416	„ 26,29,290	„ 26,26,810	„ 44,47,270	„ 27,04,780	„ 28,14,495	„ 32,12,550	„ 25,69,724
„ „ 40's	„ 1,20,407	„ 71,030	„ 1,46,130	„ 1,20,140	„ 99,650	„ 65,800	„ 1,21,856	„ 1,21,035	„ 1,91,032	„ 2,30,974
„ „ above 40's	„ 11,212	„ 111	„ 3,080	„ 3,380	„ 3,010	„ 450	„ 2,200	„ 1,835	„ 2,000	„ 1,510
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs. 34,29,834	lbs. 29,31,696	lbs. 67,94,325	lbs. 60,89,043	lbs. 50,89,334	lbs. 73,78,531	lbs. 55,86,076	lbs. 60,88,975	lbs. 64,54,626	lbs. 58,95,207
Bleached...	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 1,38,308	„ 65,429	„ 83,560	„ 1,87,883	„ 2,01,997	„ 2,10,190
Turkey Red	lbs. 25,95,349	lbs. 29,45,141	lbs. 38,76,022	lbs. 42,38,781	lbs. 48,44,768	lbs. 51,16,333	lbs. 65,98,749	lbs. 53,81,188	lbs. 61,53,932	lbs. 66,66,830
Orange and Yellow	„ 7,08,120	„ 3,99,473	„ 7,13,142	„ 9,16,571	„ 8,10,573	„ 7,91,220	„ 10,45,078	„ 9,66,383	„ 9,30,434	„ 8,76,622
Green	„ 6,61,602	„ 4,94,281	„ 6,64,669	„ 6,20,215	„ 6,27,855	„ 5,65,700	„ 7,25,442	„ 5,32,711	„ 6,09,473	„ 4,85,037
Imperial Red.	„ 1,97,877	„ 1,72,891	„ 2,32,835	„ 1,80,997	„ 81,552	„ 79,995	„ 1,40,348	„ 39,675	„ 49,500	„ 40,900
Other Colours	„ 15,105	„ 12,872	„ 31,701	„ 37,939	„ 40,363	„ 27,407	„ 67,024	„ 74,132	„ 68,394	„ 83,664
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs. 41,78,053	lbs. 40,24,658	lbs. 55,18,369	lbs. 59,94,503	lbs. 64,05,111	lbs. 65,80,655	lbs. 85,76,641	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs. 81,53,050
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 76,07,887	lbs. 69,56,354	lbs. 1,23,12,694	lbs. 1 20,83,546	lbs. 1,16,32,753	lbs. 1,40,24,615	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,353	lbs. 1,42,58,447
SUNDRY.										
Coals* ... ... Total for 12 months...	Tons 3,46,558	Tons 3,15,427	Tons 4,22,061	Tons 5,30,811	Tons 3,78,242	Tons 4,58,363	Tons 5,01,319	Tons 5,53,423	Tons 4,91,829	Tons 5,47,298

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1878 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1887.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Colored Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packages.	Yards.	lbs.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	6,389	93,77,066	24,43,434	...	...	6,389	93,77,066	19,838	78,89,200
MADRAS	224	3,52,924	1,39,965	151	2,94,974	375	6,47,898	2,457	7,85,925
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	473	13,19,934	3,29,739	56	1,51,763	529	14,71,697	14,967	46,80,330
SCINDE (Kurrachee.)	7,054	1,37,23,803	27,21,404	37	80,834	7,091	1,38,04,637	1,564	4,70,894
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR, and GUZERAT	852	29,81,774	6,27,200	70	1,88,924	922	31,70,698	2,356	7,33,218
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	797	21,52,630	5,35,081	423	12,36,269	1,220	33,88,899	2,331	7,21,453
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhun, Rajpoori, Jamblee, Coom, Sharoo, &c.)	13	35,646	8,971	16	52,685	29	88,331	1	240
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	70	1,62,258	45,261	101	2,87,230	171	4,49,488	74	22,275
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	382	5,20,731	1,77,683	3	4,236	385	5,24,967	2,839	11,26,060
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	51	92,454	29,570	2	1,020	53	93,474	14	4,000
CHINA (Hongkong)	35	33,300	11,790	...	...	35	33,300	1,60,641	6,42,48,880
CHINA (Treaty Port) Shanghai	1,928	25,51,380	6,91,521	...	...	1,928	25,51,380	44,517	1,78,06,800
JAPAN (Yokohama, and Kobe.)	3	4,560	1,330	...	...	3	4,560	39,730	1,58,51,100
STRAITS SETTLEMENT (Penang and Singapore.)	185	2,68,630	70,941	19	30,528	204	2,99,158	1,703	6,80,340
MAURITIUS	62	80,016	34,279	9	17,269	71	97,285	5	1,900
ZANZIBAR	9,926	1,24,70,056	26,53,322	104	1,90,905	10,030	1,26,60,961	214	66,270
MOZAMBIQUE	4,867	66,83,462	13,26,123	91	1,26,677	4,958	68,09,839	...	...
PERSIA (Bushire, Abas, Memorah &c.)	329	6,44,185	1,72,441	116	1,44,894	445	7,89,079	216	68,720
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &.)	676	11,06,196	3,32,964	191	5,64,600	867	16,70,796	746	2,21,230
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussora, Bagdad, &c.)	913	16,65,420	4,41,974	55	76,523	968	17,41,943	595	2,36,300
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Goadhur, &c.)	54	1,22,354	21,431	2	3,600	56	1,25,954	1	380
ADEN	11,219	1,83,95,739	45,48,574	554	13,82,023	11,773	1,97,77,762	4,646	14,09,088
MASSOWA	2,743	44,00,280	10,66,185	24	80,395	2,767	44,80,675	...	...
NATAL	23	31,655	10,315	1	930	24	32,585	...	...
SYDNEY	1	1,375	500	...	...	1	1,375	...	...
SUAKIM	114	1,95,084	51,428	2	2,540	116	1,97,624	...	...
SUEZ	...	...	...	2	1,880	2	1,880	...	...
EUROPE	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	114	45,260
Port Said	15	26,950	7,674	...	...	15	26,950	...	...
Bangkok	1	672	105	...	...	1	672	12	4,800
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Exported same time 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	...	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	...	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	...	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335
Do. do. 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	...	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28,33,123
Do. do. 1878	26,749	4,13,60,798	...	2,826	47,85,671	29,575	4,61,46,469	91,684	3,31,16,349

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1887.

ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Cold. and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
Calcutta	910	39,52,683	196	4,75,318	173	3,13,035	...	.....	1279	47,41,036	55	19,100
Madras	416	11,44,201	143	4,23,754	446	13,25,239	5	11,790	1010	29,04,984	80	26,150
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	4,033	1,15,31,948	985	44,89,739	359	15,26,452	45	1,21,422	5422	1,76,69,561	1060	3,40,322
Scinde (Kurrachee.)	9,139	2,43,12,229	8,108	2,88,76,903	5,355	1,84,99,032	3	8,932	22605	7,16,97,096	2903	9,53,755
Kutch, Kattyawar, and Guzerat	3,297	1,10,96,466	240	10,11,038	689	30,57,773	74	1,62,630	4300	1,53,27,907	886	2,71,173
British Concan (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,679	58,80,157	103	3,20,027	282	10,77,767	10	20,618	2474	72,98,569	2365	7,16,865
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	35	1,18,242	6	16,220	7	16,414	...	.....	48	1,50,876	7	2,405
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	182	5,93,826	56	1,61,878	170	4,78,999	6	10,041	414	12,44,744	41	13,438
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,879	32,41,665	369	6,99,008	729	15,20,935	...	.....	2977	54,61,608	...	.....
Ceylon (Columbo and Galle)	96	1,72,347	112	3,33,992	132	3,72,140	8	7,950	348	8,86,429	17	5,260
China (Hongkong)	...	.....	12	8,996	48	63,326	...	.....	60	72,322	...	.....
China (Treaty Port) Shanghai.	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Japan (Yokobama, and Kobe.)	...	.....	15	15,358	33	49,243	...	500	48	65,101	...	.....
Straits Settlement (Penang and Singapore.)	34	81,620	384	7,85,061	1,288	29,36,048	2,688	52,41,759	4394	90,44,488	4	1,200
Mauritius	505	10,01,373	317	5,83,033	257	6,46,040	89	1,64,196	1168	23,94,642	...	.....
Zanzibar	388	8,04,448	216	6,40,648	356	10,30,085	5,296	69,37,060	6256	94,12,241	96	27,619
Mozambique	377	8,73,516	64	1,19,642	113	2,78,044	1,481	18,92,955	2035	31,64,157	...	.....
Persia (Bushire, Abas, Memorah &c.)	4,793	1,19,55,649	1,314	34,61,770	2,115	56,04,728	6,530	1,19,54,606	14,752	3,29,76,753	1722	4,88,650
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	1,019	23,56,941	489	13,57,316	486	13,11,686	1,051	30,30,274	3045	80,56,217	547	1,74,040
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussora, Bagdad, &c.)	1,068	21,75,181	94	2,34,508	184	4,57,907	3,858	42,36,056	5204	71,03,652	49	15,000
Makran (Vermalla, Goadhur, &c.)	27	50,440	29	84,060	15	28,948	...	.....	71	1,63,448	20	6,880
Aden	468	13,45,964	509	14,20,070	497	13,89,133	429	11,94,812	1903	53,49,979	275	84,490
Massowa	127	3,99,943	36	1,49,958	30	1,05,674	45	72,860	238	7,28,435	21	6,400
Natal	35	67,200	21	60,937	31	66,298	3	11,600	90	2,06,035	...	.....
Suez	...	.....	...	40	1	285	...	.....	1	325	...	.....
Suakim	40	1,24,770	4	14,340	1	450	...	.....	45	1,39,560	...	.....
Europe	7	5,747	25	31,114	28	52,732	2	100	62	89,693	8	1,995
Other Places	...	.....	...	.....	1	198	1	192	2	390	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79851	20,63,50,248	10156	31,54,742
Exported same time 1886	35,522	9,08,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85277	216797107	11326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82261	204147720	11156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,93,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84416	199384192	13643	41,41,278
Do. do. 1883	46,903	111,931,809	9,609	3,01,49 799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94370	213702487	14583	45,04,862
Do. do. 1882	34,410	8,98,60,754	7,209	2 41,80,077	11,133	3,16,43,360	17,281	2,68,80,175	70033	172564366	12019	37,33,174
Do. do. 1881	35,945	9,40,39,838	6,626	2,36,08,879	11,080	3,06,90,959	19,594	3,12,14,084	73245	179553760	12167	37,82,101
Do. do. 1880	37,134	9,28,29,038	6,116	2,13,45,082	9,953	2,78,27,491	15,434	2,51,43,938	68637	167145549	11667	36,11,018
Do. do. 1879	38,943	9,03,12,461	6,652	1,94,72 846	10,768	2,20,16,413	17,570	2,32,53,376	73933	155055096	9514	28,96,921
Do. do. 1878	29,184	6,75,03,133	5,999	1,58,06,033	10,853	1,99,46,095	17,603	2,63,33,089	63639	129588350	8070	25,08,683

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS
BY RAILWAYS,
From 1st January to 31st December 1887.
ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	...	...	...	...	
Khadowli	...	...	...	...	
Shapoor	...	...	...	...	
Khurdee	...	...	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	...	...	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	8	24	...	...	
Deolalee	1	4	...	...	
Ghotee	4	31	1	1	
Bailgaum	...	...	...	...	
Asvali	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	30	172	72	170	
Odha	...	...	...	...	
Kheirwadee	37	232	24	78	
Niphar	16	83	4	5	
Lasulgaum	12	74	29	64	
Munmar	52	313	277	1,135	
Nandgaum	54	399	220	702	
Hirapur	...	...	...	...	
Chalisgaum	2	14	...	...	
Wagli	...	...	...	...	
Naidongree	...	...	...	...	
Kujgaum	18	141	1	5	
Pachora	2	9	...	...	
Myjee	2	18	...	...	
Mussawud	16	51	3	11	
Julgaum	5	36	...	...	
Bhadlee	3	25	10	25	
Bhosawul	2	6	...	...	
Warengaum	...	...	...	...	
Nargaum	...	...	1	4	
Mulkapore	7	41	6	10	
Biswabridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora	18	90	...	...	
Jullum	...	...	...	...	
Sheagaum	70	383	42	153	
Khamgaum	42	248	31	115	
Parus	...	...	...	...	
Akola	18	96	11	42	
Moortizapore	55	263	24	51	
Boregaon	...	...	...	...	
Mohona	...	...	...	...	
Koorun	...	...	...	...	
Budhaira	...	...	...	...	
Amraote	35	217	...	...	
Chandoor	4	26	...	...	
Damergaum	1	8	4	8	
Deygaum	...	...	...	...	
Poolgaum	1	9	1	4	
Pawnar	...	...	...	...	
Wurdha	5	31	...	...	
Hingunghat*	...	...	1	2	
Warrora*	3	18	17	21	
Nagree*	2	13	...	...	
Tamsar†	2	15	13	52	
Bhundara†	...	...	1	4	
Kamptí†	7	52	84	308	
Gangajhir†	2	8	...	...	
Gondia†	...	...	...	...	
Amgaon†	3	21	...	...	
Dongergarh†	6	18	...	...	
Raj-Nandgaon†	12	62	16	69	
Tharsa†	15	54	...	...	
Tirora†	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	572	3,305	893	3,039	

* Wurdha Coal State Ry. † Nagpore and Chattisgur State Ry.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE—*Continued.*

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	572	3,305	393	3,039	
Bori	...	...	...	...	
Sindee...	1	4	...	...	
Nagpore	4	20	40	103	
Sowda	...	...	21	64	
Nimbora	...	...	...	...	
Ravere...	...	...	...	...	
Boorhanpore	2	8	70	158	
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	
Doongergaum	...	...	...	...	
Khundwa	20	99	7	20	
Talwadya	3	12	...	...	
Dhurumkhandi	...	...	...	...	
Kurkeon	1	6	...	...	
Hursad...	...	...	...	...	
Bir	...	...	...	...	
Hurda	1	5	...	...	
Timburni	...	...	1	4	
Paghdal	...	...	...	...	
Bherungi	...	...	...	...	
Sewnee...	...	...	8	22	
Dhulera	...	...	...	...	
Etarsi...	1	3	2	5	
Hosangabad‡	1	2	...	...	
Bhopal‡	22	117	1	5	
Dip‡	...	...	...	...	
Barkhera‡	...	...	...	...	
Bagra	...	...	...	...	
Semri	...	...	...	...	
Sohagpur	4	25	4	6	
Peperia	2	10	...	...	
Bankari	2	8	...	...	
Babai	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra	1	7	...	...	
Bohonee	...	...	...	...	
Kareli	...	...	4	15	
Nursinghpur	1	4	...	...	
Kuruckbail	...	...	...	...	
Chindwara	...	...	...	...	
Shapoora	...	...	...	...	
Mirgunge	...	...	1	4	
Jubulpore	7	31	5	16	
Carried forward...	645	3,666	1,057	3,461	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	645	3,666	1,057	3,461
Tanna	...	...	...	...
Deeva	...	...	...	...
Callian	...	...	...	...
Budlapoor	...	...	...	...
Wangni	...	...	...	...
Narel	...	...	...	...
Chinchowli	...	...	...	...
Khandalla	...	...	...	...
Lanowlee	4	7	...	...
Kurkulla	...	...	...	...
Kurjut...	...	...	...	...
Campoli	...	...	...	...
Tulligaum	37	200	67	264
Chinchwud	...	...	...	...
Kirkee...	2	16	...	...
Poona	63	351	126	494
Loonee...	...	...	...	...
Oorowlee	...	...	...	...
Yeoat	...	...	...	...
Kheirgaum	6	35	...	...
Patus	...	...	...	...
Dhond	...	...	...	...
Decksal	18	114	12	45
Poomalwaree	...	...	...	...
Carried forward...	775	4,389	1,262	4,264

‡ Bhopal State Ry.

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	775	4,389	1,262	4,264	
Jehwoor	58	381	42	153	
Keim	...	...	3	8	
Barsee	323	1,838	82	296	
Marheh	...	...	1	4	
Mohol	...	...	...	...	
Unger	...	...	...	...	
Sholapore	26	145	68	263	
Hudgi	...	...	...	...	
Kurubgaum	...	...	...	...	
Doodneh	1	5	...	...	
Goodair...	...	...	...	...	
Goolburga	15	98	1	3	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	
Wadi	...	...	...	...	
Nulwar	...	...	...	...	
Yedagherry	2	11	...	...	
Sydapore	...	...	9	25	
Kistna	...	...	...	...	
Chicksagur	...	...	...	...	
Raichore	3	14	1	2	
Total Exports for 1887...	1,203	6,881	1,469	5,018	
Do. do. 1886...	2,256	11,821	1,761	6,406	
Do. do. 1885...	4,868	24,673	3,065	11,054	
Do. do. 1884...	6,365	31,283	4,513	17,051	
Do. do. 1883...	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900	
Do. do. 1882...	7,144	36,448	9,771	37,599	
Do. do. 1881...	7,386	37,503	10,053	38,551	
Do. do. 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,185	34,917	
Do. do. 1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233	
Do. do. 1878...	6,207	35,398	10,084	39,118	
TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.					
Kosgee	...	...	...	...	
Adoni	6	25	10	40	
Dhana	...	...	...	...	
Tinavally	...	...	...	...	
Bellary...	3	16	...	...	
Gooty	...	...	...	...	
Goondakel	...	...	...	...	
Tadputri	...	...	...	...	
Moodanoor	...	...	...	...	
Yerragoontha	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	
Tiruputti	1	1	...	...	
Mutmurry	...	...	...	...	
Arkonum	...	...	...	...	
Madras	9	31	10	36	
Arcot	...	...	...	...	
Kombaconnum	...	...	...	...	
Vaniembady	...	...	...	...	
Colar Road	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	
Mysore...	1	4	...	...	
French Rocks.	...	...	...	...	
Jolarpet	...	...	...	...	
Metapolum	...	...	...	...	
Ranigunta	2	6	...	...	
Nandyal	...	...	...	...	
Beypore	...	...	...	...	
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	
Vellore	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoli	...	...	...	...	
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1887...	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886...	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885...	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884...	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883...	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882...	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881...	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
Do. do. 1879...	85	489	277	1,024	
Do. do. 1878...	136	763	208	818	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY. VIA G. I. P.

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian. Maunds.	
Attar	...	...	...	...	
Peplia	...	...	...	...	
Kheri	...	...	..	...	
Sanawad	...	...	...	...	
Mortakka	...	...	...	...	
Barwai...	1	9	7	14	
Mukhtiara	...	...	...	...	
Mhow	10	54	...	...	
Rao	...	...	...	...	
Indore	73	366	79	310	
Pahlia	...	...	..	...	
Warangal	...	...	...	...	
Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	
Ujjain	11	67	6	18	
Chambal	6	36	...	...	
Barnagar	2	9	...	...	
Ranija...	...	...	...	...	
Rutlam	21	106	...	...	
Namli	...	...	...	...	
Jaora	...	...	...	...	
Dhodhar	...	...	...	...	
Dalanda	...	...	...	...	
Mandasaur	3	32	...	...	
Tharode	...	..	...	...	
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	
Kesurpura	...	..	...	...	
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...	
Chitore	...	...	...	...	
Bhilwara	...	...	...	..	
Nuseerabad	...	...	...	...	
Beawar	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	
Agra Fort	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1887...	127	679	92	342	
Do. do. 1886...	394	1,847	110	427	
Do. do. 1885...	817	3,940	138	549	
Do. do. 1884...	1,277	5,671	96	375	
Do. do. 1883...	999	4,335	150	542	
Do. do. 1882...	1,421	6,362	206	774	
Do. do. 1881...	1,478	6,888	239	887	
Do. do. 1880...	2,062	9,544	288	1,086	
Do. do. 1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084	
Do. do. 1878...	1,608	7,903	287	1,124	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAR STATE RAILWAY.

Pimpri	4	26	...	...
Visapur	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	50	230	28	106
Vambori	1	8	...	...
Rahuri	3	27	...	...
Lak	...	...	...	...
Chitoli	...	...	...	...
Puntamba	...	...	...	...
Belapur	6	47	...	...
Sarola	3	12	...	...
Sanvatsar	...	...	...	...
Kopergaon	...	...	...	...
Yeola...	6	25	10	24
Total Exports for 1887...	73	375	38	130
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780
Do. do. 1881...	801	4,173	1,815	7,228
Do. do. 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537
Do. do. 1879...	648	3,678	1,315	5,332
Do. do. 1878...	274	1,577	154	621

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA & CONNECTED RAILWAYS VIA G. I. P.

	Stations.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
East India Railway.	Deoree ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sehora Road	...	...	...	...	
	Sleemanabad	...	...	...	...	
	Kutnee ...	3	17	...	...	
	Jokhye ...	...	...	...	...	
	Maihar ...	5	20	...	...	
	Unchehra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sutna ...	17	63	...	...	
	Jaitwar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Maneckpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jasra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Karchana ...	...	...	...	...	
	Meja Road ...	...	...	...	...	
	Chunar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ahraura Road	3	11	...	...	
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mogul Serai	...	...	...	...	
	Zamania ...	...	...	...	...	
	Tarighat ...	...	...	...	...	
	Doharighat ...	...	...	...	...	
	Dildarnuger	...	...	...	...	
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Buxur ...	...	...	10	51	
	Dumraon ...	...	...	...	...	
	Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	
	Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gya ...	...	...	...	...	
	Galaudgi City	...	...	...	...	
	Jehanabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bankepore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Patna City ...	1	3	...	...	
	Buktiharpur	...	...	...	...	
	Barakar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mokameh ...	...	...	...	...	
	Giridih ...	...	...	...	...	
	Azimgunge ...	...	...	...	...	
	Dalsing Serai	...	...	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozaferpore	...	...	...	...	
	Maisi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	
	Segowle ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuwadi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Baidyanath ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mahadhupur	...	...	...	...	
	Asansol ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ranigunge ...	...	...	...	...	
	Doorgapore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	
	Dum Dum ...	...	...	...	...	
	Barrackpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Howra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Calcutta ...	1	5	...	...	
	Allahabad ...	4	12	2	7	
	Manowree ...	...	...	...	...	
	Serathoo ...	...	...	...	...	
	Khaga ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahrampur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mauhar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore ...	449	2,183	11	29	
	Choura ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ettawah ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaswantnugar	...	...	...	...	
	Bhadan ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Tundla ...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Barthna ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	
	Morar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Khurja ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gaziabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Carried Forward...	483	2,314	23	87	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA & CONNECTED RAILWAYS VIA G. I. P. RY.—*Continued.*

	Stations.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
	Brought forward...	483	2,314	23	87	
Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway.	Ajgain ...	...	...	...	...	
	Goshaingang ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalalgunge ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jawnpur City ...	...	...	...	...	
	Mihrawan ...	...	...	...	...	
	Akbarpur ...	15	98	2	9	
	Ajodhya ...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Baharamghat ...	...	...	...	...	
	Lucknow ...	4	10	...	...	
	Najibabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kathgodam...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahjahanpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Hurdoi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Malepur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	
	Chandausi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	...	
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	...	
Other Connected Railways.	Tahasil Deoria ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sahajunwa ...	...	...	...	...	
	Chupra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorakpore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulianpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Serai Miran ...	...	...	...	...	
	Futehgurh ...	...	...	...	...	
	Farrukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	
	Saharunpore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jallandur Cant ...	...	...	...	...	
	UmballaCant ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Rawulpindi...	...	...	...	...	
	Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowshera ...	...	...	...	...	
	Campbellpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sealkote ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathankote...	...	...	...	...	
	Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kuttgabad ...	...	...	...	...	
	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Basti ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kallizadani...	...	...	...	...	
	Narayenganj ...	...	...	...	...	
	Atkhgodam ...	...	...	...	...	
	Umarid ...	...	...	...	...	
	Biwani ...	...	...	...	...	
	Goolundo ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Exports for 1887...	502	2,422	25	96	
	Do. do. 1886...	1,774	7,863	68	271	
	Do. do. 1885...	4,074	18,076	182	720	
	Do. do. 1884...	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
	Do. do. 1883...	5,510	23,955	161	634	
	Do. do. 1882...	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
	Do. do. 1881...	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	
	Do. do. 1880...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
	Do. do. 1879...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	
	Do. do. 1878...	7,475	34,726	1,957	8,619	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Chitapore and Seram ...	...	...	...	...	
Nawundgi	...	...	...	...	
Tandur	...	...	5	11	
Gangawaram	...	...	...	...	
Gulaguda	...	...	...	...	
Shankalpalli	...	...	...	...	
Lingampali	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	21	104	2	7	
Secunderabad	30	124	3	15	
Warangal	6	34	...	...	
Kazipett and Jangaum ...	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1887...	57	262	10	33	
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122	
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246	
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591	
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440	
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660	
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385	
Do. do. 1880...	134	626	270	1,027	
Do do. 1879...	151	793	269	1,107	
Do. do. 1878...	80	428	93	386	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY.

Targaon	...	...	...	...
Iudi Road	1	7	...	...
Bijapur	16	89	2	7
Nandiyal	...	...	...	...
Telgi	18	118	4	16
Alimati	2	10	2	6
Bagulkot	31	193	33	149
Katgeri	1	9	8	30
Badami	...	...	...	...
Alur	5	46	48	189
Mallapur	...	...	...	...
Gadag	9	84	11	29
Gautakal	...	...	...	...
Kopbal	1	4	...	...
Haspet...	1	10	...	...
Bellary	35	208	157	606
Annigeri	...	...	...	...
Hubli	36	129	20	34
Dharwar	15	149	15	56
Deuli...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum...	...	...	...	...
Gudgery	...	...	...	...
Dundar	...	...	...	...
Haveri	...	...	11	44
Byadgi...	...	...	...	...
Ranibennur	74	500	18	71
Harihar	26	149	...	...
Rajewadi	3	16	1	2
Jejuri	...	...	...	...
Walhe...	...	...	1	6
Lonand	2	2	3	3
Wathar	4	18	6	31
Satara Road	10	55	11	47
Koregaon	...	...	...	...
Rahimatpur	...	...	2	7
Takari...	...	...	2	8
Masur...	...	...	...	...
Karad...	...	...	11	43
Shenoli	...	...	...	...
Kundal Road	...	...	5	... 20
Astha Road	1	4	2	8
Sangli Road	1	5	...	...
Miraj...	5	31	15	54
Total Exports for 1887...	297	1,836	388	1,466
Do. do. 1886...	268	1,950	776	3,108
Do. do. 1885...	79	382	467	1,839
Do. do. 1884...	28	174	135	520

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING RAJPOOTANA MALWA RAILWAY.)

	Stations.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
	Surat	1,132	6,777	403	1,499	
	Broach	372	2,438	135	414	
	Baroda	879	5,706	102	322	
	Ahmedabad	2,271	15,108	224	587	
	Veerumgaum	646	3,991	53	134	
	Wudwan	1,203	8,234	26	92	
	Other Stations (intervening between BOMBAY AND WUDWAN)	5,122	31,551	1,341	3,871	
To Stations on the Foreign Lines via Saburmati.	Delhi	3,711	16,397	331	1,299	
	Stations beyond Delhi	907	2,894	65	176	
	Agra	173	753	33	59	
	Stations beyond Agra	249	1,531	3	5	
	Via Rewari ...	356	1,437	5	16	
	Via Hathras ...	82	381	10	35	
	Via Marwar Railway.	746	6,167	42	108	
	Via Mehsana ...	125	739	4	8	
	Other Stations on the RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY...	7,005	41,954	367	1,010	
To Stations on the Bhownugger Gondal Ry. via Wudwan.	Limbdi	199	1,303	4	16	
	Wudwan City ...	10	39	...	...	
	Bhownugger ...	62	324	...	...	
	Jetpur	332	2,480	4	16	
	Dhorajee	312	1,590	11	43	
	Other Stations on the BHOWNUGER GONDAL RAILWAY.	609	4,070	9	21	
	Total Exports for 1887...	26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
	Do. do. 1886...	39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
	Do. do. 1885...	33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
	Do. do. 1884...	18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	
	Do. do. 1883...	22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	
	Do. do. 1882...	37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,310	
	Do. do. 1881...	28,808	1,65,718	5,253	17,694	
	Do. do. 1880...	26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067	
	Do. do. 1879...	19,309	1,13,839	4,196	13,497	
	Do. do. 1878...	19,913	1,06,279	5,233	17,075	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	G. I. P. Ry. (N. East Line)	645	3,666	1,057	3,461
	Do. (S. East Line).	558	3,215	412	1,557
To Stations on the	Madras Railway ..	22	80	20	76
	Rajputana Malwa Railway via G. I. P.	127	679	92	342
	East India Railway ...	502	2,422	25	96
	Dhond and Munmad State Railway. ...	73	375	38	130
	Nizam's State Railway	57	262	10	33
	Southern Maharatha Railway... ...	297	1,836	388	1,466
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (Incldg. Rajputana Malwa).	26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731
	Total Exports for 1887...	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
	Do. do. 1886...	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
	Do. do. 1885..	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
	Do. do. 1884...	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
	Do. do. 1883...	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
	Do. do. 1882...	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007
	Do. do. 1881..	42,574	2,33,091	18,708	69,682
	Do. do. 1880...	46,909	2,49,960	18,799	68,508
	Do. do. 1879...	39,647	2,14,300	14,547	53,828
	Do. do. 1878...	35,693	1,87,074	18,016	67,761

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1878 to 1887.

Years.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1878	29,575	35,693	65,268	91,684	3,31,16,349	18,016	55,75,248	1,09,700	3,86,91,597	
1879	36,600	39,647	76,247	89,667	3,28,33,123	14,547	44,28,928	1,04,214	3,72,62,051	
1880	35,085	46,909	81,994	1,15,434	4,26,18,335	18,799	56,36,624	1,34,233	4,82,54,959	
1881	29,996	42,574	72,570	1,19,590	4,41,00,909	18,708	57,33,392	1,38,298	4,98 34,301	
1882	37,203	52,897	90,100	1,40,486	5,31,15,882	18,637	57,60,048	1 59,123	5,88,75,930	
1883	51,401	37,092	88,493	1,64,338	6,28,13,128	11,811	36,36,416	1,76,149	6,64,49,544	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1878 to 1887.

By	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	9,31,853	10,88,048	16,27,886	19,12,580	21,31,435	20,22,217	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640
B. B. and C. I. Railway	2,93,400	3,24,635	9,98,732	10,73,526	12,76,644	17,32,623	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269
G. I. P. Railway	22,61,861	17,11,436	17,80,164	19,76,098	29,58,471	25,14,483	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166
Total Cwts.	34,87,114	31,24,119	44,06,782	49,62,204	63,66,550	62,69,323	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075
The abovementioned quantity has been converted into F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	9,96,318	8,92,605	12,59,080	14,17,772	18,19,014	17,91,235	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, and Calcutta from Bombay during the years 1878 to 1887.

To	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	7,26,484	6,41,457	9,22,050	10,02,763	14,59,924	13,35,468	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931
China	14,882	15,045	15,476	50,826	60,812	49,567	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727
Calcutta	28,573	19,963	19,675	25,779	30,573	36,337	37,551	34,571	30,721	32,049
Total Bales	7,69,939	6,76,465	9,57,201	10,79,368	15,51,309	14,21,372	13,30,020	8,05,790	11,27,095	11,73,707

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

QUALITIES OF YARNS, BOMBAY MANUFACTURED, EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS IN 1881-82 TO 1886-87.

Description.	In Millions of lbs.					
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under	26·52	22.96	19·33	14.02	11·00	8·75
„ „ 16s to 24s	62·14	52.96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20.44
„ „ 25s „ 32s	·02	·08	·05	·02	·02	·03
„ „ 33s „ 44s	·02	·01	·01	...	...	...
Total...	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water No. 20s and under	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·37
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	·02
Total...	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored Yarns ... ...Total...	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
Total Yarns...	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING WERE EXPORTED IN 1881-82 TO 1886-87.

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.					
		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	.86	1·03	·78	1·28	·97	1·07
	China: HongKong...	25·30	21·49	18·29	12·26	9·39	7·15
	Japan	·17	·14	·16	·36	·54	·43
	Other Countries ...	·19	·30	·10	·12	·10	·10
	Total...	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00	8·75
16s to 24s	Aden	.29	·27	·29	·25	·23	·24
	China: HongKong...	38·14	37·45	35.52	26·23	25·82	17·78
	„ Treaty Ports...	13·85	7·82	·92	·39	...	...
	Japan	9·08	6·93	6·34	5·59	4·16	2·17
	Other Countries ...	·78	·49	·45	·29	·46	·25
	Total...	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20·44
Above No. 24s	Total...	·04	·09	·06	·02	·02	·03
	Total Mule	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water	„ Water	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored	„ Colored	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
	Grand Total...	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71
	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	324·04	268·35	234·00	182·71	170·60	132·39

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTONS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE WERE EXPORTED IN 1882-83 TO 1886-87.

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards.				
		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
T. Cloth	Mozambique	·65	1·20	1·18	1.42	·70
	Zanzibar	·79	·42	·44	·92	1·32
	Aden	·23	·15	·35	·28	·48
	China: HongKong ...	·01	·09	·21	·57	·08
	,, Treaty Ports ...	2·62	2·95	2·28	1·00	·52
	Makran & Sonmiani ...	·08	·17	·16	·16	·14
	Other Countries	·16	·16	·20	·52	·17
	TOTAL...	4·54	5·14	4·82	4·87	3·41
Sheetings	Abyssinia	2·28	·76	·89	·05	...
	Mozambique	2·82	2·84	3·44	4·09	2·82
	Zanzibar	9·66	4·67	5·36	6·13	3·86
	Aden	·43	·96	2·24	2·78	1·43
	Arabia	·35	·43	·30	·56	·27
	Other Countries	·25	·41	·21	·48	·23
	TOTAL...	15·29	10·07	10·44	14·09	8·61
Domestics	Aden	8·14	8·57	10·11	11·11	7·17
	Arabia	·09	·33	·39	·61	·68
	Other Countries	·09	·04	·05	·08	·37
	TOTAL...	8·32	8·94	10·55	11·80	8·22
Drills & Jeans	Zanzibar	·65	·46	·44	2·64	2·86
	Aden	..	...	·11	·19	·19
	Other Countries	·04	·09	·24	·20	·15
	TOTAL...	·69	·55	·79	3·03	3·20
Long Cloths	[illegible]	2·70	1·50	·67	·14	·25
	[illegible]que	·43	·56	·60	·35	·44
	[illegible]	·65	·75	·36	1·14	1·30
	[illegible]	1.98	2·50	2·70	3·90	3·28
	[illegible]	·49	·72	·35	·67	·97
	[illegible]	·21	·32	·25	·31	·23
	[illegible]	·01	·12	·16	·16	·01
	[illegible] Asia	1·00	1·22	·64	·30	·13
	[illegible]ntries	·47	·15	·03	·47	·16
	TOTAL...	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44	6·77
Chudders.	[illegible]	·17	·06	·12	·03	·02
	[illegible]untries	Zanzibar.23	·14	·11	·11	·07
	TOTAL...	·40	·20	·23	·14	·09
Dhooties.	Aden	...	...	·13	·40	·37
	Other Countries	·04	·01	·03	·01	·01
	TOTAL ..	·04	·01	·16	·41	·38
Other Sorts...	TOTAL...	·22	·16	·04	·01	·05
	TOTAL...	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80	30·73

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM 1st JANUARY 1888 TO 30th JUNE 1889.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 29th OCTOBER, 1889.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

1889.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY, 1875.

List of Members.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CITY OF BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRESIDENCY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONNAUGHT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEWRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

KHATAO MUCCONJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NICOL MILLS.

JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

AHMEDABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE.

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, *Chairman.*

GEORGE COTTON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*

NASSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT, ESQ.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, ESQ.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, ESQ.
DAMODHER TAPIDAS, ESQ.
CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS, ESQ.
K. R. KAMA, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE WADIA, C.I.E.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, ESQ.
JAIRAJBHOY MAKANJEE, ESQ.
RUNCHORDAS NURROTUMDAS, ESQ.
JEJANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE, ESQ.
DHURUMSEY SOONDERDAS, ESQ.

Members.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners, and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to Members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning Mills or in any way interested in Spinning or Weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a Member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing per procuration for the said individual or firm, and each public Company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign per procuration. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-Stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each Member shall be, for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories, and for other factories at Rs. 50 on each lakh of capital invested, the same to take effect from the 1st of August, 1880.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association be managed by a Committee of fifteen members consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and thirteen Members, who shall be appointed annually at a General Meeting, to be held some time during the month of January in each year and of whom five members shall retire every year but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each General Meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members, whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least 7 days before the Annual Meeting in January, and no two members of any one firm or Company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each Member of Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be, and the fee for the Chairman of Committee shall be Rs. 15, and for the Vice-Chairman and Members Rs. 10 per each meeting ; always provided that in no one year shall the Chairman receive more than Rs. 180 nor the Vice-Chairman and Members of Committee more than Rs. 120 each.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a Minute Book, to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law suit or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things

calculated to promote the general objects of the Association : Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a General Meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's and Committee's fees, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a General Meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual General Meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. In January of each year, or on such day as the Committee may appoint, the Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held, and the Committee shall at any time call a General Meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meetings, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a General Meeting of Members, and the Committee on receipt of such a requisition shall call a Meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporations which may affect the interests of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee, or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of

moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties ; and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Associations or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No Member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January 1888 to 30th June 1889.

YOUR Committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members with a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association brought down to 30th June 1889 accompanied by a *resumé* of the different subjects which have been dealt with during the period under review. By bringing the Report down to the 30th June instead of the 31st December, as formerly, your Committee are able to include the annual return of the Association showing the various Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working in India, the number of hands employed, the consumption of cotton, &c. This return, owing to the rapid increase which is now taking place in the extent of the industry throughout the country, becomes annually of more interest and importance; and it appears to the Committee of decided advantage to include it in the Report.

During the first twelve out of the eighteen months dealt with in the report the conditions of the industry were in every way favourable, and the large profits earned gave a marked impetus to the erection of new mills with the result that the number of mills working and in course of erection in all India was increased during the year ending 30th June last by ten, the spindles during the same interval increasing by 273,667 and the looms by 2,065. Of this development Bombay and Presidency owns nine mills, 182,625 spindles and 1,113 looms. There are, moreover, at least three new mills contemplated in the North-West Provinces of which the promoters have made no return.

The export trade in Cotton Yarns to China still continues to develop, although there has been a slight falling off in the demand from these countries since 30th June. For Piece-goods, however, the enquiry, which was most active during 1888 and gave promise of attaining very large proportions, has

since relaxed, and it will be observed that the shipments during the first six months of the current year have declined to a very low level :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn to China and Japan.

Period.	China— Bales 400 lbs. each.	Japan— Bales 400 lbs. each.	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Ditto 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Ditto 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Ditto 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Ditto 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Ditto 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Ditto 1883	94,982	17,421	112,403
Ditto 1884	127,318	13,846	141,164
Ditto 1885	154,517	19,020	173,537
Ditto 1886	199,407	20,543	219,950
Ditto 1887	205,158	39,730	244,888
Ditto 1888	234,071	52,697	286,768
From 1st January to 30th June 1889	125,685	28,102	153,787

Exports of Country-made Piece Goods to China and Japan.

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	10	14,400	...	...	10	14,400
Ditto 1878.	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Ditto 1879.	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Ditto 1880.	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Ditto 1881.	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Ditto 1882.	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Ditto 1883.	1,785	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Ditto 1884.	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Ditto 1885.	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Ditto 1886.	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Ditto 1887.	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Ditto 1888.	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
From 1st Jan. to 30th June 1889.	1,182	1,832,170	23	27,600	1,205	1,859,770

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

In the latter half of 1888 it became apparent, from the reports in the public press, of what had transpired at meetings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other cognate bodies in England, that the question of Factory Legislation in India was likely to be taken up by the Houses of Parliament, and, possibly from the tone which the discussion had assumed, discussed in a manner inimical to the interests of the industry in India. Your Committee, therefore, having given the matter careful consideration, decided that the most effectual means by which they could put the case of the millowners before the public here and at home was to hold a general meeting of all members of the Association, as also of those interested in the

industry, for the purpose of discussing the matter to the fullest extent. On 19th December, 1888, therefore, a meeting was held in the rooms of the Association at which the following gentlemen were present :—

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, *Chairman, in the chair.*

Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, and Nowrojee N. Wadia (Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Gordon Mills Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); George Cotton (James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., and Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee (New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld., City of Bombay S. & W. Co., Ld.); Gordhundas Khatao (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.); Dhurumsey Soonderdas (Khandeish S. & W. Mills Co., Ld., and Soonderdas S. & W. Co., Ld.); Veerchund Deepchund and J. F. Fernandez (Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld., Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld., and Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.); Jehanghir Hormusjee and Dayabhai Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Runchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mill Co., Ld.); Ramchunder Hemraj and Cursondas Vullabdas (Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.); Jairazbhoy Makanjee and Ruttonjee Muncherjee (Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld., and Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ld.,); Essa Khalifa (Essa Khalifa S. & W. Mills); Vundrawandas Purshotumdas (Malabar S. & W. Co., Ld.); E. Moses (Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.); Jewandas Mooljee (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian S. W. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit (Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., and National S. & W. Company, Ld.); J. H. Latimer (Agra S. & W. Co., Ld.); John Y. Lang (United S. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Thakersey Naranjee (Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dewdut Dani and Jamsetjee Heerajee (Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill).

A full report of this meeting is appended, and it is sufficient here to say that the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

> "That the Secretary, assisted by the Committee, prepare a memorial setting forth the different conditions of factory labour in England and India, showing how unnecessary and inapplicable the English Factory Act would be for Indian Mills ; pointing out how such a legislative measure would be a source of hardship to adults by reducing their earnings, and the manner in which it would be the means of preventing thousands of young persons and children from earning their livelihood ; respectfully calling to mind the sacrifice that India was compelled to make in the interests of Lancashire in repealing the import duties ; and, lastly, pointing out that factory legislation in the direction agitated for by Lancashire competitors is meant and would tend to cripple an industry which it is to the best interests of the

State to foster and encourage by every legitimate means; the progress of cotton and kindred manufactures in India being the only true safeguard against famine and want in a country otherwise dependent on agriculture for the people's support."

In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary took in hand the preparation of a memorial to Government, but in the meantime the course followed by the discussion in Parliament and the position assumed by the Indian Government, showed that the question had already taken a different aspect, and your Committee decided, therefore, that the memorial was unnecessary. The Government of India, ably advised by the local Government, under Lord Reay, recognised the justice of the views advocated by the Millowners' and, with scarcely an exception, have supported, as will be seen by their despatch of 5th March, 1889, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, (which will be found in the Appendix), what the millowners themselves would have desired. The leading misconception which has characterized the discussion of the question in England, has been the impression that millowners here were themselves averse to factory legislation. Than this nothing could be further from the fact, as the Factory Commission of 1884 demonstrated most conclusively that the millowners themselves represented the desire for factory legislation on a fair and reasonable basis, more consistently than any other body. As the matter now stands, it seems probable that the outcome of the agitation will be to introduce such modified form of legislation as may be necessary to ensure a certain amount of protection to women and children; but this, as a matter of fact, has practically been observed in all large factories from the beginning, and the action of Government will merely have the effect, therefore, of confirming by legislative enactment what has hitherto been the prevailing practice in the mills. In the case of women, for instance, it is proposed to make it compulsory that they shall have at least 4 holidays in each month, but a careful analysis of the attendances of women in the leading mills in Bombay show that they are in the habit, of their own accord, of taking from six to seven days every month, and that, too, at such times as are most convenient to them personally.—(*Appendix B.*)

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Since the publication of the last annual report, Government have promoted and passed a Bill for the prevention of the fraudulent marking and description of merchandise, the provisions of which, as regards the cotton spinning and weaving industry of Bombay, are likely to be of enormous importance to the trade. The question was first brought before the Association in February 1888 when the Committee resolved themselves into a Special Committee to discuss the draft Act submitted for the consideration of the Association by the Government of India, through the Bombay Government. After an exhaustive discussion on the subject, and a careful analysis of the provisions of the Act, your Committee decided to approve of the proposed legislation, merely pointing out that the altered conditions of trade

and manufacture in this country required some slight modifications from the English Act, to avoid difficulties in complying with its provisions. The new Act came up for discussion before the Legislative Council of India in January of the current year, and the views of this Association were most ably advocated by your Chairman, the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. Largely owing to his influence, it was decided by the Special Government Committee on the Bill to recommend the adoption of a clause in the Act, rendering it compulsory to stamp on all goods sold by length or piece the length of such goods in standard yards, and your Committee, on being consulted regarding this clause, at once addressed Government advocating its adoption.

At a later stage the Association was again consulted as to framing a list of permissible variations between the described and actual lengths of goods, and after several meetings the following were recommended to Government :—

That the permissible variations decided upon by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for Cotton Piece Goods should be adopted as being fair and reasonable to both buyers and manufacturers, while it would have the additional advantage of placing the permissible variations in the dimensions of imported and Indian made goods on identically the same basis.

On Cotton Goods therefore all dimensions should be determined by measurement upon the counter in imperial yards of 36 inches.

That a trade description is false in a material respect in regard to the stamping of dimensions whenever it falls short of the under noted particulars :—

(1) Where a single length is stamped the following variations, either way, shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped length, viz. :—

In Piece Goods	10 yards long and under					.....	4	inches.
,,	above 10	,,	and up to 23	yards	long	...	5	,,
,,	,, 23	,,	36	,,		...	7	,,
,,	,, 36	,,	47	,,		...	9	,,
,,	,, 47	,,	long	.....		.....	18	,,

(2) Where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped the following shall be the recognised differences between the maxima and minima lengths, provided that no piece be less than the maximum stamped length, viz. :—

In Piece Goods	under 35 yards long					.....	9	inches.
,,	,, above 35	,,	and up to 47	yards	long		18	,,
,,	,, ,, 47	,,	long	.....		.....	36	,,

(3) Where the width is stamped, a variation of half-an-inch, either way, in goods which are 40 inches and under shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped width; and in the same way a variation of three-quarters of an inch shall be recognised as fair in pieces over 40 inches and under 59 inches and of one inch for pieces that are 59 inches wide and above.

Cotton Yarns, Grey.—A variation of 5 per cent. in the count, either way, should be allowed, and assuming the hank to be 840 yards the average should be that length.

Thread of all kinds Cotton, Woollen, Flax and Silk.—A permissible variation of one per cent., either way, in length is recommended.

The above are the only articles with which the members of this Association are directly concerned or upon which they feel competent to pass an opinion as to the variations which should be rendered permissible under the Act.

The following are the rules published by the Government of India under the Act, which, with the exception of some slight additions regarding Yarns, are practically the same as the foregoing:—

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;

5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;

7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long;

9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long;

18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long:

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length ;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece-goods under 35 yards long ;

18 inches in piece-goods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long ;

36 inches in piece-goods above 47 yards long ;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by—half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width ; three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ; one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width : provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent.; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards ; or

(*c*) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or *moras* of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or *moras* of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent. :

Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

A copy of the Act will be found in the Appendix for the better information of members. Meantime, it is gratifying to state that the members of this Association have accepted the provisions of the law without demur, and your Committee consider that the legislation which at first was looked upon with a certain amount of doubt and suspicion is giving earnest of being of the greatest benefit to the trade. The eventual result must be to put a stop to the unfair competition which had been rapidly gaining ground amongst the mills, thereby placing our manufactures on an enhanced basis proportioned to their intrinsic value which cannot fail ultimately to increase a legitimate demand for them amongst all classes of consumers throughout the East.—(*Appendix C.*)

CHINA FREIGHTS.

The position of China freights, which your Committee noticed in their last annual report, continued unchanged throughout the year 1888, rates ranging about Rs. 10 per ton to Hongkong. At the beginning of this year, however, the three regular lines came to an arrangement for joint working, under which they increased the rates to Rs. 12 per ton for Hongkong, Rs. 15 per ton for Shanghai and Rs. 17 per ton for Japan, subject to a brokerage of 2 per cent. and a rebate of 5 per cent. This enhancement, although not serious in amount, your Committee considered unwarranted by the existing position of freights to other ports, and they decided, after having unavailingly requested the companies to reconsider their action, to endeavour to make arrangements for running a separate line of steamers between Bombay and China under the auspices of the Association itself. Advertisements accordingly were inserted in the English newspapers asking for tenders of tonnage, and met with immediate response ; but after carefully considering the offers they had received and the difficulties attendant on working a large line of steamers, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to suspend further negotiations until general rates of freight throughout the world gave way somewhat from the unusually high point recently touched. The enormous number of steamers now building are almost certain to produce a reaction in rates of freight at no very distant date, and your Committee feel confident that present figures will not last. The recent diminution in the demand for yarn from China is not uninfluenced by the enhanced cost of yarn caused by higher freights, and already the owners of the three lines trading to China are beginning to find the result of their action in a very material reduction in the amount of available cargo.—(*Appendix D.*)

BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1887.

In July 1888, Mr. W. Moylan, the then Inspector of Steam Boilers under the Act, published a circular pointing out that, under Section 24, the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one engineer was

prohibited, and that engineers, contrary to the spirit of the Act, were frequently absent from the mills, and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men. In event, he stated, of his discovering any case of this kind he would feel himself compelled to proceed against the agent or owner of the mill under Section 27 of the Act.

The Committee, after discussing the circular, directed the Secretary to address Mr. Moylan, pointing out that the interpretation he had put upon the Act was not in accordance with their reading of the law, and as, moreover, it was somewhat obscure in meaning they solicited the favor of further explanation. A reply to this letter was received from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, to whom the Inspector of Boilers had referred the matter for decision. Ultimately it was arranged that Messrs. George Cotton, Nowrosjee N. Wadia and the Secretary should constitute a deputation to wait upon the Collector and discuss the matter personally. As the result of the conference which ensued, the circular, to which objection was taken by your Committee, has been placed in abeyance, and the Act is now worked in a manner which, while effectual for the purpose for which it has been instituted, gives little ground for complaint on the part of millowners, although one or two points have arisen from time to time which have called for discussion.

The most important of these was raised by the Government of Bombay in a letter which they addressed to the Association in January last, in which they stated that they had reason to believe it was a common custom among certain owners of factories in Bombay to employ duly qualified engineers for a few days about the time the Inspector of Steam Boilers was expected to visit the factory and then when the inspection of the boilers had been completed, to discharge him and replace his services with an unqualified person at a lower rate of pay. To guard against such a practice, Government proposed to insert a provision in the law requiring owners or managers of mills to give notice to the Steam Boiler Inspection Department of all persons employed as engineers in charge of engines and boilers and of any changes in the incumbency of these positions.

As these charges appeared to your Committee not only unwarranted in fact but objectionable in character, they addressed Government repudiating in the most decided language any knowledge of such practice, and, at the same time, giving it most unhesitatingly as their opinion that no addition to the existing law was required in respect of this matter. It may be that this practice has been adopted by the proprietors or managers of some of the small factories in the Island, but the members of this Association are fully aware that it would be absolutely impossible for the larger mills to adopt such a course, their engineers being almost invariably men of reputation and position and engaged under agreements which would not permit of the practice alleged by Government.

It is satisfactory to know that the representations of your Committee appear to have been accepted by Government as no further action has been taken in connection with the matter.

While Mr. Moylan's circular, above mentioned, was still under consideration, some of the members of the Association called the attention of the Committee to the fact that their engineers were being summoned on the Jury to serve at the Criminal Sessions. A compliance with the summons of the High Court would at once have infringed the Act, if interpreted in the spirit laid down by Mr. Moylan, and your Committee, therefore, applied to the Clerk of the Crown with the view of obtaining a ruling of the Chief Justice in favor of the exemption of all engineers of factories from attendance on juries. The Committee's representation received prompt and courteous attention from Mr. M. H. Starling, the then Clerk of the Crown, and not only were those engineers who had been summoned absolved from attendance, but provision was made for the exemption, as far as possible in the future, of all men whose names were duly submitted to the Court. As millowners are aware, the absence of an engineer from a mill might frequently mean the entire stoppage of the machinery, and the concession that the High Court has thus made by the direction of the Chief Justice is therefore a most important one, not only on behalf of owners and agents, but in the interests of the work-people themselves.—(*Appendix E.*)

THE USE OF STEAM WHISTLES IN MILLS.

Beginning in November 1888, your Committee have exchanged a considerable amount of correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality on the subject of the use of steam whistles in mills. The use of these instruments, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out, is, under Section 393 of the New Municipal Act, rendered illegal, and, as both he and the Health Officer alleged, had become, in some places, a nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhoods. The Committee themselves could see nothing in favor of the use of steam whistles in mills, but on consulting the members of the Association found several who advocated their use for the purpose of giving warning to the workpeople as to the hours of attendance and dismissal, and also for the starting and stopping of the engines. Defering to the opinions expressed by the minority who use steam whistles, the Committee addressed the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer stating that there might, in some instances, be good reasons for the use of the instrument, and, so far as these reasons had been given, quoted them. At the same time they could not help thinking that other effectual means could easily be devised which would answer all the purposes for which steam whistles may be required, and at the same time be less obnoxious to residents and others in the neighbourhood of the mills ; and they accordingly suggested to the Municipal Commissioner that it would be advisable for him to deal with each mill individually on this question.—(*Appendix F.*)

THE IMPORTATION OF LABOR FOR THE BOMBAY MILLS.

Messrs. Tata and Sons, Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited, addressed the Committee of the Association in August 1888 regarding the present position of the supply of labor for the mills, and making suggestions as to the mode in which they considered the supply might be increased with advantage to owners of mills here, and at the same time to the benefit of the unemployed classes in the North-West Provinces and elsewhere in India. Acknowledging the importance of the subject, your Committee devoted considerable attention to it, and at several meetings discussed Messrs. Tata and Sons' proposals in detail. As the outcome of the discussion, however, the majority of the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to allow the demand for labor in Bombay to create its own supply without special steps being taken by the Association, and in this decision the general members of the Association will no doubt coincide. —(*Appendix G.*)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, it will be remembered that a resolution was passed authorising the Committee to make a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the year 1888, provided the Committee considered it advisable to do so. In accordance with this resolution, your Committee has since paid the annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Institute but in handing over this sum have laid it down clearly that this must not be regarded in the light of a yearly subscription to the Institute but a donation which may or may not be repeated in future years. It will be for the members—having regard to the object and aims of the Institute—to decide whether the same amount of contribution shall be continued ; and your Committee are of opinion that it would be well to obtain the sanction of the general body of members to the contribution each succeeding year.—(*Appendix H.*)

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Temperance Association addressed your Committee in December last handing them copies of the rules and proceedings and stating that with the object of furthering the movement, the Temperance Association were desirous of obtaining subscriptions which would enable them to provide paid agents to work regularly amongst the working classes. In reply to this appeal the Committee stated that, while sympathising with the movement, they considered the matter entirely outside the objects of the Bombay Millowners' Association and regretted that they were unable to devote any portion of the Association's funds to the purpose requested.— (*Appendix I.*)

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

The promoters of the Poona Industrial Exhibition of 1888 applied for the support of the Association in the matter of funds and exhibits, and your Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to assist the movement. Circulars were also sent round to the members requesting them to aid the Exhibition by sending exhibits, but these met with little response, and the Committee did not consider it desirable to make up a set of exhibits as representing the Association.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress addressed the Committee inviting their co-operation with the objects of the Congress, but the Committee replied that they did not consider this Association would be warranted in co-operating in a movement of the kind.

A similar reply was returned to the Secretary of the Provincial Conference who asked for the support of the Association in March of this year.

FIRE INSURANCE.

In connection with previous correspondence which the Association had with the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents regarding the terms of settlement for losses by fire, a communication was received in February 1888 from the Secretary to that body intimating that it had been decided to adopt instead of the phrase "on the day preceding that on which the fire occurred," the wording of the London Committee of Fire Offices, namely, "immediately anterior to the fire." A further communication from the Secretary of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents intimated that the offices belonging to that Association intended to adopt a clause defining "stock" for purposes of insurance.

The Committee have caused to be circulated to the members a copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of Police pointing out that it would be of great advantage in cases of fire if the mills were all provided with the same hose couplings as those used by the Fire Brigade, as in cases of emergency the brigade gear would fit theirs and *vice versa*. From the replies received the bulk of the mills seemed to be provided with this coupling.

In May of the current year the Association of Fire Insurance Agents again addressed this Association pointing out the danger arising from opening full-pressed bales of cotton with hatchets, crowbars and chisels, and stating that a recent fire in a mixing room had been traced to this

cause. The Committee accordingly suggested to members the adoption of the patent bale opener which can be had very cheaply and obviates entirely the danger of fire from opening the hoops on bales.—(*Appendix J.*)

STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE HANDS OF MILLS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last annual general meeting of the Association, the Secretary issued a circular to all owners and agents of mills in the Island asking them to return to him the actual stock of cotton which they held on the 30th June 1888. With the exception of two mills all the owners and agents were good enough to return their stocks which enabled the Secretary to make up figures of cotton on 30th June 1888, the quantity held at that period being 80,291½ candies. As the figures given were probably very reliable, they enabled members of the Association to obtain an excellent starting point for calculating the available surplus of supplies for the following season, and advantage has been taken of of this in making up a new return, which will be found in the Appendix, showing how the actual receipts, shipments and stocks of cotton bore out the returns of consumption by the local mills for some years past.

If the members were agreeable, it would undoubtedly be an advantage to get the stock made up annually on 30th June as it would enable members to form a reliable estimate of the quantity available for consumption until the new crop comes in.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The following are some of the references which have been made to the Association during the past eighteen months :—

New high-speed improved Cotton Cleaning Machine.—The Inspector of Factories in April 1888 asked for any information obtainable regarding a new cotton cleaning machine by L. Chater which, he said, he had reason to believe was in use in some of the Bombay mills. Enquiries instituted by the Committee, however, failed to elicit any information on the subject.

Consumption of Bengal Cotton.—Several enquiries have been received from the other side of India as to the proportion and quantity of Bengal cotton consumed by the Bombay mills during the year, but to these enquiries the Committee have been compelled to say that no information is available beyond the annual return of the total quantity of cotton of all descriptions consumed.

Allowance for depreciation on buildings and machinery in computing profits for assessment of income tax.—In reply to several enquiries on this subject the Committee have merely quoted the published ruling of the Government of India on the subject.

Use of the "Howden" boiler in Mills.—The Executive Health Officer to the Municipality having asked for information respecting these boilers, one of the members of the Committee undertook to supply all details to any suitable person the Municipality might depute.

Reference from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, as to whether the cotton produced in the Bombay Presidency is insufficient to meet the export demand and the consumption of the population.—In reply to this, your Committee stated that they had no statistics at their disposal beyond those supplied by Government, which would enable them to give special information on the subject, but that from a merely general point of view they were inclined to think that the quantity of cotton grown in this Presidency was quite sufficient to meet the export demand in addition to the consumption of the population. This, of course, has allusion to the Presidency proper, and not the port of Bombay.

STATISTICS.

Appended to this Report will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece goods and yarns for a series of years past, as also lists of the cotton mills in India on 30th June 1888 and 30th June 1889. The regular monthly detailed statement of cotton yarns and goods have been regularly supplied to members, and the amplification of these returns, since the beginning of the current year, will, no doubt, have proved most useful to the members of the Association. The weekly lists of quotations have also been carefully made up and regularly supplied to members as heretofore.—(*Appendix K.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following mills have joined the Associaton since last report and as none have resigned the number of members is now increased to 48 :—

Star of India Mills, Limited.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

There are still many private owners and agents of mills both in Bombay and up-country to whom the membership would be an undoubted advantage as the record of work done very clearly shows, and the Committee trust that by the end of the next official year every cotton mill, in the Presidency at least, will be represented on the Association. Were this the case the charges for membership might be materially reduced, while every additional member adds to the weight and influence of the Association as a body.

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association from 1st January 1888 to 30th June 1889.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office Rent		1,080 0 0	
„ Printing		1,038 8 0	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce, Statistical Department		1,800 0 0	
„ Office Salaries		1,800 0 0	
„ Committee's fees		1,040 0 0	
„ Auditor's fee		75 0 0	
„ Petty charges and Stationery		119 6 11	
„ Advertisements		96 8 3	
			7,049 7 2
„ Association's donation to the Victoria Technical Institute for the years 1888 and 1389		4,000 0 0	
„ Association's donation to the Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures, Poona, 1889.		500 0 0	
			4,500 0 0
„ Balance as under:—			
Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000 of General Fund Account	Rs. 14,251 14 0		
Cash in the Bombay Bank	„ 4,916 13 10		
Amount due by the Travelling Agency Fund Account	„ 790 11 0		
Amount due for Subscription since received	„ 99 0 0		
		20,058 6 10	
Less—Amount due for June pay sheet and for Committee's and Auditor's fees		782 0 0	
			19,276 6 10
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Account	„ 2,934 6 0		
Cash in the Bombay Bank	„ 174 9 0		
		3,108 15 0	
Less amount due to General Fund Account		790 11 0	
			2,318 4 0
	Total Rupees		33,144 2 0

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance at the credit of the Association's General Fund Account on 31st December 1887			15,440 4 9	
„ Balance at the credit of the Travelling Agency Account on 31st December 1887			2,143 11 0	
				17,583 15 9
„ Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1888			6,774 0 0	
Do. for the year ending 31st December 1889			7,373 0 0	
„ Interest on 4½ per cent. Government Paper	Rs.	945 0 0		
Do. 4 „ do.	„	180 0 0		
	„	1,125 0 0		
Less Income Tax and Bank Commission	„	32 4 9		
			1,092 11 3	
Miscellaneous Receipts			320 7 0	
				15,560 2 3
	Total Rupees			33,144 2 0

Examined and found Correct,

NESSERWANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 12*th September* 1889.

APPENDIX B.

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1889.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Finance and Commerce,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to ask you if you will be so good as to favor them with a copy of the report on Factory Labor in India, which, they understand, has been submitted by Government to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 711.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Judicial.)

From

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The SECRETARY to the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIMLA, *the 28th May* 1889.

SIR,

With reference to the request contained in your letter dated the 7th instant, I am directed to forward a copy of the despatch No. 7, dated 5th March last, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State relative to the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 7 of 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
Judicial.

To the Right Honourable
VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Calcutta, *the 5th March* 1889.

My Lord,

In continuation of our Judicial Despatch No. 28, dated 27th November 1888, we have the honour to forward the further reports entered in the annexed list, relative to the working of the Indian Factories Act of 1881, and to convey to Your Lordship our views as to the points in which that Act requires amendment.

2. In your Despatch No. 30 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd May 1888, Your Lordship desired to be furnished with a report as to the working of the Factory Act of 1881, with particular reference to the success of the plan of placing the duty of inspecting factories in the hands of Magistrates or of Government Engineers, and inquired whether it was proposed to amend the Act in the direction of additional stringency. You requested that a statement, to show as far as practicable the accidents that have been reported to or investigated by the Inspectors since the Act became law, should be forwarded to you, and asked for information as to the four shortcomings which, in a Memorandum printed at pages 112 to 123 of the Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories (England) for 1886-87, Mr. Jones, late Inspector of Factories under the Bombay Government, alleged to exist in regard to Indian Factories, *viz.*, (1) the long hours of work and the few holidays in the Bombay Factories; (2) the occasional withholding of wages from hands; (3) the incompetency of mill-managers, the dangerous character of many mills, and the inadequate fencing of machinery; and (4) the ill-ventilated and filthy state of many work-rooms. In your subsequent Despatch No. 45 (Satistics and Commerce), dated 26th July last, Your Lordship forwarded copies of questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. James Maclean, who called attention to the hours of labour in Indian factories and the absence of any provision in the Indian Factory Act, rendering a certain number of holidays compulsory, and who enquired whether Your Lordship would consider the expediency of recommending our Government to apply the English Factory Acts to this country. In connection with these questions you directed our special consideration to the following points, (1) whether it is expedient to legislate for the restriction of the hours of labour in the case of adult women and children; and (2) whether the closing of factories on one day in seven should be insisted on.

3. Before replying in detail to the points upon which Your Lordship has asked for our opinion, we desire to give expression to our view that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable to the present conditions of labour in Indian Factories. It is a well-attested fact that the employés in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content which is not attained by persons in their own rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. Machinery moreover is, owing to the comparative absence of competition, driven in the factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as would be employed in mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that

of an operative working in England, and that provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of the labour in English mills are not demanded in the interests of the Indian operatives, who would indeed be prejudicially affected by them, while they would impose a needless and uncalled-for obstacle to the development of the industries of India.

4. With these premises we proceed to consider in detail the points upon which Your Lordship has asked for our views. The extent of the operation of Act XV of 1881 is defined in section 2 of the Act, and sub-section (b) of that section limits the operation of the Act to factories wherein not less than 100 persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, the manufacture conducted in the factory. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are in favour of making the Act apply to factories in which a smaller number of operatives than 100 are employed, and we consider that the section should be so amended as to bring within the operation of the Act any factory in which not less than 20 hands are employed. We are at the same time of opinion that power should be reserved to the Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt any Government factory, as for example a factory for making munitions of war, partially or entirely, from the operation of the Act.

5. The opinion of all the Local Governments and administrations is favourable to the maintenance of the system under which the work of inspecting factories is ordinarily undertaken by the Magistrate of the District. Since the Factory Act of 1881 came into force, the appointment of a special Inspector under section 3 of that Act has been made only in Bombay, and the reasons for the decision of the Bombay Government not to appoint a successor to Mr. Jones on his resigning this appointment were communicated to your Lordship in that Government's Despatch No. 14, dated 14th October 1887. The subsequent experience of the Bombay Government is that the system under which factories in Bombay itself are inspected by a Covenanted Assistant Collector has met all requirements : and it concurs with other Local Governments in considering inspection by the Magistrates in places beyond the Presidency town to be efficient. We are of opinion that in the present condition of factories in India, inspection by the Magistrates meets all the requirements of the case. The number of factories is at present small, and their positions are so scattered that the area of the work of a special Inspector, whose whole time would be occupied in the work of inspection, would ordinarily be so extensive as to preclude him from making frequent visits of inspection. Moreover, his approach on inspection work would invariably be known beforehand, whereas the Magistrate is always on the spot and is able to make his inspections when he pleases. The absence of technical knowledge can be usually supplied by the temporary appointment, under section 4 of the Act, of experienced assistants such as the Mechanical Engineers attached to the Railways. We consider, therefore that the inspection of factories should continue to be ordinarily performed by Magistrates, but we have drawn the attention of Local Governments to the need for seeing that inspections by these officers are regularly carried out at stated periods prescribed by rules issued under the Act, and that, where necessary some competent Mechanical Engineer is associated with the Magistrate in the work of inspection. Should the necessity for a special Inspector for any local area be established, the Act of 1881 (section 3) gives power to appoint one, and we have no doubt that this power will be exercised whenever local conditions render such a course desirable.

6. Under section 6 of the Act XV of 1881, the age below which a child, *i.e.*, a person under 12 years of age, cannot be employed in a factory in India is fixed at 7, and by section 7 it is enacted that no child shall be employed for more than nine hours in a day, and without intervals aggregating at least an hour a day. The Factory Commission appointed by the Bombay Government in 1884-85 recommended that no child should be employed in a factory whose age was less than 9 or (if it possessed certain educational

qualifications) 8 years. The Bombay Government is in favour of the recommendation of the Bombay Factory Commission, but no other Local Government and Administration advocates increased stringency of the Act in this respect. We are of opinion that the age below which a child cannot be employed in a factory should be raised to 9 years. We do not consider that it is necessary or desirable to make the exceptions recommended by the Bombay Factory Commission in favour of those children who have received a certain amount of education : nor do we think that the present statutory provisions limiting the employment of children to nine hours a day with an interval of one hour need alteration.

7. The law in England permits adult males to work overtime, but while the English Act limits the hours of work for adult females the Indian Act imposes no limit to the number of hours in the day during which women may work and it no doubt happens that women in Indian factories do often work longer than they are permitted to do in England. The Bombay Factory Commission recommended that the hours of work for adult females should be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and that no woman should work more than 11 hours in the 24. This suggestion for limiting the hours of work for women to 11 in the day is approved by the Government of Bombay, and we consider that this limitation should now be generally adopted.

8. The Bombay Factory Commission recommended that the grant of holidays to male adult employés should not be made compulsory by law. Having regard to the difference in the conditions of labour in India and England we approve of this recommendation. This difference consists in the number of Native festivals and holidays when work-people absent themselves, and in the circumstance that, as the number of hands ordinarily employed is more than sufficient to work an Indian factory, each operative has only to absent himself whenever he wishes to take a holiday. Where mills are controlled and supervised by European agency, as in the Bengal Presidency is nearly always the case, the machinery is usually stopped on Sunday by mutual understanding between the employers and the operatives, and only such labour is carried on as requires no skilled supervision. But all mills are not controlled by Christians, and we are averse from making the observance of the Christian Sunday compulsory upon natives in this country. It is, we are informed, the fact that in Bombay a hand does not ordinarily work more than 300 days in the year, and further compulsory reduction in the number of days during which work should be carried on would act to the prejudice of the male adult operatives themselves. We think that similar considerations should apply to the case of women. It is true that the Bombay Factory Commission proposed that the law should insist on four days' holiday in each month for the women in factories—the holidays being fixed and notified by the Local Government in communication with the employers of labour. We think, however, that a limitation in the hours of daily labour will introduce into the Act all the improvement it requires in the interests of female operatives, and that, having regard to the conditions of native life, the somewhat desultory character of the labour performed by natives and the numerous holidays of which women avail themselves, it is altogether unnecessary to insist on the provision of a minimum number of holidays as recommended by the Commission.

9. The habits and customs of the persons employed in the mills in India require to be considered in forming an estimate as to whether ventilation and similar requirements are properly secured in them, and the reports of Local Governments state that the factories are generally in a good sanitary condition. The Bombay Government, however, suggests the enforcement in mills, factories, and other places, where large numbers of persons are employed, of reasonable sanitary rules, and one of the recommendations of the Bombay Factory Commission was that the law should be amended so as to include provision requiring factories to be whitewashed every 14 months and painted every 7 years, and ensuring

adequate ventilation by means of fans. It also advocated the preparation by a Committee of standard plans for the construction of mills, and that any new mills should be erected in accordance with such plans. While we do not think it desirable that the Act should contain provisions fixing the intervals at which whitewash and paint should be used, or requiring that factories should be built according to standard plans, we are convinced of the advantage of reserving to Local Governments the power to make suitable sanitary rules and of requiring Inspectors to enforce them, so as to secure the cleanliness and healthiness of the factories. The sanitary regulations for different factories require to be determined according to climate, situation, local habits, and similar conditions, and considerable discretion must be given to Local Governments in such matters. We shall require a draft of such rules to be published and taken into consideration after a specified date, together with any objections or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

10. As Your Lordship will observe, the reports of the Local Governments show that it is not the custom for employers of factory labour to withhold wages in an illegal manner from their employés. It is indeed customary for an employer to delay the payment of wages earned in a particular month till some date in the following month, but this practice is in accordance with general usage in India, and is perfectly understood and accepted by the operatives themselves. There is no doubt, as Mr. Jones observes, difference in the management of mills, but the Local Governments are disposed to think that the management is rarely incompetent, and, in the present circumstances of industrial enterprise in India, we do not think that managers of mills should be required by law to furnish certificates of competency. Neither do we consider that any provisions should be added to those already contained in sections 12 and 15, Act XV. of 1881, regarding the fencing of machinery.

11. We shall shortly submit, for Your Lordship's approval, a Bill embodying the amendments of the present Indian Factory Act of which we have approved in the preceding paragraphs.

12. We append a statement of accidents. It is, we regret, to say, not complete, but we do not think it desirable to delay this Despatch for the purpose of collecting further figures.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

LANSDOWNE.
G. CHESNEY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
P. P. HUTCHINS.
D. M. BARBOUR.

Statement of accidents in Factories worked under the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

	Accidents.		Total.	Remarks.
	Fatal.	Otherwise.		
Madras	...	...	...	Number of accidents in the Presidency not reported.
Burma—				
1888	1	4	5	
Punjab	...	...	...	Accidents said to be rare. No returns submitted.
Central Provinces—				
1884	...	6	...	
1885	...	1	...	
1886	...	5	...	
1887	...	10	...	
1888	...	5	...	
Total	...	27	...	
Bengal	73	1,495	1,568	Number of accidents since the introduction of the Indian Factories Act.
Bombay—				
1883	8	219	...	
1884	7	327	...	
1885	8	360	...	
1886	15	424	...	
1887	7	438	...	
1888	8	278	...	
Total	53	2,046	2,099	
North-Western Provinces—				
1886	4	76	80	
1887				

APPENDIX C.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

No. 82 of 1888.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 11*th January* 1888.

To

The Secretary,
Millowners' Association.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the letters from the Government of India Nos. $\frac{32}{1847}$ and $\frac{56}{2495}$ dated respectively 19th August and 31st October 1887, together with copy of the "Merchandise Marks Act, 1887" therein referred to, and to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with the views of the Association on the proposals of the Government of India (1) to undertake special legislation with a view to providing an effective check against the practice of marking false lengths on cloth goods and (2) to adopt in any such legislation, if undertaken, the provisions in regard to false "trade descriptions" contained in the accompanying English Act.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. De C. ATKINS,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{32}{1847}$.

From

A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, *the* 19*th August* 1887.

Sir,

In the papers referred to in the margin representations are made by the various Chambers of Commerce that the English standard yard may be declared by law to be the standard measure of length for British India. Although the object of the several Chambers of Commerce is the same, the terms of their requests are not identical. The Bengal and Rangoon Chambers base their request on the general ground that it is anomalous that there should be no legal standard of length in India while there is one in the United Kingdom, and that the absence of such a standard causes, in their opinion, "difficulties in the working of the piece-goods trade of the country." The Karachi Chamber's petition is in

Memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 26th November 1886.

Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to the Legislative Department, dated 16th November 1886.

Petition from the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 7th December 1886.

Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Legislative Department, dated 8th December 1886.

Petition from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, dated 4th December 1886.

similar general terms, the main ground upon which its petition is based being that "in the working of the piece-goods trade of this country, a standard of length is essentially necessary for the protection and convenience of the same." But the Bombay and Madras Chambers enter more into particulars and urge the fixing of a legal standard of length on the ground that, under the existing law, the marking of false lengths on cloth goods is not punishable.

2. The Indian Penal Code, Chapter XIII, provides for the punishment of offences relating to measures of length. Any one who fraudulently uses "any false measure of length," or fraudulently uses "any measure of length," as a different measure from what it is, is punishable under section 265. By section 266 anyone in possession of "any measure of length which he knows to be false, intending that the same may be fraudulently used," is punishable, and section 267 makes it an offence for a person to make, sell, or dispose of "any measure of length which he knows to be false in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely be used as true."

In order to support a prosecution under the sections of the Indian Penal Code quoted, the essential point to be proved is the intention of the seller in using the measure, and this must obviously be a matter of extreme difficulty so long as there is no standard of measurement prescribed by law. Assuming that the yard, which is defined in 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 49, as a measure of 36 inches, is held to be equivalent to the term *gaz* as used in the native bazaars (the *gaz* being, as stated in Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, a measure varying from 18 to 58 inches), it is clear that a very wide door is left open for the escape of fraudulent dealers.

3. To obviate this in the Presidency towns, Act XLVIII of 1860, which became law in the same year as the Indian Penal Code, provided in section 17 that "measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with standards to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police" in Calcutta and Madras, "and in Bombay when they do not agree with the standards to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police and the Clerk of the Markets." This law has been superseded in Calcutta by section 55 of Bengal Act IV of 1866, which provides that "the Commissioner of Police shall keep in his office standard measures, and measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with such standards." In Madras the present law is contained in section 44 of Madras Act VIII of 1867, which enacts that "where any person is charged before a Police Magistrate with having committed any of the offences described in Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code, the measures which form the subject-matter of the charge shall be held to be false unless they agree with standards to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police." In Bombay it is provided by section 1 of Bombay Act IV of 1882, that "the Presidency Magistrates shall keep standards of such measures as are in use in the Presidency town," but there is no provision that measures which do not agree with the standards shall be held to be false. As regards the Bombay Presidency generally, Regulation XII of 1887, section 20, provides that "the Magistrate shall keep standards of such measures as are used in retail dealings throughout the districts under his charge. No similar Regulation appears to be in force in other Provinces. The defect of the existing legislation just referred to is that, although standards have to be kept, there is no provision as to how these standards are to be fixed or their correctness guaranteed. An attempt was made to fix a standard by Act XI of 1870, which adopted the French metre as the unit for measures of length, but the Act was disallowed by the Secretary of State and superseded by Act XXXI of 1871, which relates only to weights and measures of capacity.

4. With regard to the present proposals of the Chambers of Commerce, that the English standard yard of 36 inches should be adopted as the standard of length for British India, the report of the Committee appointed to revise the system of weights and measures for British India, presented in 1868, stated in paragraph 6: "With reference to measures of length, the English yard, foot, and inch appear to be now used generally throughout

British India;" and in paragraph 41 it added: "In linear measure the Department of Public Works has done much to introduce our scale. The English yard has partially superseded the ever-varying *gaz* of the native dynasties throughout India. In all parts of the country native carpenters now use the English foot and inch, and hawkers sell their cloth by the English yard." It appears to the Government of India probable that in the time which has elapsed since these observations were made English measures of length have become even better known, and that there are grounds for accepting the statement of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the English yard, with its sub-divisions of feet and inches, is now so generally known and used throughout the country that it forms by far the most convenient length for general adoption.

5. The Government of India is, therefore, inclined to think that it would be desirable to fix a standard of length for British India, and, further, that the unit to be fixed should be the yard of 36 inches. The proposals of the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay go, however, further than this. They urge that the varying length of the yard or *gaz* used in the different markets in India has led to the marking on cotton goods of figures which do not rightly represent the number of English yards contained in the piece, and the practice is thus explained in the speech of the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the Chamber held on 25th March 1887:—"A trader requiring goods for the Cawnpore market, where the reputed yard is of 34 inches (English), only requires 35½ yards (English) to enable him to deliver to his buyers in Cawnpore 37½ yards according to the local standard; and if he has the piece of cloth of 35½ English yards intended for Cawnpore marked 37½ yards, he delivers to his buyer what the buyer in turn can in retailing sell as 37½ Cawnpore yards. Of course the manufacturer at home can sell the shorter length for less money than the market price of the proper standard length, and thence, it is said, among certain traders a system of fraud has sprung up, and short-length goods marked 37½ yards are sold all over the country, even where the English yard is in use, and the retail dealer buying on the faith of the English mark stamped on the piece finds himself defrauded of the difference."

The Governor General in Council fears that the adoption of a uniform standard of length for all India would not of itself provide a remedy for the evil described in the above extract. The mere marking a false length on a bale of cloth goods is not punishable under the existing law in India; and in England, where a legal standard is in existence, the same sort of fraud is practised, because there is nothing in the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 49), which declares the mere marking of goods with a false length to be penal. The difficulty in England has led to the introduction of three Bills on the subject, now before the House of Commons.

6. Before giving the subject further consideration, the Governor General in Council desires to be informed what are the standard measures of length kept at the Presidency towns under the enactments above referred to, and to be favoured with an expression of views of
on the whole matter discussed in this letter. In the event of it being decided to undertake legislation on the subject, His Excellency in Council is advised that the provisions in regard to false "trade descriptions" in the English "Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise" annexed to this letter, which has been promoted by the Board of Trade, might with advantage be adopted, and Local Governments and Administrations are invited to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinions on this point.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. $\frac{56}{2495}$

From

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

SIMLA, *the 31st October* 1887.

Home Department.
Public.

SIR,

In continuation of Home Department Circular No. $\frac{32}{1846\text{-}56}$ dated the 19th August 1887, on the subject of fixing a standard of length for British India, I am directed to say that the Bill, to consolidate and amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, forwarded therewith, has been passed into law as the "Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Victoria, Chapter 28)." In enclosing a copy of the Act in question, I am to request that it may be considered in place of the Bill.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ENGLISH MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887.

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO FRAUDULENT MARKS ON MERCHANDISE.

[23RD AUGUST 1887.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

2.—(1.) Every person who—

(*a*) forges any trade mark; or

(*b*) falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; or

(*c*) makes any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or of being used for forging a trade mark; or

(*d*) applies any false trade description to goods; or

(*e*) disposes of or has in his possession any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging a trade mark; or

(*f*) causes any of the things above in this section mentioned to be done,

shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2.) Every person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for, sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any forged trade mark

or false trade description is applied, or to which any trade mark or mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive is falsely applied, as the case may be, shall, unless he proves—

(*a*) That having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Act, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade mark, mark, or trade description; and

(*b*) That on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things; or

(*c*) That otherwise he had acted innocently;

be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) Every person guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable—

(i) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both imprisonment and fine; and

(ii) on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; and

(iii) in any case, to forfeit to Her Majesty every chattel, article, instrument, or thing by means of or in relation to which the offence has been committed.

(4) The court before whom any person is convicted under this section may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court thinks fit.

(5) If any person feels aggrieved by any conviction made by a court of summary jurisdiction, he may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

(6) Any offence for which a person is under this Act liable to punishment on summary conviction may be prosecuted, and any articles liable to be forfeited under this Act by a court of summary jurisdiction may be forfeited, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts: Provided that a person charged with an offence under this section before a court of summary jurisdiction shall, on appearing before the court, and before the charge is gone into, be informed of his right to be tried on indictment, and if he requires be so tried accordingly.

3. (1.) For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "trade mark" means a trade mark registered in the register of trade marks kept under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, and includes any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign State to which the provisions of the one hundred and third section of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, are, under Order in Council, for the time being applicable:

The expression "trade description" means any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect.

(*a.*) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods, or

(*b.*) as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or

(*c.*) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

(*d.*) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or

(*e.*) as to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright, and the use of any figure, word, or mark which, according to the custom of the trade, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters, shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act;

The expression "false trade description" means a trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement, or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description false in a material respect, and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description within the meaning of this Act:

The expressions "goods," means anything which is the subject of trade, manufacture, or merchandise:

The expressions "person," "manufacturer, dealer, or trader," and "proprietor" include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

The expression "name" includes any abbreviation of a name.

(2.) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods shall extend to the application to goods of any such figures, words, or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade mark or not, as are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are.

(3.) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied, in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression false name or initials means as applied to any goods, any name or initials of a person which—

(*a.*) are not a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, and

(*b.*) are identical with, or a colourable imitation of the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connexion with goods of the same description, and not having authorised the use of such name or initials, and

(*c.*) are either those of a fictitious person or of some person not *bodâ fide* carrying on business in connexion with such goods.

4. A person shall be deemed to forge a trade mark who either—

(*a.*) without the assent of the proprietor of the trade mark makes that trade mark or a mark so nearly resembling that trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; or

(*b.*) falsifies any genuine trade mark, whether by alteration, addition, effacement, or otherwise;

and any trade mark or mark so made or falsified is in this Act referred to as a forged trade mark.

Provided that in any prosecution for forging a trade mark the burden of proving the assent of the proprietor shall lie on the defendant.

5.—(1.) A person shall be deemed to apply a trade mark or mark or trade description to goods who—

(*a.*) applies it to the goods themselves; or

(*b.*) applies it to any covering, label, reel, or other thing in or with which the goods are sold or exposed or had in possession for any purpose of sale, trade, or manufacture; or

(*c.*) places, encloses, or annexes any goods which are sold or exposed or had in possession for any purpose of sale, trade, or manufacture, in, with, or to any covering, label, reel, or other thing to which a trade mark or trade description has been applied; or

(*d.*) uses a trade mark or mark or trade description in any manner calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in connexion with which it is used are designated or described by that trade mark or mark or trade description.

(2.) The expression "covering" includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame, wrapper; and the expression "label" includes any band or ticket.

A trade mark, or mark, or trade description, shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed, or otherwise worked into, or annexed, or affixed to the goods, or to any covering, label, reel, or other thing.

(3.) A person shall be deemed to falsely apply to goods a trade mark or mark, who without the assent of the proprietor of a trade mark applies such trade mark, or a mark so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, but in any prosecution for falsely applying a trade mark or mark to goods the burden of proving the assent of the proprietor shall lie on the defendant.

6. Where a defendant is charged with making any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or being used for forging, a trade mark, or with falsely applying to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive, or with applying to goods any false trade description, or causing any of the things in this section mentioned to be done, and proves—

(*a.*) That in the ordinary course of his business he is employed, on behalf of other persons, to make dies, blocks, machines, or other instruments for making, or being used in making, trade marks, or as the case may be, to apply marks or descriptions to goods, and that in the case which is the subject of the charge he was so employed by some person resident in the United Kingdom, and was not interested in the goods by way of profit or commission dependent on the sale of such goods; and

(*b.*) That he took reasonable precautions against committing the offence charged; and

(*c.*) That he had, at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade mark, mark, or trade description; and

(*d.*) That he gave to the prosecutor all the information in his power with respect to the persons on whose behalf the trade mark, mark, or description was applied—

he shall be discharged from the prosecution, but shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence.

7. Where a watch case has thereon any words or marks which constitute, or are by common repute considered as constituting, description of the country in which the watch was made, and the watch bears no description of the country where it was made, those words or marks shall *prima facie* be deemed to be a description of that country within the meaning of this Act, and the provisions of this Act with respect to goods to which a false trade description has been applied, and with respect to selling or exposing for or having in possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, goods with a false trade description, shall apply accordingly, and for the purposes of this section the expression "watch" means all that portion of a watch which is not the watch case.

8.—(1.) Every person who after the date fixed by Order in Council sends or brings a watch case, whether imported or not, to any assay office in the United Kingdom for the purpose of being assayed, stamped, or marked, shall make a declaration declaring in what country or place the case was made. If it appears by such declaration that the watch case was made in some country or place out of the United Kingdom, the assay office shall place on the case such a mark (differing from the mark placed by the office on a watch case made in the United Kingdom), and in such a mode as may be from time to time, directed by Order in Council.

(2.) The declaration may be made before an officer of an assay office, appointed in that behalf by the office (which officer is hereby authorised to administer such a declaration), or before a justice of the peace, or a commissioner having power to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England or Ireland, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, and shall be in such form as may be from time to time directed by Order in Council.

(3.) Every person who makes a false declaration for the purposes of this section shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to the penalties of perjury, and on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence.

9. In any indictment, pleading, proceeding, or document, in which any trade mark or forged trade mark is intended to be mentioned, it shall be sufficient, without further description and without any copy or facsimile, to state that trade mark or forged trade mark to be a trade mark or forged trade mark.

10. In any prosecution for an offence against this Act,—

(1.) A defendant, and his wife or her husband, as the case may be, may, if the defendant thinks fit, be called as a witness, and, if called, shall be sworn and examined, and may be cross-examined and re-examined in like manner as any other witness.

(2) In the case of imported goods evidence of the port of shipment shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

11. Any person who, being within the United Kingdom, procures counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to the commission, without the United Kingdom, of any act which, if committed in the United Kingdom, would under this Act be a misdemeanour, shall be guilty of that misdemeanour as a principal, and be liable to be indicted, proceeded against, tried, and convicted in any country or place in the United Kingdom in which he may be, as if the misdemeanour had been there committed.

12—(1.) Where, upon information of an offence against this Act a justice has issued either a summons requiring the defendant charged by such information to appear to answer to the same, or a warrant for the arrest of such defendant, and either the said justice on or after issuing the summons or warrant, or any other justice, is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any goods or things by means of or in relation to which such offence has been committed are in any house or premises of the defendant, or otherwise in his possession or under his control in any place, such justice may issue a warrant under his hand by virtue of which it shall be lawful for any constable named or referred to in the warrant, to enter such house, premises, or place at any reasonable time by day, and to search there for and seize and take away those goods or things; and any goods or things seized under any such warrant shall be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction for the purpose of its being determined whether the same are or are not liable to forfeiture under this Act.

(2.) If the owner of any goods or things which, if the owner therefore had been convicted, would be liable to forfeiture under this Act, is unknown or cannot be found, an information or complaint may be laid for the purpose only of enforcing such forfeiture, and a court of summary jurisdiction may cause notice to be advertised stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, such goods or things will be forfeited, and at such time and place the court, unless the owner or any person on his behalf, or other person interested in the goods or things, shows cause to the contrary, may order such goods or things or any of them to be forfeited.

(3.) Any goods or things forfeited under this section, or under any other provision of this Act, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as the court by which the same are forfeited may direct, and the court may, out of any proceeds which may be realised by the disposition of such goods (all trade marks and trade descriptions being first obliterated), award to any innocent party any loss he may have innocently sustained in dealing with such goods.

13. The Act of the session of the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventeen, entitled "an Act to prevent vexatious indictments "for certain misdemeanours," shall apply to any offence punishable on indictment under this Act, in like manner as if such offence were one of the offences specified in section one of that Act, but this section shall not apply to Scotland.

14. On any prosecution under this Act, the court may order costs to be paid to the defendant by the prosecutor, or to the prosecutor by the defendant, having regard to the information given by and the conduct of the defendant and prosecutor repectively.

15. No prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the commission of the offence, or one year next after the first discovery thereof by the prosecutor whichever expiration first happens.

16. Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for prohibiting the importation of goods which, if sold, would be liable to forfeiture under this Act; be it therefore enacted as follows;

(1) All such goods, and also all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, and, subject to the provisions of this section, shall be included among goods prohibited to be imported as if they were specified in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

2. Before detaining any such goods, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the Customs, the Commissioners of Customs may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, security, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy themselves in accordance with those regulations that the goods are such as are prohibited by this section to be imported.

(3.) The Commissioners of Customs may from time to time, make, revoke and vary, regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of goods the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and forfeiture, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices, and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(4.) Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with or a colourable imitation of the name of a place in the United Kingdom, that name, unless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom.

(5.) Such regulations may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by this section, or different regulations may be made repecting different classes of such goods or of offences in relation to such goods.

(6.) The Commissioners of Customs, in making and in administering the regulations, and generally in the administration of this section, whether in the exercise of any discretion or opinion, or otherwise, shall act under the control of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(7.) The regulations may provide for the informant re-imbursing the Commissioners of Customs all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention.

(8.) All regulations under this section shall be published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal."

(9.) This section shall have effect as if it were part of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and shall accordingly apply to the Isle of Man as if it were part of the United Kingdom.

(10.) Section two of the Revenue Act, 1883, shall be repealed as from a day fixed by regulations under this section, not being later than the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, without prejudice to anything done or suffered thereunder.

17. On the sale or in the contract for the sale of any goods to which a trade mark, or mark, or trade description has been applied, the vendor shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine trade mark and not forged or falsely applied, or that the trade description is not a false trade description within the meaning of this Act, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the vendor and delivered at the time of the sale or contract to and accepted by the vendee.

18. Where, at the passing of this Act, a trade description is lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, to indicate the particular class or method of manufacture of such goods, the provisions of this Act, with respect to false trade descriptions shall not apply to such trade description when so applied: Provided that where such trade description includes the name of a place or country, and is calculated to mislead as to the place or country where the goods to which it is applied were actually made or produced, and the goods are not actually made or produced in that place or country, this section shall not apply unless there is added to the trade description, immediately before or after the name of that place or country, in an equally conspicuous manner, with that name, the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made or produced with a statement that they were made or produced there.

19.—(1.) This Act shall not exempt any person from any action, suit, or other proceeding which might, but for the provisions of this Act, be brought against him.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall entitle any person to refuse to make a complete discovery, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any action, but such discovery or answer shall not be admissible in evidence against such person in any prosecution for an offence against this Act.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in the United Kingdom who *bona fide* acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, has given full information as to his master.

20. Any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant, or for the service of Her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or any Government department, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

21. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifications shall be made :—

The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, and any Acts amending the same.

The expression "Justice" means Sheriff.

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means the Sheriff's Court, and all jurisdiction necessary for the purpose of this Act is hereby conferred on sheriffs.

22. In the application of this Act to Ireland, the following modifications shall be made :—

The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts," means, so far as respects the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace of such district, and as regards the rest of Ireland means the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 and any Act amending the same.

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means justices acting under those Acts.

23. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, is hereby repealed, and any unrepealed enactment referring to any enactment so repealed shall be construed to apply to the corresponding provision of this Act; provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*b*) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy under any enactment so repealed for the recovery of any penalty incurred, or for the punishment of any offence committed, before the commencement of this Act nor

(*c*) any right, privilege, liability, or obligation acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th March* 1888.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, with accompaniments, of your letter No. 82 of 11th January, requesting the opinion of the Association on the proposals of the Government of India to undertake special legislation with a view to check the practice of marking false lengths on cloth goods, and to adopt in connection therewith the provisions of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

The matter has had the most careful consideration of the Committee of the Association, who direct me to say, in reply, that legislation of the character proposed would meet with their approval, and broadly they would also be prepared to accept the provisions of the English Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, in regard to false trade descriptions. Some slight alteration, however, would be necessary to meet the different conditions of trade in India, and my Committee would respectfully suggest that they might be allowed an opportunity of discussing and criticising the draft bill before it becomes law, as the working of the English Act has shown some practical difficulties which it might be possible to provide against at the outset by carefully considered rules.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, DATED CALCUTTA, 31*st January* 1889,

TO THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Select Committee on Merchandise Marks Bill has adjourned till Wednesday, 6th proximo, in hope of obtaining in meantime by telegram opinion of your Committee on proposal of Bengal Chamber that the stamping upon all goods sold by length or piece of the length of such goods in standard yards should be made compulsory in case of such goods imported after thirtieth September next or turned out of Indian Factories after first April next. Should such stamping be compulsory as regards all such goods or as regards Cotton and Woollen goods only or as regards Cotton goods only or how Bengal Chamber's letter containing proposal about stamping has been published in newspapers.

TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, DATED *2nd February* 1889,

TO SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Your telegram of 31st. Committee of this Association approve of compulsory stamping of lengths on all goods sold by length or piece purporting to be certain lengths.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th February* 1889.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Legislative Department, Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 31st January 1889, regarding the Merchandise Marks Bill, and to confirm my message of 2nd instant, in reply, as follows :—

"Your telegram of 31st. Committee of this Association approve of compulsory stamping of lengths on all goods sold by length or piece purporting to be certain lengths."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 91 S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, *the* 15*th March* 1889.

To

The SECRETARY,

Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asking for the assistance of the Chamber in the framing of a list of permissible variations between the described and actual length, &c. of goods, for issue to Courts under section 16 of the Merchandise Marks Act, and to express the hope that the Bombay Millowners' Association will favour the Government of India with similar lists at an early date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. THOMSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 90 S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, *the* 15*th March* 1889.

To

The SECRETARY to the

BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

SIR,

The Merchandise Marks Bill having been passed into law the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration the question of the instructions to be issued for observance by the Criminal Courts under section 16 of the Act. These instructions should be concerned with the treatment of trade descriptions and especially of such as indicate number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, and they should specify the limits of variation from the trade description which are to be recognised by Criminal Courts as permissible in the case of any goods.

2. In its letter to the Government of Bengal No. 21-89 dated the 8th of January 1889, the Chamber (para 4) expressed its willingness to call a special general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of deciding by rule the variations permissible in the case of piece goods and yarn. I am to say that the Governor General in Council is indebted to the Chamber for this offer, and His Excellency in Council hopes that the action proposed may be taken and the result communicated to Government.

3. I am at the same time to remind the Chamber that the indication of permissible variations must be made not only with reference to piece goods and yarns but with reference to any other goods in which, by the recognised custom of trade, permissible variations exist between the description and the actual quantity, number, length, gauge, measure, or weight.

I am to invite the co-operation of the Chamber in framing a list of such a goods, with statement of the variations permissible, at the same time that it takes up the question of piece goods and yarn.

4. As the law comes into operation from the 1st of April there is no time to be lost in the framing of any instructions that may have to be issued for the guidance of the Courts, and it is hoped that the answer of the Chamber may be received with as little delay as is consistent with the proper consideration of this important question.

5. I am to add that a copy of this letter will be sent to some other leading bodies in India connected with industry and commerce, with a request for similar assistance from them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) R. G. THOMSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *26th April* 1889.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91 S of 15th ultimo, asking to be favored with a list of permissible variations between described and actual lengths of goods, &c., which the Association would recommend under Section 16 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Having given the subject most careful consideration, my Committee direct me to inform you that they are of opinion that the permissible variations decided upon by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for Cotton Piece Goods should be adopted as being fair and reasonable to both buyers and manufacturers, while it would have the additional advantage of placing the permissible variations in the dimensions of imported and Indian made goods on identically the same basis :—

On Cotton Goods therefore all dimensions shoud be determined by measurement upon the counter in imperial yards of 36 inches.

That a trade description is false in a material respect in regard to the stamping of dimensions whenever it falls short of the under noted particulars :—

(1.) Where a single length is stamped the following variations, either way, shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped length, viz. :—

In Piece-Goods	10 yards long and under					4	inches.
„	above 10	„	and up to 23	yards	long	5	„
„	„ 23	„	36	„		7	„
„	„ 36	„	47	„		9	„
„	„ 47	„	...	„	long	18	„

(2.) Where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped the following shall be the recognised differences between the maxima and minima lengths, provided that no piece be less than the maximum stamped length, viz. :—

In Piece-Goods under 35 yards long ..... 9 inches.
„ „ above 35 „ and up to 47 yards long.18 „
„ „ „ 47 „ long.....36 „

(3.) Where the width is stamped, a variation of half-an-inch, either way, in goods which are 40 inches and under shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped width ; and in the same way a variation of three-quarters of an inch shall be recognised as fair in pieces over 40 inches and under 59 inches and of one inch for pieces that are 59 inches wide and above.

Cotton Yarns, Grey.—A variation of 5 per cent. in the count, either way, should be allowed, and assuming the hauk to be 840 yards the average should be that length.

Thread of all kinds, Cotton, Woollen, Flax and Silk.—A permissible variation of one per cent., either way, in length is recommended.

The above are the only articles with which the members of this Association are directly concerned, or upon which they feel competent to pass an opinion as to the variations which should be rendered permissible under the Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(No. IV. of 1889.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

I. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and, subject to the provision of the last section of this Act,

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1889.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) " trade mark" has the meaning assigned to that expression in section 478 of the Indian Penal Code as amended by this Act :

(2) " trade description " means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect,—

(*a*) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods, or

(*b*) as to the place or country in which, or the time at which, any goods were made or produced, or

(*c*) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

(*d*) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or

(*e*) as to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright; and the use of any numeral, word or mark which, according to the custom of the trade, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act :

(3) " false trade description " means a trade description which is untrue in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement, or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description untrue in a material respect, and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description within the meaning of this Act :

(4) " goods " means anything which is the subject of trade or manufacture : and

(5) " name " includes any abreviation of a name.

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

Substitution of new sections for sections 478 to 489 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. For that part of Chapter XVIII. of the Indian Penal Code which relates to Trade and Property Marks, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" *Of Trade, Property and Other Marks.*

Trade mark.

" 478. A mark used for denoting that goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person is called a trade mark, and for the purposes of this Code the expression ' trade marks includes any trade mark which is registered in the register of trade marks kept under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, and any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign State to which the provisions of the one hundred and third section of the Patents, designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, are, under order in Council, for the time being applicable.

Property mark.

" 479. A mark used for denoting that moveable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark.

Using a false trade mark.

" 480. Whoever marks any goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so marked, or any goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, are the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandise they are not, is said to use a false trade mark.

Using a false property mark.

" 481. Whoever marks any moveable property or goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing moveable property or goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle having any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the

property or goods so marked or any property or goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property mark.

Punishment for using a false trade mark or property mark.

" 482. Whoever uses any false trade mark or any false property mark shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark used by another.

" 483. Whoever counterfeits any trade mark or property mark used by any other person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Counterfeiting a mark used by a public servant.

" 484. Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that the property is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office, or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark.

" 485. Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark, or has in his possession a trade mark or property mark for the purpose of denoting that any goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandise they are not, or that they belong to a person to whom they do not belong, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Selling goods marked with a counterfeit trade mark or property mark.

" 486. Whoever sells, or exposes or has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things with a counterfeit trade mark or property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained, shall, unless he proves—

(*a*) that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark, and

(*b*) that on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the person from whom he obtained such goods or things or

(*c*) that otherwise he had acted innocently, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.

" 487. Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause any public servant or any other person to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that it does not contain good which it does contain or that the goods contained in such receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

"488. Whoever makes use of any such false mark in any manner prohibited by the last foregoing section shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished as if he had committed an offence against that section.

Punishment for making use of any such false mark.

"489. Whoever removes, destroys, defaces or adds to any property mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury.

Trade Descriptions.

4. (1) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any such numerals, words or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade mark or not, as are or is reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are and to goods having such numerals, words or marks, or arrangement or combination, applied thereto.

Provisions supplemental to the definition of false trade description.

(2) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied, in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression, false name or initials means as applied to any goods any name or initials—

(*a*) not being a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, and

(*b*) being identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description and not having authorised the use of such name or initials.

(3) A trade description which denotes or implies that there are contained in any goods to which it is applied more yards, feet or inches than there are contained therein standard yards, standard feet or standard inches is a false trade description.

Application of trade description.

5. (1) A person shall be deemed to apply a trade description to goods who—

(*a*) applies it to the goods themselves, or

(*b*) applies it to any covering, label, reel or other thing in or with which the goods are sold or are exposed or had in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, or

(*c*) places, encloses or annexes any goods which are sold, or are exposed or had in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, in, with or to any, covering, label, reel or other thing to which a trade description has been applied, or

(*d*) uses a trade description in any manner reasonably calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in connection with which it is used are designated or described by that trade description.

(2) A trade description shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed or otherwise worked into or annexed or affixed to the goods or any covering, label, reel or other thing.

(3) The expression "covering" includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame or wrapper, and the expression "label" includes any band or ticket.

Penalty for applying a false trade description.

6. If a person applies a false trade description to goods, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for selling goods to which a false trade description is applied.

7. If a person sells, or exposes or has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which a false trade description is applied, he shall, unless he proves—

(*a*) that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade description, and

(*b*) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, or

(*c*) that otherwise he had acted innocently,

be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Unintentional Contravention of the Law relating to Marks and Descriptions.

Unintentional contravention of the law relating to marks and descriptions.

8. Where a person is accused under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code of using a false trade mark or property mark by reason of his having applied a mark to any goods, property or receptacle in the manner mentioned in section 480 or section 481 of that Code, as the case may be, or under section 6 of this Act of applying to goods any false trade description, or under section 485 of the Indian Penal Code of making any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark, and proves—

(*a*) that in the ordinary course of his business he is employed, on behalf of other persons, to apply trade marks or property marks, or trade descriptions, or as the case may be, to make dies, plates or other instruments for making, or being used in making, trade marks or property marks, and that in the case which is the subject of the charge he was so employed and was not interested in the goods or other thing by way of profit or commission dependent on the sale thereof, and

(*b*) that he took reasonable precautions against committing the offence charged, and

(*c*) that he had, at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark or description, and

(*d*) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons on whose behalf the mark or description was applied,

he shall be acquitted.

Forfeiture of Goods.

Forfeiture of Goods.

9. (1) When a person is convicted under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code of using a false trade mark, or under section 486 of that Code of selling, or exposing or having in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things with a counterfeit trade mark applied thereto, or under section 487 or section 488 of that Code of making, or making use of, a false mark, or under section 6 or section 7 of this Act of applying a false trade description to goods or of selling, or exposing or having in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which a false trade description is applied, or is acquitted on proof of the matter or matters specified in section 486 of the Indian Penal Code or section 7 or section 8 of this Act, the Court convicting or acquitting him may direct the forfeiture to Her Majesty of all goods and things by means of, or in relation to, which the offence has been committed or, but for such proof as aforesaid, would have been committed.

(2) When a forfeiture is directed on a conviction and an appeal lies against the conviction, an appeal shall lie against the forfeiture also.

(3) When a forfeiture is directed on an acquittal and the goods or things to which the direction relates are of value exceeding fifty rupees, an appeal against the forfeiture may be preferred, within thirty days from the date of the direction, to the Court to which in appealable cases appeals lie from sentences of the Court which directed the forfeiture.

Amendment of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Amendment of section 18, Act VIII. of 1878.

10. (1) For clause (*d*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*d*) goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade mark within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, or a false trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 :

(*e*) goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India and having applied thereto any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, or being a colourable imitation of, the name or trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader, in the United Kingdom or in British India, unless—

(i) the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and

(ii) that place and the country in which it is situated are in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark and in the same language and character as the name or trade mark :

(2) To section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by sub-section (1) the following shall be added, namely :—

" (*f*) piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, which—

(*i*) have not conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, according to the real length of the piece, and

(*ii*) have been manufactured beyond the limits of India, or

(*iii*) having been manufactured within those limits, have been manufactured beyond the limits of British India in premises which, if they were in British India, would be a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Addition of a section after section 19, Act VIII. 1878.

11. The following shall be added after section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, namely :—

"19A. (1) Before detaining any such goods as are or may be specified in or under section 18 or section 19, as the case may be, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof under this Act, the Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, security, conditions or other matters, to be complied with and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the goods are such as are prohibited to be imported.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may make regulations, either general or special respecting the detention and confiscation of goods the importation of which is prohibited, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(3) Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India, that name, unless accompanied in equally large and conspicuous letters, and in the same language and character, by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of sections 18 and 19 as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India.

(4) Such regulations may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by section 18 or under section 19, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such goods or of offences in relation to such goods.

(5) The regulations may provide for the informant reimbursing any public officer and the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention.

(6) All regulations under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the Calcutta, Fort St. George, Bombay and Burmah Gazettes."

Stamping of Length of Piece goods manufactured in British India.

Stamping of length of piece-goods munufactured in British India.

12. (1) Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, which have been manufactured in premises which are a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881, shall not be removed from those premises without having conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, according to the real length of the piece.

(2) If any person removes or attempts to remove any such piece-goods from any such premises without the length of each piece being stamped in the manner mentioned in sub-section (1), every such piece, and everything used for the packing or removal thereof, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Supplemental Provisions.

Evidence of origin of goods imported by sea.

13. In the case of goods brought into British India by sea, evidence of the port of shipment shall, in a prosecution for an offence against this Act or section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act be *primâ facie* evidence of the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

Cost of defence or prosecution.

14. (1) On any such prosecution as is mentioned in the last foregoing section, or on any prosecution for an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code, as amended by this Act, which relate to trade, property and other marks, the Court may order costs to be paid to the defendant by the prosecutor, or to the prosecutor by the defendant, having regard to the information given by and the conduct of the defendant and prosecutor respectively.

(2) Such costs shall on application to the Court be recoverable as if they were a fine.

Limitation of prosecution.

15. No such prosecution as is mentioned in the last foregoing section shall be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the commission of the offence, or one year after the first discovery thereof by the prosecutor, whichever expiration first happens.

Authority of the Governor-General in Council to issue instructions as to administration of this Act.

16. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India and in local official Gazettes, issue instructions for observance by Criminal Courts in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Instructions under sub-section (1) may provide, among other matters, for the limits of variation as regards number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, which are to be recognised by Criminal Courts as permissible in the case of any goods.

Implied warranty on sale of marked goods.

17. On the sale or in the contract for the sale of any goods to which a trade mark or mark or trade description has been applied, the seller shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine mark and not counterfeit or falsely used, or that the trade description is not a false trade description within the meaning of this Act, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and delivered at the time of the sale or contract to and accepted by the buyer.

Savings.

18. (1) Nothing in this Act shall exempt any person from any suit or other proceedings which might, but for anything in this Act, be brought against him.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall entitle any person to refuse to make a complete discovery or to answer any question or interrogatory in any suit or other proceeding, but such discovery or answer shall not be admissible in evidence against such person in any such prosecution as is mentioned in section 14.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in British India who in good faith acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, has given full information as to his master and as to the instructions which he has received from his master.

Transitory Provision.

19. The prohibition of the bringing into British India of such piece-goods as are described in clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, shall not take effect till the first day of August, 1889, and the provisions of section 12 shall, as regards piece-goods made up in bales in a factory before the first day of April, 1889, remain in abeyance till the first day of July, 1889.

Date of commencement of this Act as regards unstamped piece-goods.

(Signed) S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX D.

CHINA FREIGHTS.

BOMBAY, 1*st January* 1889.

The SECRETARY to the
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The arrangements for the cargo traffic between this port, China and Japan having an important interest for your Association, we have the pleasure to inform you that our Directors, in order to regulate this traffic and to avoid the irregularities in the rates of freight, as well as in the supply of tonnage, have come to an agreement by which the departures will be fixed to take place at regular intervals, and the rates of freight will be placed at a uniform and reasonable figure, while sufficient tonnage will always be available for the requirements of the trade.

The rates on Twist, Yarn, Cotton and Piece-goods will be:—

To Hongkong.....Rs. 12
„ Shanghai ..... „ 15 } per ton of 40 cubic feet
„ Japan ..... „ 17

subject to a brokerage of 2 per cent. and to a rebate of 5 per cent.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1889.

To

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY, Ld.

The AGENT,
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

The AGENT,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

DEAR SIRS,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant which I have laid before the Committee of the Association, who have considered the matters therein referred to very fully at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

In reply, I am now directed to say that while the Committee of the Association are gratified to learn of the arrangements you have made for giving a more regular supply of tonnage for China and Japan, they regret that your Directors should have seen fit to raise the rate of freight to Rs. 12 per ton for Hongkong. This figure, my Committee consider unwarrantably high, and they therefore ask me to address you in the hope that you will lay the matter before your Directors for reconsideration. In the opinion of the Committee Rs. 10 per ton for Hongkong would be on the average a full rate as compared with the quotations prevailing throughout the year for other ports; and had your Directors fixed their requirements at that figure the Committee of the Association would have been perfectly prepared to accept it as, for the present at least, a permanent charge. Should your Directors decline to accede to the rate suggested, I am further requested to say that the Committee will feel themselves compelled to make other arrangements for securing a more moderate scale of freight, as with the keen competition which now prevails between producers of Yarn in Lancashire and Bombay the difference between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per ton is sufficient to appreciably affect the demand for Bombay Yarns in the China and Japan markets.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1889.

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to own receipt of your letter of 11th instant, informing us that the Committee of the Millowners' Association consider Rs. 10 per ton for Bale Goods to Hongkong would be a full rate and that had our Directors fixed that figure the Committee would have been perfectly prepared to accept it, though for the present only, whereas Rs. 12 is deemed unwarrantably high.

In reply we beg to point out that the rate of freight has been fixed at Rs. 12, subject to a return of 5 per cent. to our shippers, and to a brokerage of 2 per cent., making a nett rate of Rs. 11-2-0 per ton only. The difference, therefore, of less than 6 annas a bale is scarcely likely to affect the export of Yarns from Bombay.

Copy of your letter will be passed on to our Directors as requested, but we cannot hold out any hope of a reduction, as, in fixing the lowest possible rate, and giving the best possible service, they were anxious to dispose once for all of the difficulties, which have arisen in this business, and did not take into consideration, as they might have done, the recent increase in the cost of coal and in the price of steamers, &c., &c.

At the present time there is a fortnightly through service to Shanghai, and a fortnightly through service to Japan, in addition to bi-monthly steamers to Hongkong, and these services can only be maintained at considerable expense. We understand that, as so arranged, they are a great convenience to shippers, and we presume it is the wish of your Association to identify itself with the interests of shippers in the Yarn trade. It is therefore to be hoped no steps will be taken by your Association which may upset the regularity of the services mentioned, but that on the contrary every support will be given to enable them to be maintained.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana.

APPENDIX E.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1887.

No. M. S.-117 of 1888.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *July* 2, 1888.

TO AGENTS OF MILLS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to point out, under section 24 of Steam Boiler Act III. of 1887, that the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one Engineer is prohibited, and that should such exist with any of the mills owned by or under your agency, that you will be good enough to at once have each mill in separate charge of a duly certificated Engineer under the Act; and, further, that it having been noticed in many instances that Engineers in charge are frequently absent from the mills and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men, that you are hereby informed that it has been ruled that an Engineer so placed in charge should not quit the premises while such boiler or boilers are under steam and the engines working, except when relieved by an Engineer of the class deemed capable, according to the rules, of having charge of such boiler or boilers; and that under orders I am requested, wherever I find a boiler or boilers of any prime mover worked under the supervision of an Engineer who, by reason of being engaged in other work at a different place, or is absent while such boiler or boilers are working, that I am to proceed forthwith against the agent or owner under section 27 of the Act.

I am, &c.,

W. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Steam Boilers.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th August* 1888.

W. MOYLAN, ESQ.,
Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay.

SIR,

The Committee of the Millowners' Association have had before them your communication No. M.S. 117 of 2nd ultimo, which has been addressed to various agents of mills, members of this Association. As the interpretation which this notice appears to place upon the Steam Boiler Act 3 of 1887 is scarcely in accordance with my Committee's reading of the law and is moreover somewhat obscure in meaning, I am directed to address you with the object of ascertaining more definitely the exact purport of the notice.

In the first place, the Committee are desirous of eliciting whether two or more mills as alluded to in your letter would signify two mills in the same compound or two mills not actually in the same compound but divided by a roadway of say 100 or 150 feet. Several of the manufactories for which members of this Association are Agents, come under these conditions; and it seems to my Committee an unnecessary straining of the law to require two certificated men in attendance on boilers which are only short distances apart and can therefore be practically under one engineer's charge. I need scarcely point out to you that engineers in no case remain permanently in the boiler house, and that the boilers are consequently in charge of the stokers, supervised from time to time by the engineer, so that a distance of 100 feet or even 100 yards between one set of boilers and another would not place them beyond the scope of an engineer's direct supervision.

With respect to your observations regarding the absence of engineers from the premises while boilers are under steam and engines working, I am directed to enquire whether these would apply to the temporary absences during meal times or say for an hour or two at a time while engaged at other work on the premises or in the immediate neighbourhood. Should the law be interpreted as requiring the absolute presence of engineers in boiler houses according to the strict sense of your letter, it must be apparent to you that every mill would require at least two certificated engineers which my Committee can scarcely think is really intended.

I shall thank you to favor me with a reply at your early convenience.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{B.I.}}{25}$ OF 1889.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
16th January 1889.

From
F. L. CHARLES, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To
The SECRETARY to the Millowners' Association.

SIR,

Your letter of 8th August 1888 to the address of the Inspector of Boilers has been referred to me for decision, and before issuing final orders I am anxious to know what interpretation of the Act your Committee would regard as reasonable.

2. The circular to which you object, does not altogether express the views of this office but it was issued by the late Inspector on account of certain cases which were brought to notice in which a person living in the Fort, for instance, and who had other business, was

nominally in charge of boilers 3 or 4 miles away and which he only occasionally visited while the boilers were actually in daily charge of a person not duly certified. I presume your Committee would have no difficulty in admitting that this is a clear evasion of the Act.

3. It is of course a matter of some practical difficulty to decide what is the precise meaning to be attached to the words "in direct and immediate supervision thereof" used in section 24 of the Act of 1887. This, however, I think quite clear that "immediate supervision" could not be fulfilled in the case of an engineer whose services could not be obtained at very short notice—*i. e.* a person living in Tardeo or Byculla, could not be considered as "in immediate supervision" of a boiler in Parel or Chinchpoogly.

4. But, speaking entirely for myself and without binding my successors, I am inclined to admit, during my tenure of this office that an engineer may be regarded as "in immediate supervision" if he can be called at very short notice in case of danger.

I should be glad of any suggestion which you can give me as to the best mode of defining "short notice" *i. e.*, either by a limit of distance, by saying that an engineer in immediate supervision must not be in charge of boilers, any of which is more than 150 yards from another, or from the engineer's permanent residence or by a limit of time, viz., that the engineer must not be in charge of boilers so far from each other that he could not be called within 5 minutes to any of them.

I should be inclined to allow several boilers of *one Company* to be under one engineer. Whether they are separated by a road, &c., would not matter so long as they were within the prescribed distance.

But as at present advised I am not prepared to allow that "immediate supervision" could be taken to include boilers belonging to more than one Company.

If you think that a personal discussion of the subject would be of advantage I shall be happy to see you on any Friday at 3 p. m., that being the day appointed for the Inspector of Boilers to come to me with cases for discussion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th February*, 1889.

F. L. CHARLES, ESQ., C. S.,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium, Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter No. $\frac{B.I.}{25}$ of the 16th ultimo. In reply, I am directed to say that, as they consider a personal discusion of the subject would be more advantageous, they have desired Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia—members of the Committee of the Association—and myself, to wait upon you on Friday, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., and I am to request the favor of your kindly informing me whether that day and hour would be convenient for you to meet the deputation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. B.I./56 OF 1889.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th February, 1889.

From

F. L. CHARLES, ESQ., C.S.,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium,

To

The SECRETARY to the Millowners' Association.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that the time mentioned therein will suit my convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

No. 359 OF 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *26th January*, 1889.

To

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

It has been brought to the notice of Government in connection with the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, that it is not an uncommon custom among certain towners of factories in Bombay to employ a duly certified engineer for a few days about the time when the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers appointed under the Act is expected to visit a factory and then when the inspection of the boilers and engines has been made to discharge him and to replace in charge of the engine the engineer permanently employed who is generally not a duly qualified person and who does not appear whilst the inspection is being made. It is desirable to put a stop to such a practice which constitutes an evasion of the law and to secure this end it seems to His Excellency the Governor that it is expedient to insert a provision in the law requiring owners or managers of mills and other factories to give notice to the Steam Boiler Inspection Department of the appointment of persons to be the engineers in charge of the engines and boilers in their factories, and of any changes of engineers. Before, however, taking any steps for the suggested alteration of the law, His Excellency in Council desires to ascertain the views of the Millowners' Association in the matter, and I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to inform Government whether in the opinion of the Association the proposed addition to the law requiring employers of engineers to give such a notice would be attended with any serious inconvenience or is advisable.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th February*, 1889.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to Government,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 359 of 26th ultimo, stating that it has come to the knowledge of Government that "it is not an uncommon custom among certain owners of Factories in "Bombay, to employ a duly-certified Engineer for a few days about the time when the "Inspector of Steam Boilers is expected to visit the factory and discharge him after the "inspection has been made."

2. In reply, the Committee direct me to say that no such practice has ever come to their knowledge and they state most unhesitatingly that they do not consider it probable that any member of this Association has been guilty of it. The engineers employed by the various Cotton Mills which this Association represents, are all permanent, highly-paid men, generally speaking engaged under regular agreements, and neither the employer nor the employed would, in their own interests, act in the manner which is said to have been practiced. If, amongst some of the small factories, the practice complained of has come to the knowledge of the Boiler Inspector, it seems to my Committee that it was the duty of that official to deal with it promptly under the powers conferred by the Boiler Inspection Act. And seeing, moreover, that the powers thereby given to the officer entrusted with the duties of the Act are most ample and comprehensive, the Committee see no reason whatever to extend its provisions so as to require owners or managers of mills to give special notice of any changes in their engineers. Such a clause, if added, the Committee respectfully submit, would not only be an unnecessary extension of the Act, but might possibly give rise amongst the owners of small factories to an increase of the very practice which it is now sought to check.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 420.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 23*rd August*, 1888.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

The Mill Manager of this Company sends us to-day a summons served on the Chief Engineer of the Company in charge of the Prime Movers and Boilers for attendance at the High Court to serve on the Common Jury on the 10th September next and every other day during the sitting of the Sessions. We need hardly state here the serious harm that is likely to happen to the Company owing to such a responsible officer as the Chief Engineer who has an immediate and constant supervision over the Engines and Boilers being obliged to absent himself from his responsible duties day after day, while the work would necessarily have to be done perfunctorily by subordinates, who can scarcely be expected to have more than rudimentary knowledge of their work. In case of an accident, there would not not only be great pecuniary loss but the lives of the work people would be endangered. We

consider it a fit subject for the Committee of the Millowners' Association to take up and represent to the presiding Judge at the ensuing Sessions on the day of its sitting the great danger which Companies would run owing to their engineers being obliged to serve on Juries, and request that they be exempted from doing so. Sometimes the managers of mills are served with summons and though it is thought advisable that they should not leave their work, yet in their case we cannot urge the same danger to life and property as would be the case if the engineers were obliged to be away from their duties. If the Committee think it necessary, a representation may also be made to the Sheriff of Bombay, explaining the seriousness of the thing in cases when Engineers in charge of large concerns are called away for serving on Juries. We are sure the Committee will lose no time in instructing the Association's Solicitors to move in the above matter at the next Criminal Sessions through some able counsel and obtain a ruling that engineers be not called upon in future to serve on Juries. You are aware that the Government rightly insist the Engineers in charge of Boilers and Prime Movers to be on no account away from their duties as far as possible and this fact will assist the Association in the application the Committee may make for the exemption of engineers from Juries. We think this is eminently a subject for the Committee to take up on behalf of the Millowners of Bombay.

We remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th September*, 1888.

M. H. STARLING, ESQ.,
Acting Clerk of the Crown,
High Court, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to address you regarding the difficulties likely to arise by the certificated Engineers of Mills and Factories being summoned to serve on the Jury during the Criminal Sessions.

2. By a recent notification of Government under the Boiler Inspection Act—a copy of which I enclose—the certificated Engineers in charge of Mill Engines and Boilers are prohibited under a heavy penalty and the risk of suspension of the working certificates of the boilers from being absent from their post while the engines are working. An engineer can only therefore obey a summons to serve on the Jury in the High Court by stopping the entire mill in which he is employed, thereby entailing a serious expense on the proprietors and also throwing out of work a large number of mill hands who are dependent on their daily earnings for their livelihood. For this Sessions, for instance, Mr Vulubh Bhicajee, the certificated engineer of the City of Bombay Mills, has been summoned to serve on the Jury, and if he is compelled to obey the summons the mill will have to be stopped and about 800 hands will be deprived of their wages.

3. My Committee trust you will have the goodness to represent the difficulties of the case to His Lordship the Chief Justice with a view to exempting certificated mill engineers from service on the Jury in future, and that in the special instance I have cited—Mr. Vulubh Bhicajee of the City Mills—he will be pleased to absolve him from liability to serve during the approaching Sessions.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 50 of 1888.

Bombay, Crown Office, 7th September, 1888.

From

The Clerk of the Crown,

High Court, Bombay,

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 6th instant which I have brought to the notice of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, the Judge who will preside at the next Criminal Sessions, and I am instructed by him to inform you that Mr. Vulubh Bhicaji need not attend during the Sessions.

The arrangements for the future will have my attention in due course and I will address you again on that matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. HENRY STARLING,

Clerk of the Crown.

The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,

Bombay, *27th March,* 1889.

No. 91.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, The Millowners' Association.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr. John Hammett, who is the Manager as well as Engineer of the abovenamed Mill, has been summoned to attend and serve on the Common Jury on the 10th April next. You are aware that last time when a summons was served on the Engineer of the City of Bombay Mill, the Millowners' Association drew the attention of the Judges to the responsible duties of engineers in charge of Mill Engines, Boilers, &c., and impressed upon them the necessity of exempting them from the Juries. The Judges undertook to consider the matter, the Engineer of the City Mill being for the time exempted by the presiding Judge. As, however, Mr. Hammett has been summoned for the next jury, will you be so good as to do the needful and get him exempted.

Yours faithfully,

MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE,

Secretary.

Millowners' Association,

Bombay, *2nd April,* 1889.

To

The Members of the

Bombay Millowners' Association.

Gentlemen,

As the Clerk of the Crown is prepared to exempt from attendance on Juries all engineers in charge of engines, who are required under the Boiler Inspection Act to be regularly present on the Mill premises, I have to solicit the favor of members furnishing me with the names of the Engineers in their employment coming under this classification, so that I may send them in to the Clerk of the Crown.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

THE USE OF STEAM WHISTLES IN MILLS.

No. 15447 of 1888-89.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *21st November*, 1888.

From

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the CITY of BOMBAY,

To

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to Section 393 of the Municipal Act which makes it illegal to use a steam whistle without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, I shall be glad if you will inform me of the precise reasons which you may have to urge in favour of the use of steam whistles being permitted.

Complaints have been made as to the nuisance to the public caused by the blowing of steam whistles especially in the early morning and it becomes necessary to place restrictions on their indiscriminate use.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December*, 1888.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter No. 15447 of the 21st ultimo. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the majority of the members of the Association do not use steam whistles in the mills for which they are Agents; but the Committee have decided to circulate your letter, under reply, to the general body of members with a request that they may be favored with any reasons in support of the use of such instruments by those who are possessed of them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th February*, 1889.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 8th December last, and in reply to your letter No. 15447 of 21st November 1888, I have now the honour to inform you that, having made further enquiries regarding the use of steam whistles in mills, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association find that there are cases in which the use of steam whistles for intimating the starting and stopping of the engines is a reasonable, and, practically speaking, an essential precaution. In a number of instances the steam whistle is used to enable the mill hands to keep the proper hours of attending and leaving the mill; but its chief use is to give fair warning of the machinery being put in motion or stopped as the case may be. Both in starting and stopping the machinery of a large mill, great care has to be exercised that the hands are at their appointed places, and not engaged in any work that would involve them in danger: and where, as is frequently the case, the mills cover a very large area of ground, no other form of signal would be so instantaneous or effective. Both bells and gongs have been tried, but they do not answer the purpose, the sounds these instruments give being apt to be confused with the noise of the machinery itself, and, so far as they can learn, the steam whistle is virtually the only instrument which will give the necessary warning without possibility of mistake.

Without, therefore, advocating its indiscriminate use, the Committee of the Association would be glad if you could see your way to making such regulations as would enable the steam whistle to be employed where absolutely necessary for the purposes mentioned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 28194 OF 1888/9.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY,
Public Health Department,
BOMBAY, 19*th February*, 1889.

From
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence you have had with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of steam whistles, I shall be glad if you will kindly favor me with your views on the subject generally in regard to regulating their use in the mills of our City.

While admitting the necessity of the mill hands being warned when machinery is to be put in motion or stopped, I cannot agree with the idea that a steam whistle is the best means of giving such warning; it seems to me that a powerful gong in each department of the mill connected with engine room, and worked, say, by means of electricity would answer the purpose as well as a steam whistle.

The objection that the noise of the machinery confuses the sound of a gong is not valid, as before starting there can be no noise from the machinery, and if the gong be placed

in a suitable position and be of a proper size, I do not think the noise of the machinery in motion would completely drown the sound of the gong if a signal that the machinery was to be stopped was given. Of course I am not acquainted with the internal economy of mill management, but I presume, except in the case of a break-down in the engine room, or in some other part of the mill, the engines are only stopped at fixed hours; if this is the case and I believe, it is so, there should be clocks in all parts of the mill, and if, say, the engines are stopped at twelve, and started again at one o'clock, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in the mill hands being sufficiently aware, when to be ready to stand by their machines. The clock and gong together ought to give ample warning.

Again, I do not think there is much necessity for using a steam whistle for the purpose of calling and dismissing work people; at any rate there seems to be no good reason why the comfort of the inhabitants of the district surrounding a mill should be interfered with because the proprietors of the mill think it necessary to use an extraordinary means of intimating that their work is to commence and cease.

In regard to the whistle being used in the mornings as a means of calling the work people, I think a good deal can be said against the practice; if the work people of each mill lived in houses either within the mill property or immediately adjoining, there might be some reason for the use of the whistle, but as you are aware, the mill hands of Bombay live all over the City, and many of them are consequently beyond the reach of the sound of their own mill whistle—a good bell would be quite sufficient to call and dismiss the hands. I believe this is the general practice at home. It is certainly not the wish of the Municipal Executive to hamper or interfere with the great mill industry of Bombay; but in regard to the indiscriminate use of steam whistles, I think you will agree with me, that the comfort and convenience of the majority must be considered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

No. 29238 of 1888-89.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY,
Public Health Department,
BOMBAY, 1*st March*, 1889.

From
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

SIR,

In reference to our previous correspondence, I have to bring to your notice that in two mills in Bombay—New Great Eastern and City of Bombay—steam whistles are not used. The fact of steam whistles not being found necessary in two mills, under the management of M. N. Banajee, Esq., indicates that mills can be conducted without the noise of steam whistles and without causing public nuisance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th March*, 1889.

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Bombay Municipality.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letters No. 28,194 of the 19th ultimo and No. 29,238 of the 1st instant.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that their letter of 11th February 1889, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, practically contains all they have to say regarding the use of steam whistles in the mills in Bombay. They are well aware that not only at the Great Eastern and City of Bombay Mills, but also in a very large number of the mills in the Island, steam whistles are not used, and, for that matter, would not be necessary. This fact does not, however, do away with the requirements of other factories differently placed and of greater extent and area. In some of these my Committee are still of opinion that nothing will answer the purpose of intimating the starting and stopping of the engines so effectually as the steam whistle, which, being under the control of the engineer—and him only—is by far the most suitable instrument of warning.

3. You are no doubt aware that the hours of work here are from sunrise to sunset, so that your suggestion in favor of clocks would not meet the case, even if the work-people could tell the time, which, in nine cases out of ten, they cannot. Gongs are neither so powerful and far reaching as the steam whistle, nor is the sound they make so different from the noise of the machinery as to prevent the possibility of confusion.

4. The Committee of the Association would, therefore, suggest that the use of the steam whistle be permitted within due restriction in such mills as are able to show that its use is eminently necessary, either for the purpose of summoning their hands or announcing to the work-people the starting and stopping of the engines.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 31,712 OF 1888-89.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
Public Health Department,
BOMBAY, 27*th March*, 1889.

From
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the use of steam whistles in the mills of the city, and in reference to the last para. thereof beg you will be good enough to ask the Agents of the mills who consider the use of whistles in the mills under their management necessary, to submit to me at their earliest convenience their reasons and the hours at which they think the use of the whistle is really required.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th May*, 1889.

To

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter No. 31712, of 1888-89, dated 27th March; and, in reply, I am directed to inform you that the reasons given by the different mills for using the steam whistle are those which I have already submitted to you in my letter of 19th March and to the Municipal Commissioner on 11th February. The greatest stress is laid upon the necessity of a warning to the hands in starting and stopping the mills. During the times of stoppage it is usual to oil the Bevil-wheels, shafting and gearing, and were the engines to start while this work was being done without the men receiving timely notice, there would be considerable danger of accident.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

THE IMPORTATION OF LABOUR FOR THE BOMBAY MILLS.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 31*st August*, 1888.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As we believe that the question of an adequate supply of labour commensurate with the expansion and growth of our staple industry is engaging the attention of those vitally interested in its prosperity, we think the time is not inopportune if the Committee of the Association would take the matter into their serious consideration with a view of adopting betimes some decisive measures for ensuring such a supply.

Members of the Committee cannot be unaware of the difficulties met in obtaining a sufficient supply of operatives by owners of some of the new mills that have within the past few months been started for work. The scarcity of young persons to work the ring frames, which are now steadily replacing the old throstles in many mills, and even the mules in certain cotton factories, is admitted, and it is simply a question of time when even adult labour may be a desideratum, especially if the next few years are to witness the same progressive rates of the development of the industry which we have all observed since 1882-83. No doubt, as in other industrial matters so in this, the law of supply and demand must eventually regulate the growth of cotton mills in and around the city. The belief seems to be genaral that the increase in the number of mills can only be limited by the capacity of China and Japan to absorb their annually increasing products. *When* that limit may be reached is a problem, considering the fact that Indian Yarns have only within the past few years established a firm hold on the outskirts of the Chinese Market. There is the vast inland population of many Millions which must yet tap our yarn trade, provided we maintain the strength and superiority of our products over that of all other foreign

competitors. If the two countries continue to take up our yarn at the rates they have been doing for the last five years, then it may be taken for granted that more mills will rise in our midst and add to their yearly increasing number. Depression of trade, war or famine or both are undoubtedly the disturbing elements in the way of future growth and expansion. And we must also reckon with the possibilities of keen competition from known or unknown quarters, though hitherto Bombay has distanced all such. But making due allowance for these disturbing factors, which are more or less common to all the trades in the world at different periods, we think it will be readily admitted that there is yet ample scope in the near future for new cotton mills.

Hence, if our industrial prosperity is to be maintained, it is the duty of all engaged in the industry, to take time by the forelock and provide against *at least one important* contingency which, far above depression or war or famine, may seriously threaten it. If anything like a fair margin of profit is to accrue to the investors in mill shares, the primary question of labour should be well considered.

It is superfluous to observe that the wages allowed to operatives are higher to-day than they were 10 years ago. And it stands to reason that even higher rates may have to be allowed as the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour grows apace with the industrial development daily to be witnessed around us.

We leave out of consideration for the present the dearness of the new staple and of fuel, though a moment's thought will inform us all how these determining factors may sweep away, along with dear wages, even bare margins of profit. We do not mean to imply that all the unfavourable conditions will exist, at one and at the same time, though it is apparent that any two of them may co-exist and threaten mill companies with heavy losses. Aye, even the losses may engulf the weaker concerns into ruin if meanwhile political complications lead to further adverse conditions.

We are no alarmists and it is far from our intention to submit to the Committee an alarming picture of what may be the condition of the industry under certain unfavourable circumstances above described. Our object is simply to apprise the Committee that, situated as we are at present, it would argue want of ordinary commercial foresight were we to leave out of account the many disturbing elements which at any time may partially or wholly retard the prosperity of the industry. And, as we have said before, no question seems to be more deserving of attention at this juncture, when the prospects all round seem to be good and the disturbing factors almost non-existent, than this question of the steady supply of labour.

It seems that the recruiting grounds are more or less certain tracts in the Konkan and a few places in Gujrat. It is, however, a question, how long may such recruiting places be available in the future, bearing in mind that the industrial growth is not only to be witnessed in the city but in all parts of the Presidency, North, South, East and West. No doubt, Bombay being the centre of all Indian trade and the port of transit nearest to Europe, a larger number of the unemployed will find their way here. But it should be borne in mind that the older operatives are now getting educated and beginning to have a faint glimmer of their true position in the industrial development. They pretty freely know when to strike and when to demand higher wages. And as they grow in strength and in the preception of their rights it is not unlikely they may prove as much a source of trouble and anxiety as the operatives in Lancashire and elsewhere. We fear there are many chances of larger number of strikes by and by and it would be prudent to provide against their occurrence so far as it may be possible for the Millowners to do. *Combination and dear labour* are the two rocks ahead of which millowners ought to steer clear.

Fortunately, we think, millowners can provide against both if they bestir betimes and take all precautionary measures. Dear labour from the Konkan and elsewhere may be partially obviated by importing the cheaper labour of tracts where it is well known there are large masses of the unemployed—the field day-labourers of the Upper Provinces. There the wages do not go beyond an anna per diem. Now if by a judicious scheme which the Committee of the Association may be able to draw up, a fair percentage of such unemployed are, with the aid of the Government, brought down to settle here in each and every mill according to requirements, we would have taken one good forward step. It is needless to state how anxious is the Government of India to find some employment for the many millions who go on half a meal a day from year's end to year's end.

We also know of the difficulty which the Government meets in its benevolent efforts at immigration.

If by some scheme, at once feasible and simple, we could help Government, in however small a way, to solve the great economic problem staring it in the face, and to which the Famine Commission has drawn its prominent attention, we would not only render a useful service but serve our own common interests also. If the Association could formulate some practical plan of utilising the cheap labour of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, it would solve the difficulty to some extent. It shall provide against the contingency of scarcity which, though not keenly felt now, will be so, at least in our humble opinion, in future years, and at the same time prevent large strikes. A judicious admixture of Bombay men with men from the Upper Provinces would have a most wholesome effect. Just as in native regiments they have found it advantageous to have assorted men of different races, so millowners will find it to their great advantage in having an admixture, in a certain proportion, of operatives from the Konkan and the Gujrat on the one hand and from Oudh and the N.-W. Provinces, on the other.

It is needless to say that the number of hands employed in the 51 mills now actually at work in the city alone is 48,000, according to the latest return just issued by the Association. This gives on an average, say 1,000, to each mill in round numbers. There are 9 more mills under construction. These mills add 9,000 to the number. Thus the total number which may be shortly reached will be about 57,000. If *only two per cent.* or about 1,200 persons are as a beginning made to immigrate here, the average number absorbed by each of the 60 mills will be 20, which cannot at all be considered large.

As practically the field of the unemployed in the last named provinces is unlimited, there can be no apprehension regarding the future of labour here even if a large majority of the men of the Presidency strike work or demand more than reasonable or fair wages.

It is most probable that once this stream of immigration is set flowing the return of old hands to their villages may induce the more timid to follow their example, without any outside stimulus whatever. The North-West men coming to know there is a vast field of well paid labour open to them, will come as regularly as the Konkan people do now.

It will be urged, and not unreasonably, that the law of supply and demand will regulate labour. We are quite ready to admit the force of this economic axiom. But at the same time we respectfully beg to observe that the cotton industry of the place, despite its growth during the past decade, must still be considered as young. There is in it a possible potentiality of unlimited development under certain given conditions of the country. And so long as our industry is still young and takes time to reach the age of vigorous manhood, it is needful to watch its progress and do all in our power to foster its permanency. Private enterprise, no doubt, can put forth its best exertions, to make labour available at a fair price, in harmony with the law of supply and demand. But at the same time we are also of opinion that at this stage, and for some time to come, the State might be appealed to assist

enterprise in this direction. Whatever help and facility the Government may afford will be most valuable. It will be *auxiliary* to our own efforts, and in suggesting in this place the assistance of Government we ask for nothing but auxiliary aid. We are confident that if the subject is approached from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint, the Committee will agree with us in the propriety of the kind of assistance invoked, and take some practical steps with that object in view.

Roughly, our idea is, that as this is a subject affecting the common interests of mill-owners, the Association should undertake to open negotiations with the Local Government for the purpose, and submit for its approval a practical working scheme which the Committee or the general body of members may consider desirable to adopt after mature deliberation. The principal features of such a scheme, should, in our humble opinion, be :—

(1). The approximate number of people that may be necessary annually to import.

(2). The responsibility of bringing them down and the cost of conveyance, &c. (We think the responsibility should be with the Local Gevernment, but the expenses should be borne by millowners, in proportion to the number they may respectively take up).

(3). The drawing up of a quarterly or half yearly report under the joint signature of the Factory Inspector and the Secretary of the Association, giving details of the employment on which the persons are put; their general character for skill and work; and the average of wages earned. These returns may be discontinued after 3 or 4 years when the necessity for further Government interference, essential at the commencement, may be uncalled for.

We have placed these few observations in a crude form for the consideration of the Committee, fully believing that for the common interests of those concerned, they will see fit to give them that attention which they deserve.

We enclose copies of the correspondence that has passed between us and the Government of the North-West Provinces on the same subject.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LIMITED,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 21*st July*, 1888.

To
The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
North-West Provinces and Oude, Allahabad.

SIR,

We have the honour to request that you will be so good as to lay this letter before His Honour the Lieutenant Governor with a view that he may be pleased to give its subject matter a favourable consideration, and promote the welfare of one of the staple industries of this country by rendering the assistance that is herein humbly sought.

His Honour may, perhaps, be not unaware of the strides which the local cotton industry has taken during the past few years. Moreover, it is unnecessary in this place to [redacted] his attention to the details of the export trade in cotton twist and piece goods manu[redacted]ed by mills in the Bombay Presidency. It is to be presumed that his honour, after [redacted]ill late held with marked ability and credit the portfolio of Indian finance, is fully

conversant with the statistics of Bombay exports in indigenous products. Suffice to say that there are now 55 Spinning and Weaving Mills in the City alone with a paid up and loanable capital of very near 7 crores of Rupees, and that these factories employ on an average of 45,000 work people to work about 15 lakhs spindles and 13,000 looms. Virtually, the employment of nearly half a lakh of operatives means the maintenance of two lakhs of souls, counting a family as consisting of man and wife and two children. More mills are in course of construction and more are projected. In fact it may be taken for granted that the capacity of development is only limited by the demand for Bombay Mill products. If China and Japan continue to absorb Bombay yarns and cloth in the same growing rates that they have been absorbing for the last five years, there is no saying to what limit the trade may expand.

One great reason of recent development may be traced to the improved machinery which is now being imported into India. It is beginning to be felt that ring throstles can spin, not only average 20s. but even higher counts. Wherever the spindles have been used production has been larger, almost double of what was possible under the old class of machinery. As far as we can judge at present by the light of our own knowledge and experience, it may be observed that ring spinning is the industry of the future for Bombay, and that its capacity for turning out goods of finer counts with ordinary Indian Cotton is undoubted. As years advance, and as further improvements are made in this machinery, it is not impossible that Manchester may have to undergo a keen competition with Bombay in the finer classes of yarns and piece goods also.

So much are ring throstles in demand that manufacturers find it difficult to execute orders within a reasonable time. There is not a mill in Bombay which, having recognized the suitability and increased productivity of ring spinning is not replacing its old machinery by this. But while millowners find it to their advantage to introduce machinery of the latest invention and makes, they are beginning to feel on the other hand the scarcity of the labour needed to work these machines. This labour question threatens to prove a grave one for the industry at no distant day. In fact the want of young persons who can work ring frames is beginning to be felt. And it is only a question of time *when* even *adult* labour may arrest the further healthy development of our growing industry, which is not only finding employment for lakhs but actually increasing the wealth of the country. It is gradually solving that burning economic problem of the day—how to enable India to accumulate capital.

Under the circumstances it has been thought by many who have paid some attention to the subject, ourselves among the number, that it would be an advantage if Bombay could import some labour from the provinces over which his Honour now presides. That it is the economic law to find labour in the cheapest market cannot he denied. And inasmuch as the economic condition of agricultural laborers in various parts of the country is acknowledged to be far from satisfactory, and having regard to the fact that the Imperial Government is anxious to improve such a condition of affairs, namely, by finding employment, especially industrial employment, for large masses who are scarcely able to earn an anna or two per day—having regard to the necessity for finding employment for these as even suggested by the Famine Commission, we believe it would be an advantage alike to the local industry as to the people of such classes if by some well considered arrangement the desired object could be attained. Immigration of labour from a province where there is scarcely employment for the majority to localities where there is, is also admitted. In fact immigration is infinitely better than emigration, though we are not unaware of the difficulty which certain local administrations find in inducing their unemployed to immigrate.

Still we are of hope that His Honour's Government would be partially helping to solve the problem if he could be so good as to consider this matter and see how far labour from

his provinces might be transplanted to Bombay. It is well known that day labourers do not earn on an average more than an anna or two, whereas mill-operatives earn at the very least six annas per diem. Young persons earn as much as 8 to 11 Rs. per month; while adults earn from 12 to Rs. 20 and even Rs. 25. Thus the average maximum reaches as high as 11 and 12 annas per day.

Undoubtedly it is an experiment, the one we here respectfully beg to submit for his Honour's consideration, but we are of conviction that under proper safe guards and guarantees as to the protection of the immigrants, it is certain to succeed and thus partially solve the problem Government has in view for years past—a problem which according to the papers, is even now engaging the attention of the authorities. The first few batches of men, women, and young persons, who may be willing to move here under certain guarantees, can be well cared for and protected till by slow training they are able to earn as much as the Bombay operatives. And as they get confidence, and as reports reach from time to time of their prosperity to their native homes, it is not unlikely, we believe, that a stream of the unemployed surplus population will thus continuously find its way here.

For these considerations which we think, to be for the material advantage of mill-owners, labourers, and the public alike, we respectfully urge the matter for the favourable consideration of his Honour, and hope that with his unique experience of the Provinces, his accurate knowledge of the economic conditions and wants of the country, and especially of agricultural classes, and his broad and statesmanlike views on questions having reference to the material development and prosperity of the empire at large, he will be able to render that assistance which is here sought, not for our own private interests, but for the interests of the industry itself and for those through whom alone the industry can be successfully carried out.

We shall be glad to formulate the form of the assistance in all its details should his Honour desire. We have purposely refrained from doing so here until we are in a position to know the views which his Honour may entertain on the subject.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Sd.) TATA AND SONS,

Agents.

No. $\frac{1145}{I\ 404\ A}$ OF 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Dated, Naini Tal, 8th August, 1888.

From

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. Provinces and OUDH,

To

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS,

Agents, Svadeshi Mills Co., Limited, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July, in which you request the assistance of this Government in obtaining labour from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of working the Cotton Mills of your Company at Bombay.

(2.) In reply I am to say that this Government, before taking any action in the direction indicated in your letter, would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Government of Bombay, to whom your present application will be referred.

(3.) If you will meanwhile submit the full details of your scheme for the Lieutenant Governor's information, His Honor will be glad to learn them; and it will be advisable that at the same time a copy should be communicated by you to the Bombay Government. He will be prepared to give your Company any assistance, after obtaining the views of the Bombay Government, (and, if necessary, of the Government of India), that he might consider it in his power legitimately to afford.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) J. R. REID,
Chief Secretary to Government,
N.-W. P. and Oudh.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 27*th September*, 1888.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS,

Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

Your letter of 31st ultimo on the subject of the supply of labour for the local mills came on for discussion at the meeting of the Committee of the Association held on Saturday last, but in the absence of the Chairman and some of the leading members of Committee, it was decided to postpone further discussion till the next meeting. In the meantime I am directed to thank you for bringing the matter forward, and to say that the question is having the consideration which its importance demands.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th December*, 1888.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS,

Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Limited.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee to inform you that, at a meeting held on the 24th ultimo, it was decided to postpone the further discussion of the question of the supply of labour for the mills in Bombay until the Honorable Chairman and Deputy Chairman had had an opportunity of further perusing the papers which you have been good enough to submit. At the same time the general feeling of the Committee is that the demand for labour in Bombay will create its own supply without special steps being taken by this Association in the matter.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January*, 1889.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS,
Agents, Svadeshi Mills Co., Limited.

DEAR SIRS,

Since addressing you on the 8th ultimo, the papers submitted by you on the question of the supply of labor for the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay have been further perused by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and at a meeting of the Committee held last Saturday the matter was again brought forward.

The question having been most carefully considered by the Committee, I am now directed to inform you that, while agreeing with you to some extent in the views you advance, they are of opinion that the true interests of the mill industry of Bombay would be best served by permitting the ordinary law of supply and demand to regulate the supply of labour and the price paid for it; and the Committee therefore are not disposed to address Government on the question in support of a scheme of immigration such as you propose.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 80.

Bombay, 13*th June* 1888.

From
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of the
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,

To
The SECRETARY,
Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to apply for payment, at your earliest convenience, of Rs. 2,000, (two thousand) being the donation for the current year from the Bombay Millowners' Association to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Yours faithfully,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of the
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th June* 1888.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of the
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter No. 80 of the 13th instant, asking for the payment of Rs. 2,000 as this year's donation from the Millowners' Association to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and herewith I have the honour to wait upon you with a cheque for that amount for which I shall thank you to favour me with a receipt.

In handing you this sum, I am directed by the Committee to point out to you that this is a donation, not a yearly subscription, as you appear to have understood. The Committee, while most anxious to support the Technical Institute by all the means in their power, wish me to make it clear to you that they are not in a position to commit the Association to a yearly subscription for a purpose of this nature, and such donations as they may make in future will have to be specially voted from time to time.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *29th June* 1888.

From
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of the
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 19th instant, and I am obliged for the cheque of Rs. 2,000 for which I have already sent you a stamped receipt.

Regarding the 2nd para. of your favor, I note that the amount of Rs.2,000 is a donation and is not to be regarded as an annual subscription. I am directed by the Board to express the hope that this donation will be continued yearly so long as the funds of your Association permit of it. It is needless for me to point out the great advantages that will fall to the members of the Millowners' Association by the establishment of a Technical Institute, and while my Board quite understands that there may be, and possibly are, strong reasons why the Association cannot lend themselves to a yearly subscription, it trusts that the present Committee may put a resolution on record for the guidance of those that succeed them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of the
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

APPENDIX I.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, *20th December* 1888.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association,

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of proceedings of the Indian Temperance Association.

From these you will see that the Association are anxious to have paid agents regularly at work amongst the working classes, more especially those employed in the different mills and factories.

To secure funds to enable this project to be carried on there are two courses open—either to secure the official help of your Association or to appeal to individual members of the community.

Some members of our Committee, who are also members of your Association, desire me to obtain the opinion of your Association before an appeal is made for private subscriptions.

I shall be pleased therefore if you will lay this note before your Committee for their favourable consideration. I shall be glad to give you any further information or to meet you on the subject.

Yours very truly,

S. TOMLINSON,

Joint Hon. Secy., Indian Temperance Association.

MILLONNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1889.

The JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,

Indian Temperance Association.

DEAR SIR,

I have submitted to my Committee your letter of the 20th ultimo, with accompaniments.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that, while sympathising with the movement set on foot by your Association, they consider the matter outside the objects of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and they regret therefore they cannot apply any of its funds for the purpose you mention.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

FIRE INSURANCE.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

11*th February* 1888.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Recurring to my letter of the 3rd November 1886 on the subject of the basis of the settlement of losses by fire, I am directed by my Committee to inform you that the matter has been again before them in connection with the phrase " on the day preceding that on which the fire occurred," and it has been decided to adopt, instead of said phrase, the wording of the resolution of the London Committee (Foreign) of Fire Offices, under date the 21st January 1887, viz., " immediately anterior to the fire."

I am directed to request you to bring this matter to the notice of your Association.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CLEMENT POOLE,

Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
7th December 1887.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

With the view of securing uniformity of practice amongst the Insurance Offices—one of the objects of this Association—my Committee propose for general adoption the following clause defining "Stock" for purposes of Insurance; and as the matter is one affecting the members of your Association, I am directed to place the clause before you with the request that you will bring it to the notice of your Committee, with the object of securing the adhesion of your Association to the terms of the same. The clause runs as follows:—

"By Stock is meant goods sold or unsold, their own, or in deposit belonging "to others for which they are responsible in case of loss by fire."

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{4328}{24.}$ OF 1888.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *17th August* 1888.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay,

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

SIR,

I understand that the Bombay mills who have their own fire extinguishing apparatus, use the old fashioned screw couplings for their hoses, the only exception I have heard of being the Greaves Cotton Mills.

It would be of great advantage in cases of fire if the mills were all provided with the same hose coupling as are used by the fire Brigade, viz., the Morriss patent gun metal spring snap couplings of 2½" bore, as in cases of emergency the Brigade gear would fit theirs and *vice versa*.

I commend this to your consideration, in the hope you will be able to bring about a reform in this matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. WILSON, Colonel
Commissioner of Police.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th September* 1838.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt, with thanks, of your letter No. $\frac{4328}{24.}$ of the 17th ultimo, on the subject of mills providing themselves with hose couplings of the pattern used by the Fire Brigade, and to say that your letter is being circulated to the members of the Association with a view to bringing about a reform in the direction indicated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
30th May 1889.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by my Committee to hand you the enclosed copy of a letter which, under their instructions, I have addressed to the Agents of Cotton Mills in Bombay and the Mofussil on the subject of a dangerous method of opening full-pressed bales of cotton which they are informed prevails at some mills, and to solicit the co-operation of your Association in putting a stop to the practice referred to.

I am, dear Sir,
Your faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
22nd May 1889.

TO THE AGENTS OF COTTON MILLS.

DEAR SIRS,

It has been brought to the notice of my Committee that hatchets, crowbars and chisels are used in some cotton mills for the purpose of opening full-pressed bales of cotton, and that several fires which have lately occurred in mixing-rooms, and in cotton stores above mixing-rooms, have been caused by this dangerous practice, the blow of the instrument upon the band of the cotton bale causing sparks which ignite the cotton.

The late fire at the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill is attributed to the above cause, and as the practice is undoubtedly a most dangerous one, and can be avoided by the employment of the patent bale-openers which are in use at some Mills, and the cost of which is very small, I am directed by my Committee to call your urgent attention to the matter, and to protest most strongly against the use of any instrument, excepting proper openers, for opening full-pressed bales of cotton on mill premises.

I shall be much obliged if you will let me know, for the information of my Committee, what the practice is at your Company's mill with regard to the opening of full-pressed bales of cotton.

I am, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1849 *to* 1888, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1849	120,392,330	132,889,901	.....	5,438,155	16,079,246	.....
1850	105,422,734	153,627,635	5,228,970	4,374,699	13,076,530	1,289,835
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15 650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13 473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258

ANNUAL PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

RAILWAYS.	Length of Line open at the end of each year.																																	
	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
(STATE IMPERIAL.)	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
East Indian	...	37¼	120½	120½	120½	139½	286½	370½	560¾	871½	927	1,093	1,121½	1,121½	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,497½	1,497½	1,497½	1,497½	1,497½	1,497½	1,497½	1,497¼	1,498½	1,498½	1,498½	1,500½	1,503	1,503	1,508½	1,513½	1,513½	1,513½
Patna-Gya..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	57	57	57	57	57	57	57½	57½	57½	57½
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..											...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Sindia	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	Included with the Indian Midland Railway										..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Benares Branch.. ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	Included with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway										..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rajputana-Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....				....	91½	329	455¼	536¼	630½	632¾	751	1,050½	1,254½	1,254½	1,393¾	1,663	1,667½	1,667¾	1,667¾	1,664½
Bengal-Nagpur (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	53	93	149	149	149	149	186	186	293
Southern Mahratta (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	40½	214	315½	507½	853	854
Do. Mysore Section ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	58	86	87	140	140	139½	139½	219¼
Indian Midland (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3¼	66½	66½	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	116¾	211½	514½
Villupuram-Dharmayaram, Nellore Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82¾	82¾
Bezvada Extension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21½
Dhond-Manmad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British Section*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11½	11½	13	13	13	13	13
North-Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109½	141¾	154¾	154¾	362¾	366	412½	412½	630½	666¾	666¾	666¾	663½	603½	663½	725½	766¾	755¾	1,267¾	1,267¼	1,544½	1,679½	1,732½	1,785½	1,785½	1,792	2,058½	2,384½	2,381½
Oudh and Rohilkhand (d) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	48	48	48	48	48	48	299½	462½	546½	549¾	549¾	549¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	554½	601½	685½	692	692½	692½
Bengal Central (e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	114	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
Wardha Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Toungoo Mandalay Extension	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	222
(STATE PROVINCIAL.)																																				
Bareilly-Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	36	36	36	33	36
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	55½	103	106
Eastern Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124¾	137½	137¾	137¾	137½	137¾	140	140	140	185	185	185	187	183½	187	321½	419	429½	430½	453½	483	504½	520½	606½	606½	676¾	673½
Nalhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Tirhoot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	27½	....	(f) 53	45	45	79	79	85	85	85	85	193	227	225¾	245¾	259½	273½
Jorhat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26¾	29½	26¾	30¾	30¾
Cherra-Companyganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	7½	7½
Amritsar-Pathankot ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	65	65	65	64¾	64¾
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	161	161	161	161	161	254	254	327	327	333	333
(GUARANTEED COMPANIES.)																																				
Madras	..	..	..	65	80½	95½	95½	187	296¾	447½	477½	570	609½	643¾	643¾	675¾	735½	781½	830½	830½	858	858	858	858	858	857	857	858	858	861½	860¾	860½	860¾	828¾	838½	839½
South Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48¾	82	82	82	100¾	145½	162½	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	281¾	474½	599½	612½	633	653½	653½	653½	654½	654½	654½	654¼	654¼	654¼
Great Indian Peninsula ..	20½	33½	49½	87½	87½	193½	244½	297	437¾	495	552¾	585½	701½	815½	852½	873½	873½	1,258½	1,273½	1,273½	1,273½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,279½	1,280½	1,280½	1,287¾	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288½	1,288¼
Bombay, Baroda & Central India (g)	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	134	167½	185	205¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349¾	389½	411½	428½	430½	439½	444	444	444	444	461	461	461	461	461	461	461
(ASSISTED COMPANIES.)																																				
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	...	30	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51
Tarakeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22½	22½	22½	22½
Deogarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	4	5½	4	4¾	4¾	4¾
Dibru-Sadiya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	38½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Bengal and North-Western..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	...	...	303	303	376½	376½	376½
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Thaton-Duyinzaik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	8	8	8	8	8
(FOREIGN.)																																				
Pondicherry	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
West of India Portuguese ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	41	51	51
(NATIVE STATES.)																																				
H.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	204½	274	329½
Khamgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	5½	5½
H.H. the Gaekwar's ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20	40½	56¾	60½	60½	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
H.H. the Gaekwar's Viramgaum-Mahsana-Vadnagar..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	21	20½	27½
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State Section*)	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	44	44	44
Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	105	192½	192½	193	193	193½	193½	193½	259¾
Morvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	24	68	68	68
Jodhpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18½	18½	64	64	123¾	123¾	123¾
Rajpura-Bhatinda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	16	16	16	15	15½
Total for all Railways..	20½	71	170	272¾	288½	428½	626½	839½	1,587½	2,335¾	2,550	2,966¾	3,372¾	3,568¾	3,936½	4,016½	4,294¾	4,775	5,077½	5,370½	5,695	6,227½	6,519	6,833	7,322½	8,212	8,492¾	9,308	9,892½	10,145½	10,780½	12,000½	12,375½	13,386	14,377	15,245½

(a) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia State Railway opened for traffic on 10th January 1878.
(d) Includes the Benares Branch opened for traffic on 22nd December 1862. This line was acquired by the State from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Guaranteed Railway Company on 1st January 1889.
(e) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Opened for famine relief grain traffic only during this year.
(g) Includes the Pátri Branch.

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE TO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1879 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1888.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 76,345	Pcs. 1,15,081	Pcs. 1,67,593	Pcs. 1,66,059	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665	Ps. 32,05,280	Pcs. 22,83,782	Pcs. 26,97,543
37/9 ,, do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under. ...	,, 58,439	,, 1,01,020	,, 47,351	,, 8,932	,, 19,780	,, 31,769	,, 18,887	,, 1,687	,, ...	,, ...
,, ,, do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	,, 2,85,627	,, 3,70,201	,, 2,62,943	,, 2,54,268	,, 2,59,270	,, 2,05,089	,, 1,00,653	,, 51,259	,, 390	,, 8,214
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,36,542	,, 5,74,075	,, 3,79,432	,, 5,21,770	,, 4,56,477	,, 4,66,818	,, 3,20,735	,, 3,49,722	,, 1,68,102	,, 2,09,723
,, ,, do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	,, 81,241	,, 1,19,490	,, 84,430	,, 84,467	,, 71,686	,, 1,16,072	,, 87,814	,, 47,547	,, 31,119	,, 61,311
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 2,42,279	,, 95,717	,, 79,202	,, 63,498	,, 1,64,658	,, 3,85,693	,, 2,10,309	,, 84,581	,, 1,85,076	,, 2,47,751
,, ,, do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 10,15,614	,, 11,80,725	,, 11,64,084	,, 9,10,195	,, 7,28,991	,, 5,66,486	,, 4,01,786	,, 1,84,533		
,, ,, do. do. above 8¼ lbs.	,, 7,41,285	,, 13,23,296	,, 19,25,016	,, 23,98,794	,, 17,99,759	,, 19,31,292	,, 14,61,640	,, 5,19,064	,, 1,78,229	,, 1,94,087
40/5 ,, do. do. 6 lbs. & under. ...	,, 6,520	,, 16,974	,, 3,884	,, 1,787	,, 1,319	,, 2,753	,, 559	,, 9,662	12,970	,, 15,159
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 73,109	,, 1,30,575	,, 71,497	,, 84,497	,, 1,28,011	,, 1,12,800	,, 96,313	,, 90,358	,, 1,07,048	,, 65,578
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 1,77,875	,, 2,62,492	,, 1,98,216	,, 1,85,929	,, 2,00,049	,, 1,56,423	,, 3,27,503	,, 4,08,077	,, 2,87,347	,, 2,56,185
,, ,, do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,02,569	,, 3,69,264	,, 4,59,326	,, 4,56,668	,, 4,06,153	,, 4,60,267	,, 4,96,279	,, 3,35,627	,, 5,40,319	,, 3,39,960
,, ,, do. do. above 9 lbs.	,, 68,858	,, 1,33,842	,, 1,89,225	,, 2,45,370	,, 1,80,244	,, 2,37,980	,, 2,47,594	,, 2,41,537	,, 4,00,770	,, 4,64,301
50 ,, do. do.	,, 1,84,921	,, 2,43,795	,, 2,95,772	,, 3,05,705	,, 3,27,846	,, 2,78,881	,, 3,65,271	,, 3,01,802		
54 ,, do. do.	,, 30,120	,, 22,138	,, 30,036	,, 31,828	,, 38,492	,, 28,052	,, 27,140	,, 36,042	,, 4,74,820	,, 5,59,891
60 ,, do. do.	,, 7,906	,, 17,567	,, 9,320	,, 20,725	,, 12,450	,, 18,364	,, 12,556	,, 17,570		
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under. ...	,, 28,844	,, 58,209	,, 89,175	,, 50,736	,, 34,770	,, 656	,, 32,688	,, 9,990	,, 14,051	,, 3,879
,, ,, do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	,, 9,818	,, 12,170	,, 34,519	,, 7,495	,, 10,917	,, 700	,, 422	,, 272	,, 1,100	,, 1,050
,, ,, do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	,, 19,699	,, 6,549	,, 43,017	,, 35,462	,, 31,320	,, 24,534	,, 8,450	,, 16,109	,, 17,891	,, 12,283
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,30,649	,, 3,37,102	,, 3,68,654	,, 5,43,607	,, 4,41,364	,, 2,72,127	,, 3,84,108	,, 4,08,439	,, 3,51,097	,, 3,66,123
,, ,, do. do. above 7 lbs.	,, 48,394	,, 95,980	,, 73,925	,, 81,727	,, 69,488	,, 34,797	,, 54,540	,, 63,168	,, 74,264	,, 57,379
32 ,, do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under. ...	,, 1,41,988	,, 2,54,088	,, 1,07,411	,, 34,765	,, 91,668	,, 73,551	,, 69,629	,, 61,792	,,	
,, ,, do. do. 2¾ lbs.	,, 6,599	,, 60,988	,, 60,830	,, 22,365	,, 25,535	,, 34,438	,, 87,613	,, 72,993	,,	
,, ,, do. do. 3 lbs.	,, 4,28,123	,, 6,32,521	,, 5,11,923	,, 4,87,224	,, 4,83,241	,, 3,09,483	,, 3,77,163	,, 2,84,374	,, 9,48,696	,, 9,92,265
,, ,, do. do. 3¼ lbs.	,, 31,667	,, 45,002	,, 77,173	,, 33,767	,, 36,403	,, 49,350	,, 71,680	,, 28,850	,,	
32/6 ,, do. do. above 3¼ lbs.	,, 35,626	,, 44,614	,, 74,602	,, 60,310	,, 34,306	,, 42,312	,, 44,172	,, 60,680	,,	
50 ,, do. do.	,, 1,42,330	,, 3,38,391	,, 3,11,499	,, 4,30,902	,, 3,66,651	,, 5,42,157	,, 2,91,278	,, 4,96,637	,,	
* 30 yds. Printers 3½ lbs. & under. ...	,, 2,50,647	,, 3,77,055	,, 2,09,642	,, 2,23,349	,, 2,80,800	,, 2,59,643	,, 2,58,400	,, 2,13,117	,, 3,03,375	,, 1,71,898
do. above 3½ lbs.	,, 33,255	,, 15,328	,, 25,034	,, 36,413	,, 22,532	,, 24,008	,, 17,345	,, 28,284		
34/9 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	,, 1,75,578	,, 5,11,565	,, 3,88,303	,, 4,99,638	,, 8,38,819	,, 9,48,211	,, 8,03,484	,, 10,99,208	,, 8,00,325	,, 5,87,422
do. above 2 lbs 2 oz....	,, 2,09,102	,, 3,86,132	,, 2,53,485	,, 2,25,749	,, 2,27,721					
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	,, 2,13,834	,, 5,47,326	,, 4,78,488	,, 5,02,926	,, 6,67,880	,, 6,81,368	,, 7,14,233	,, 8,78,119	,, 7,82,724	,, 8,54,870
36/9 in. ,, Mulls	,, 2,82,435	,, 7,98,604	,, 3,94,233	,, 75,418	,, 2,53,353	,, 3,01,572	,, 3,67,767	,, 3,24,779	,, 2,69,313	,, 2,31,486
40/5 in. ,, do.	,, 95,430	,, 2,58,619	,, 1,84,212	,, 1,40,370	,, 2,27,169	,, 3,33,503	,, 4,27,484	,, 4,47,546	,, 4,32,950	,, 5,46,630
50 in. and wider do.	,, 601	,, 4,474	,, 3,003	,, 1,002	,, 995	,, 1,666	,, 9,560	,, 2,120		
Domestic	,, 1,667	,, 141	,, 1,187	,, 456	,, 100	,, 815	,, 3,073	,, 1,029	,, 550	,, 918
Long Cloths	,, 1,548	,, 896	,, 331	,, 440	,, 581	,, 3,054	,, 4,507	,, 1,250	,, 2,234	,, ...
Twills and Drills	,, 96,174	,, 1,65,281	,, 1,77,942	,, 3,00,831	,, 1,63,086	,, 2,18,012	,, 2,62,714	,, 2,80,634	,, 2,35,601	,, 3,06,320
Dimities or Spots	,, 30,924	,, 41,380	,, 38,993	,, 51,588	,, 58,966	,, 41,075	,, 2,150	,, 1,951	,, 250	,, 550
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 63,04,182	Ps. 1,00,68,667	Ps. 92,74,908	Ps. 95,87,032	Ps. 93,24,166	Ps. 95,41,819	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps. 1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, or 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 3,24,746	Pcs. 3,65,389	Pcs. 4,66,308	Pcs. 5,11,241	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 12,18,749	„ 13,73,003	„ 17,81,029	„ 9,24,873	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540
40 in. & wider,„ do.	„ 44,685	„ 37,784	„ 83,661	„ 65,590	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645
Dimities or Figured Shirtings ...	„ 99,855	„ 1,73,772	„ 83,992	„ 1,33,755	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,898
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 5,05,730	„ 7,03,059	„ 10,38,800	„ 6,05,485	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,15,328	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915
40/45 „ × „ do.	„ 1,75,440	„ 2,03,625	„ 4,04,723	„ 2,55,941	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88,342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 73,830	„ 83,550	„ 1,71,174	„ 82,068	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics...	„ 2,818	„ 20,354	„ 2,248	„ 3,872	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ 30,656	„ 42,377
45 „ × „ do.	„ 24,790	„ 20,495	„ 43,237	„ 53,599	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209		
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 9,093	„ 6,184	„ 397	„ 2,352	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 4,786	„ 7,555	„ 6,333	„ 8,895	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244	„ 36,450
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 24,84,522	Ps. 29,94,770	Ps. 40,81,902	Ps. 26,47,671	Ps. 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Pcs. 66,34,548
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,50,551	Pcs. 3,78,296	Pcs. 2,50,976	Pcs. 4,17,219	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 14,585	„ 57,941	„ 46,956	„ 29,065	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451
All Widths and Lengths Shirting	„ 76,665	„ 1,84,430	„ 1,55,638	„ 1,69,442	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 67,224	„ 2,32,179	„ 2,03,923	„ 2,64,070	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 45,821	„ 59,334	„ 1,22,867	„ 57,767	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 1,11,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 12,466	„ 34,311	„ 41,245	„ 36,218	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606	„ 92,644
38/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 5,335	„ 5,720	„ 16,372,	„ 23,183	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567
30 in and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 9,176	„ 13,333	„ 33,483	„ 17,348	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz...	„ 1,10,890	„ 1,58,396	„ 1,61,576	„ 99,695	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 1,13,703	„ 1,81,023	„ 2,13,698	„ 1,70,468	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 7,51,718	„ 14,80,110	„ 27,45,323	„ 15,51,159	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs	„ 35,934	„ 87,628	„ 35,364	„ 46,837	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968	„ 1,08,664
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 14,94,068	Ps. 28,72,701	Ps. 40,27,421	Ps. 28,82,471	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps. 40,08,167	Ps 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 3,07,511	Yds. 3,78,095	Yds. 3,14,726	Yds. 2,82,095	Yds. 3,47,525	Yds. 4,06,004	Rds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 14,307	„ 13,312	6,919	„ 6,357	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 93,524	„ 1,98,446	4,12,755	„ 2,04,730	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083
Flannels	„ 6,76,689	„ 7,87,768	„ 6,36,637	„ 4,95,559	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227
Broad Cloth	„ 2,07,382	„ 2,54,913	„ 2,11,779	„ 2,15,424	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927
Alpaca, Mareno, Italian, &c.	„ 3,80,012	„ 10,53,027	„ 6,42,058	„ 5,58,052	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113
Union Cloth	„ 5,58,264	„ 7,21,162	„ 5,43,046	„ 4,00,814	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155
Long Ells	„ 36,000	„ 18,720	„ 50,880	„ 29,784	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760
All other Sorts*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336
Total for 12 months...	Yds. 22,73,689	Yds. 34,25,443	Yds. 28,18,800	Yds. 21,92,815	Yds. 30,99,811	Yds. 42,03,374	Yds. 39,98,063	Yds. 47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874	Yds. 58,02,987

* Figures from the year 1879 to 1886 not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 10,716	Pcs. 6,588	Pcs. 13,419	Pcs. 10,604	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs. 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263	Pcs. 53,262
„ Madapollams or Cambrics...	„ 60,961	„ 91,612	„ 1,09,959	„ 87,022	„ 1,03,592	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,549	„ 99,717	„ 1,14,539
„ Mulls	„ 1,000	„ 7,220	„ 2,228	„ 1,204	„ 654	„	„ 4,734	„ 50	„	„ 512
„ Jacconets	„ 76,571	„ 1,69,297	„ 2,12,817	„ 78,013	„ 1,56,861	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978	„ 90,850
24 in. Blue, Orange, and Whites	„ 17,175	„ 16,669	„ 20,842	„ 12,445						
„ Blue, Green and Yellows	„ 8,251	„ 7,693	„ 11,116	„ 7,271						
„ Orange Grounds...	„ 1,002	„ 4,932	„ 15,038	„ 4,968						
„ Prints, not included above	„ 7,488	„ 6,885	„ 3,260	„ 1,630	„ 19,79,812	„ 19,63,020	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381	„ 20,78,892
32 in. White Grounds	„ 1,34,709	„ 2,43,238	„ 1,96,427	„ 3,20,013						
„ Prints, not included above	„ 7,24,285	„ 14,74,813	„ 10,37,282	„ 16,59,644						
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins & Jacconets	„ 17,343	„ 34,729	„ 46,700	„ 35,433	„ 27,953	„ 24,862	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ 2,06,128	„ 4,59,056
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	„ 1,53,848	„ 2,06,728	„ 1,48,346	„ 3,19,775	„ 3,02,016	„ 1,13,559	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966		
Lappets, White	„ 83,417	„ 1,39,680	„ 1,46,314	„ 1,56,335	„ 1,70,238	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,245	„ 1,70,504	„ 2,38,718
„ Coloured	„ 26,235	„ 58,333	„ 57,730	„ 76,764	„ 68,439	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924	„ 1,04,609
Lappet Scarfs	„ 17,767	„ 20,652	„ 26,493	„ 20,293	„ 14,499	„ 21,188	„ 14,053	„ 14,555	„ *50,932	„ *70,453
Dhoties, Grey	„ 13,74,448	„ 20,30,013	„ 32,16,046	„ 17,39,829	„ 32,48,993	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703	„ 37,74,353
„ Bleached (including Scarfs)	„ 3,85,144	„ 5,00,785	„ 5,09,974	„ 4,82,311	„ 8,76,943	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922		
Sarries, Grey, Bleached, and Coloured	„ 80,031	„ 1,77,687	„ 3,00,934	„ 2,39,538	„ 3,59,646	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,03,171	„ 15,12,238	„ 20,93,738
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 16,560	„ 52,888	„ 37,283	„ 40,984	„ 69,297	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014		
Book Muslins	„ 29,904	„ 59,159	„ 40,354	„ 31,505	„ 31,924	„ 50,794	„ 48 166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414	„ 1,16,784
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped & Checked	„ 1,12,227	„ 3,11,356	„ 2,49,668	„ 4,37,564	„ 4,92,783	„ 3,35,497	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986	„ 3,87,837
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 4,25,165	„ 6,62,632	„ 5,89,189	„ 4,58,186	„ 6,31,063	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,48,907	„ 12,71,291
Cotton Tickings...	„ 4,672	„ 5,332	„ 5,140	„ 4,029	„ 4,252	„ 4,216	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,832	„ 2,777
Twills and Drills	„ 5,412	„ 7,999	„ 6,348	„ 13,780	„ 23,004	„ 14,603	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352	„ 48,672
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries... ...	„ 63,849	„ 95,160	„ 93 137	„ 56,767	„ 76,525	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549	„ 64,029
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White) ...	„ 16,726	„ 38,218	„ 37,540	„ 47,190	„ 53,564	„ 84,373	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298	„ 1,62,001
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds...	.....	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656	„ 31,458
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 38,54,906	Ps. 64,30,298	Ps. 71,33,584	Ps. 63,43,097	Ps. 87,07,822	Ps. 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps. 1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps. 1,11,63,831
Nets Do. ...	yds. 5,46,027	yds. 9,43,421	yds. 6,66,788	yds. 8,14,254	yds. 8,07,291	yds. 9,16,813	yds. 10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220
Hankerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 52,125	doz. 69,429	doz. 61,377	doz. 61,436	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 2,45,481	„ 7,24,714	„ 5,00,356	„ 4,83,837	„ 8,46,619	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732	„ 8,81,701

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1879.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1880.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 19,740	lbs. 21,174	lbs. 51,613	lbs. 18,000	lbs. 11,600	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 8,100	lbs. 27,300	lbs. 23,210
,, 26/32's ,, 30's	,, 1,21,131	,, 6,69,894	,, 10,21,472	,, 6,27,748	,, 6,53,360	,, 3,22,860	,, 5,04,775	,, 5,46,106	,, 5,52,400	,, 12,78,372
,, 34/42's ,, 40's	,, 8,26,685	,, 21,89,160	,, 14,67,970	,, 11,09,591	,, 13,65,156	,, 14,07,358	,, 16,96,020	,, 16,76,400	,, 12,44,820	,, 22,58,755
,, 44/52's ,, 50's	,, 1,95,330	,, 3,36,740	,, 4,53,480	,, 3,49,075	,, 4,97,880	,, 6,23,992	,, 4,95,780	,, 4,56,260	,, 8,07,670	,, 10,13,371
,, 54/60's ,, 60's	,, 1,54,725	,, 1,78,645	,, 1,98,280	,, 1,67,110	,, 2,40,475	,, 3,69,870	,, 3,79,858	,, 3,11,080	,, 4,19,065	,, 6,66,277
,, above 60's	,, 30,686	,, 51,415	,, 27,158	,, 12,840	,, 43,140	,, 11,460	,, 33,967	,, 11,198	,, 28,814	,, 33,970
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	,, 15,820	,, 49,671	,, 1,16,260	,, 75,500	,, 53,400	,, 20,200	,, 34,600	,, 39,900	,, 12,930	,, 1,09,864
,, ,, 26/32's ,, 30's	,, 14,96,438	,, 31,48,416	,, 26,29,290	,, 26,26,810	,, 44,47,270	,, 27,04,780	,, 28,14,495	,, 32,12,550	,, 25,69,724	,, 38,43,576
,, ,, 40's	,, 71,030	,, 1,46,130	,, 1,20,140	,, 99,650	,, 65,800	,, 1,21,856	,, 1,21,035	,, 1,91,032	,, 2,30,974	,, 5,37,440
,, ,, above 40's	,, 111	,, 3,080	,, 3,380	,, 3,010	,, 450	,, 2,200	,, 1,835	,, 2,000	,, 1,510	,, 10,760
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)...	lbs.29,31,696	lbs.67,94,325	lbs. 60,89,043	lbs.50,89,334	lbs. 73,78,531	lbs.55,86,076	lbs.60,88,975	lbs.64,54,626	lbs.58,95,207	lbs. 97,75,595
Bleached...	.....	.....	.....	,, 1,38,308	,, 65,429	,, 83,580	,, 1,87,883	,, 2,01,997	,, 2,10,190	,, 3,05,769
Turkey Red	lbs.29,45,141	lbs.38,76,022	lbs.42,38,781	lbs.48,44,768	lbs.51,16,333	lbs.65,98,749	lbs.53,81,188	lbs.61,53,932	lbs.66,66,830	lbs. 62,32,297
Orange and Yellow	,, 3,99,473	,, 7,13,142	,, 9,16,571	,, 8,10,573	,, 7,91,220	,, 10,45,078	,, 9,66,383	,, 9,30,434	,, 8,76,622	,, 10,64,087
Green	,, 4,94,281	,, 6,64,669	,, 6,20,215	,, 6,27,855	,, 5,65,700	,, 7,25,442	,, 5,32,711	,, 6,09,473	,, 4,85,037	,, 5,65,673
Imperial Red	,, 1,72,891	,, 2,32,835	,, 1,80,997	,, 81,552	,, 79,995	,, 1,40,348	,, 39,675	,, 49,500	,, 40,900	,, 6,500
Other Colours	,, 12,872	,, 31,701	,, 37,939	,, 40,363	,, 27,407	,, 67,024	,, 74,132	,, 68,391	,, 83,661	,, 7,695
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs.40,24,658	lbs.55,18,369	lbs.59,94,503	lbs.64,05,111	lbs.65,80,655	lbs.85,76,641	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs.81,53,050	lbs. 78,76,252
Total all Yarns...	lbs.69,56,354	lbs. 1,23,12,694	lbs. 1,20,83,546	lbs. 1,16,32,753	lbs. 1,40,21,615	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,63,353	lbs. 1,42,58,417	lbs. 1,79,57,616
SUNDRY.										
Coals* Total for 12 months...	Tons 3,15,427	Tons 4,22,061	Tons 5,30,811	Tons 3,78,242	Tons 4,58,363	Tons 5,01,319	Tons 5,53,423	Tons 4,91,829	Tons 5,47,298	Tons 5,79,278

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1879 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1888.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Coloured Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Packages	Yards.	lbs.	Packages	Yards.	Packages	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	6,875	1,02,91,183	26,87,846	.....	180	6,875	1,02,91,363	19,838	79,11,300
MADRAS	327	4,60,764	1,69 262	248	4,09,546	575	8,70,310	2,614	8,60,800
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, &c.).	674	11,07,881	3,61,684	91	2,06,700	765	13,14,581	14,702	46,40,425
SCINDE (Kurrachee)	6,968	1,46,28,918	29,17,875	44	95,934	7,012	1,47,24,852	1,470	4,46,230
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR, AND GUZERAT	1,158	26,02,269	5,60,448	89	2,06,374	1,247	28,08,643	2,504	7,66,749
BRITISH CONCAN (Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.).	804	18,38,315	4,52,594	792	11,94,060	1,596	30,32,375	1,800	5,56,546
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jamblee, &c.).	22	46,452	11,684	49	76,529	71	1,22,981	.....	.....
GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	128	2,60,816	80,252	160	3,03,354	288	5,64,170	680	2,24,330
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein).	287	3,03,018	1,02,944	1	450	288	3,03,468	2,360	9,38,950
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	58	91,122	35,117	6	5,190	64	96,312	15	4,530
CHINA (Hongkong)	566	7,65,444	2,16,372	.....	.....	566	7,65,444	1,89,682	7,58,70,810
CHINA (Treaty Port) Shanghai	10,754	1,49,86,244	41,83,450	.....	.....	10,754	1,49,86,244	44,389	1,77,55,610
JAPAN (Yokohama, and Kobe.)	96	1,40,321	40,521	.....	.....	96	1,40,321	52,697	2,10,66,975
STRAITS SETTLEMENT (Penang and Singapore).	133	2,39,058	65,419	12	12,240	145	2,51,298	3,087	12,32,800
MAURITIUS	97	1,24,057	42,872	15	27,920	112	1,51,977	.....	56
ZANZIBAR	9,878	1,27,96,798	27,95,241	73	1,31,098	9,951	1,29,27,896	152	45,163
MOZAMBIQUE	5,711	81,52,448	16,00,526	365	4,85,523	6,076	86,37,971	.....	.....
PERSIA (Bushire, Abas, Memorah, &c.)	370	7,04,699	1,91,112	257	3,72,028	627	10,76,727	499	1,58,211
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	1,131	16,35,023	4,38,832	212	4,80,220	1,343	21,15,243	767	2,31,218
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussora, Bagdad, &c.).	778	13,94,860	3,86,147	76	89,941	854	14,84,801	1,252	4,89,500
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Goadhur, &c.).	41	80,986	16,749	.....	.....	41	80,986	4	1,125
ADEN	9,436	1,49,05,813	38,53,478	570	14,98,339	10,006	1,64,04,152	4,460	13,95,355
MASSOWA	650	9,63,160	2,08,620	12	37,840	662	10,01,000	3	900
NATAL	11	13,348	5,222	.....	.....	11	13,348	2	600
JAVA (Batavia, Samarang&Sorabaya).	2	2,200	715	.....	.....	2	2,200	51	20,400
SUAKIM	21	37,800	9,700	.....	.....	21	37,800	.....	.....
MAYOTTA	1	1,200	280	.....	.....	1	1,200	.....	.....
SUEZ	7	5,340	75	1	1,500	8	6,840	4	1,400
MALDIVES	1	1,560	325	1	1,200	2	2,760	4	1,200
NOSIBY	25	28,340	7,100	.....	.....	25	28,340	.....	.....
MADAGASCAR (Majunga).	61	84,100	23,760	.....	.....	61	84,100	.....	.....
SYDNEY	1	1,556	.....	.....	.....	1	1,556	.....	.....
PORT SAID	1	600	.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....
EUROPE	101	1,01,530	34,520	.....	.....	101	1,01,530	4	1,400
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,22,583
Exported same time 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2 23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	.....	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	.....	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	.....	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335
Do. do. 1879	34,045	5,33,57,406	.....	2,555	47,48,350	36,600	5,81,05,756	89,667	3,28,33,123

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1888.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Cold. and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
Calcutta	827	22,22,124	448	11,88,978	434	10,42,536	20	37,000	1,729	44,90,638	157	47,700
Madras	848	19,60,420	230	6,66,644	541	13,79,788	...	.....	1,619	40,06,852	149	49,285
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellichery, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	4,501	1,21,74,459	1,034	41,84,126	493	17,73,545	43	1,31,666	6,071	1,82,53,796	1,288	4,15,385
Scinde (Kurrachee,)	6,081	1,70,61,764	7,255	2,49,54,955	4,319	1,56,81,835	2	7,450	17,657	5,77,06,904	2,925	9,41,373
Kutch, Kattyawar, and Guzerat	4,094	1,02,97,453	332	11,61,343	803	27,64,907	57	1,08,980	5,286	1,43,32,683	923	2,67,319
British Concan (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Carunga, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,915	48,55,270	108	2,88,799	279	8,03,340	18	31,668	2,320	59,79,077	2,494	7,41,210
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jamblee, Coombharoo, &c.)	41	90,001	3	4,970	7	13,860	...	.....	51	1,08,831	21	6,595
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	622	19,77,147	133	4,48,429	356	12,11,156	14	16,255	1,125	36,5[illegible]987	1,373	4,21,754
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,106	17,09,363	299	6,10,572	464	10,83,665	...	.....	1,869	34,03,600	...	.....
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle)	185	2,56,776	129	3,62,858	288	8,07,548	3	8,980	605	14,36,162	12	3,371
China (Hongkong)	16	20,680	22	20,772	39	50,999	...	.....	77	92,451	...	.....
China (Treaty Port) Shanghai.	60	49,500	...	.....	1	84	...	.....	61	49,584	...	.....
Japan (Yokohama, and Kobe.)	...	.....	16	21,120	13	24,028	...	.....	29	45,148	...	.....
Straits Settlement (Penang and Singapore.)	47	93,120	484	9,49,221	1,008	21,19,316	3,184	58,53,783	4,723	90,15,440	4	1,200
Mauritius	805	15,83,949	390	8,54,974	451	10,92,375	206	3,95,722	1,852	39,27,020	...	.....
Zanzibar	486	9,39,160	369	8,04,178	568	12,86,487	3,441	45,52,481	4,864	75,82,306	125	35,595
Mozambique	533	12,58,603	74	1,34,863	237	5,44,125	1,781	21,85,972	2,625	41,23,563	2	350
Persia (Bushire, Abas, Memorah &c.)	4,296	1,12,72,314	1,025	31,41,211	2,184	63,62,491	6,167	1,26,47,092	13,672	3,34,23,108	3,436	9,76,715
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	1,177	26,95,240	586	16,76,491	608	15,90,494	1,421	34,89,795	3,792	94,52,020	623	1,84,290
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussora, Bagdad, &c.)	1,083	22,39,004	87	2,20,680	291	8,11,670	3,555	41,35,324	5,016	74,06,678	137	42,100
Makran (Vermalla, Goadhur, &c.)	29	37,276	20	51,160	12	22,088	...	.....	52	1,10,524	28	7,640
Aden	21	39,690	6	10,025	9	17,380	2	3,900	38	70,995	8	2,400
Massowa	417	10,46,069	852	23,49,359	608	16,26,770	522	15,75,389	2,399	65,97,587	957	2,92,545
Natal	28	65,510	46	1,22,555	15	37,822	11	22,516	100	2,48,403	122	36,600
Madagascar (Majunga.)	31	60,708	40	1,16,810	118	2,66,276	4	6,680	193	4,50,474	...	.....
Maldives	49	98,730	11	35,600	16	42,560	3	3,360	79	1,80,250	...	.....
Nosibi	6	13,680	6	9,200	19	33,170	1	2,400	32	58,450	...	.....
Suez	1	720	...	700	...	250	1	164	2	1,834	...	.....
Alexandria	...	.....	1	600	4	12,000	...	.....	5	12,600	...	.....
Suakim	...	.....	2	6000	...	.....	...	.....	2	6,000	...	.....
Holula	1	1,900	1	1,400	...	.....	...	.....	2	3,300	...	.....
Mayotta	1	2,880	...	.....	8	17,240	3	4,140	12	24,260	...	.....
Java (Batavia)	6	8,190	6	10,640	...	.....	...	.....	12	18,830	9	2,070
Europe	9	12,519	10	14,206	19	34,733	...	.....	38	61,458	4	963
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	196332913	14797	44,76,460
Exported same time 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	20,63,50,248	10156	31,54,742
Do. do. 1886	35,522	9,08,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	216797107	11326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	204147720	11156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,93,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84,416	199384192	13643	41,41,278
Do. do. 1883	46,903	1119,31,809	9,609	3,01,49,799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94,370	213702487	14583	45,04,862
Do. do. 1882	34,410	8,98,60,754	7,209	2,41,80,077	11,133	3,16,43,360	17,281	2,68,80,175	70,033	172564366	12019	37,33,174
Do. do. 1881	35,945	9,40,39,838	6,626	2,36,08,879	11,080	3,06,90,959	19,594	3,12,14,084	73,245	179553760	12167	37,82,101
Do. do. 1880	37,134	9,28,29,038	6,116	2,13,45,082	9,953	2,78,27,491	15,434	2,51,43,938	68,637	167145549	11667	36,11,018
Do. do. 1879	38,943	9,03,12,461	6,652	1,94,72,846	10,768	2,20,16,413	17,570	2,32,53,376	73,933	155055096	9514	28,96,921

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1888.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE.

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Titwala	...	...	...	...	
Khadowli	...	...	...	...	
Shapoor	...	...	...	...	
Khurdee	...	...	...	...	
Atgaum	...	...	...	...	
Wassind	...	...	...	...	
Kussara	...	...	...	...	
Egutpoora	2	3	...	...	
Deolalee	...	...	...	...	
Ghotee	...	...	...	...	
Asvali	...	...	...	...	
Nassick	11	38	27	56	
Odha	...	...	...	...	
Kheirwadee	5	20	5	15	
Niphar	7	33	...	...	
Lasulgaum	2	10	4	7	
Munmar	51	241	39	84	
Nandgaum	15	95	30	101	
Hirapur	...	...	...	...	
Chalisgaum	4	21	...	...	
Wagli	...	...	...	...	
Naidongree	...	...	...	...	
Kujgaum	6	45	2	5	
Pachora	1	10	6	14	
Myjee	2	9	...	...	
Mussawud	...	...	...	...	
Julgaum	...	...	3	3	
Bhadlee	1	4	13	26	
Bhosawul	2	6	...	...	
Warengaum	...	...	...	...	
Nargaum	...	...	...	...	
Mulkapore	3	15	1	4	
Biswabridge	...	...	...	...	
Nandoora	22	106	2	5	
Sheagaum	16	93	21	74	
Khamgaum	4	25	7	30	
Parus	...	...	...	...	
Akola	22	125	3	3	
Moortizapore	13	62	41	57	
Borgaum	...	...	...	...	
Mohona	...	...	...	...	
Koorun	...	...	...	...	
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	
Amraote	42	281	28	131	
Chandoor	...	...	...	...	
Damergaum	1	5	1	1	
Deygaum	...	...	...	...	
Poolgaum	...	...	...	...	
Rawnar	...	...	...	...	
Wurdha	...	...	...	...	
Hingunghat*	...	...	...	...	
Warrora*	1	4	8	23	
Nagree*	...	...	...	...	
Tamsar†	...	...	4	16	
Bhundara†	...	...	2	4	
Kampti†	...	...	22	49	
Gangajhir†	...	...	...	...	
Gondia†	...	...	...	...	
Amgaon†	...	...	...	...	
Dongergarh†	...	...	...	...	
Raj-Nandgaon†	3	25	26	57	
Tharsa†	...	...	...	...	
Tirora†	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	236	1,276	295	765	

* Wurdha Coal State Ry. † Nagpore and Chattisgur State Ry.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	236	1,276	295	765	
Boree	...	...	...	...	
Sindee	...	...	...	...	
Nagpore	...	...	13	32	
Sowda	...	...	11	48	
Nimbora	...	...	...	...	
Ravere	2	2	6	8	
Boorhanpore	...	...	44	92	
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	
Doongergaum	...	...	2	8	
Khundwa	3	15	2	7	
Talwadya	...	...	...	...	
Dhurumkhandi	...	...	...	...	
Kurkeon	...	...	...	...	
Hursad	...	...	...	...	
Bir	...	...	...	...	
Hurda	8	32	...	...	
Timbutni	...	...	...	...	
Paghdal	...	...	...	...	
Bherungi	...	...	...	...	
Sewnee	...	...	...	...	
Dhuleria	...	...	...	...	
Etatsi	...	...	...	...	
Hosangabad‡	...	...	...	...	
Bhopal‡	8	51	...	...	
Dip‡	...	...	...	...	
Barkhera‡	...	...	...	...	
Bagra	...	...	...	...	
Semri	...	...	...	...	
Sohagpur	1	5	4	12	
Peperia	3	13	...	...	
Bankari	...	...	...	...	
Babai	...	...	...	...	
Garrawarra	...	...	...	...	
Mopani	...	...	1	1	
Bohonee	...	...	...	...	
Kareli	7	42	4	17	
Nursinghpur	...	...	...	...	
Kuruckbail	...	...	...	...	
Chindwara	...	...	...	...	
Shapoora	...	...	...	...	
Mirgunge	...	...	...	...	
Jubulpore	18	85	15	74	
Carried forward...	286	1,521	397	1,064	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	286	1,521	397	1,064
Tanna	...	...	...	...
Coorla	...	...	...	...
Callian	...	...	...	...
Budlapoor	...	...	...	...
Wangni	...	...	...	...
Narel	...	...	...	...
Chinchowli	...	...	...	...
Khandalla	...	...	...	...
Lanowlee	...	...	...	...
Kurkulla	...	...	...	...
Kurjut	...	...	...	...
Campoli	...	...	...	...
Tulligaum	2	9	18	72
Chinchwud	...	...	...	...
Kirkee	...	...	...	...
Poona	44	188	47	142
Loonee	...	...	...	...
Oorowlee	...	...	...	...
Yeoat	...	...	...	...
Kheirgaum	2	13	...	...
Patus	...	...	...	...
Dhond	...	...	...	...
Decksal	3	23	5	21
Poomalwaree	...	...	...	...
Carried forward...	337	1,754	467	1,299

‡ Bhopal State Ry.

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	337	1,754	467	1,299	
Jehwoor	27	145	55	180	
Keim	...	...	...	...	
Barsee Road...	180	988	46	202	
Madha & Marheh	4	23	5	34	
Mohol	...	...	...	...	
Unger	...	...	...	...	
Sholapore	1	2	66	223	
Hudgi	...	...	...	...	
Kurubgaum...	...	...	...	...	
Doodneh	...	...	...	...	
Goodair	...	...	...	...	
Goolburga	1	8	1	4	
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	
Wadi	1	2	...	...	
Nulwar	...	...	...	...	
Yedagherry...	...	...	...	...	
Sydapore	...	...	7	12	
Kistna	...	...	...	...	
Gandgapoor...	...	...	...	...	
Raichore	1	5	...	...	
Total Exports for 1888...	552	2,927	647	1,954	
Do. do. 1887...	1,203	6,881	1,469	5,018	
Do. do. 1886...	2,256	11,821	1,761	6,406	
Do. do. 1885...	4,868	24,673	3,065	11,054	
Do. do. 1884...	6,365	31,283	4,513	17,051	
Do. do. 1883...	7,458	36,225	5,950	22,900	
Do. do. 1882...	7,144	36,448	9,771	37,599	
Do. do. 1881...	7,386	37,503	10,053	38,551	
Do. do. 1880...	6,313	33,823	9,185	34,917	
Do. do. 1879...	6,043	33,338	7,147	27,233	
TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.					
Kosgee	...	...	...	...	
Adoni	1	5	3	12	
Dhana	...	...	...	...	
Tinavally	...	...	...	...	
Bellary	...	...	...	...	
Gooty	...	...	...	...	
Goondakel	...	...	...	...	
Tadputri	...	...	...	...	
Moodanoor	...	...	...	...	
Yerragoontha	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	
Tiruputti	...	...	...	...	
Mutmurry	...	...	...	...	
Madras	7	29	3	10	
Renigunta	...	...	...	...	
Calicat	...	...	...	...	
Seringapatam	3	16	...	...	
Colar Road	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	
French Rocks	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	
Metapolum	...	...	...	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	
Camalapoor	...	...	...	...	
Pondichery	...	...	...	...	
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	
Vellore	...	...	...	...	
Nellore	...	...	...	...	
Anspree	...	...	...	...	
Ayyampet	...	...	...	...	
Madura	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1888...	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887...	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886...	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885...	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884...	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883...	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882...	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881...	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880...	74	430	447	1,699	
Do. do. 1879...	85	489	277	1,024	

To STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY, *via* G. I. P.

Stations.	Piece-Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Attar	...	...	...	...	
Peplia	...	...	...	...	
Nimar-Kheri	...	...	...	...	
Sanawad	...	...	...	...	
Mortakka	...	...	...	...	
Barwaiha	...	...	1	4	
Mukhtiara	...	...	...	...	
Mhow	6	45	...	...	
Rao	...	...	...	...	
Indore	5	23	15	50	
Pahlia	...	...	...	...	
Warangal	...	...	...	...	
Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	
Ujjain	1	5	...	...	
Chambal	...	...	3	11	
Barnagar	...	...	...	...	
Ranija	...	...	...	...	
Rutlam	...	...	3	6	
Namli	...	...	...	...	
Jaora	...	...	...	...	
Dhodhar	...	...	...	...	
Dalanda	...	...	...	...	
Mandasaur	...	...	3	3	
Tharode	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	
Kesurpura	...	...	...	...	
Nimbohera	...	...	...	...	
Chitore	...	...	...	...	
Harlia-Khal...	...	...	...	...	
Nimbal	...	...	...	...	
Nuseerabad...	...	...	...	...	
Beawar	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	
Ajanti	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1888...	12	73	25	74	
Do. do. 1887...	127	679	92	342	
Do. do. 1886...	394	1,847	110	427	
Do. do. 1885...	817	3,940	138	549	
Do. do. 1884...	1,277	5,671	96	375	
Do. do. 1883...	999	4,335	150	542	
Do. do. 1882...	1,421	6,362	206	774	
Do. do. 1881...	1,478	6,888	239	887	
Do. do. 1880...	2,062	9,544	288	1,086	
Do. do. 1879...	2,838	13,737	279	1,084	

To STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

Pimpri	4	39	2	7	
Visapur	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	21	93	11	40	
Vambri	1	3	...	...	
Rahuri	...	...	...	...	
Lak	...	...	...	...	
Chitoli	...	...	...	...	
Puntamba	...	...	...	...	
Belapur	1	5	...	...	
Belwandi	...	...	...	...	
Kopergaon	...	...	...	...	
Yeola	3	20	7	18	
Sarola	...	...	...	...	
Total Exports for 1888...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881...	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	
Do. do. 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	
Do. do. 1879...	648	3,678	1,315	5,332	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA & CONNECTED RAILWAYS, *via* G. I. P.

Stations.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Deoree					
Sehora Road					
Sleemanabad					
Kutnee	4	20			
Jokhye					
Maihar					
Unchehra					
Sutna	12	53			
Jaitwar					
Maneckpur					
Kurchana					
Meja Road					
Chunar					
Mirzapore					
Ahraura Road					
Mogul Serai					
Zamania					
Ghazipur					
Buxur					
Dumraon					
Arrah					
Dinapore					
Gya					
Jehanabad					
Masaurhi					
Bhaglapur					
Patna City					
Jehanabad					
Mokameh Ghat					
Girihih					
Monghyr					
Asansol					
Mankar					
Howrah					
Calcutta					
Allahabad	1	3	4	11	
Serathoo					
Khaga					
Fatehpur					
Mauhar					
Cawnpore	540	2,665	1	4	
Ettawah					
Ferozabad					
Agra					
Morar					
Gwalior					
Jhansi					
Aligarh					
Ghaziabad					
Delhi					
Benares	6	24			
Azimgurh	1	5			
Kudauli					
Sitapoor					
Akbarpoor	4	27			
Goshaingang					
Barabanki					
Fyzabad					
Lucknow	1	2			
Ajgain					
Hordoi					
Bareilly					
Shewpur					
Moradabad					
Shinpur					
Mandhana					
Tahasil Deoria					
Moghalhat					
Choura					
Chupra	1	5			
Marsi					
Farukhabad					
Basti					
Muttra					
Shahjahanpur					
Lakhimpur					
Biwani					
Gondia					
Carried Forward...	570	2,804	5	15	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA & CONNECTED RAILWAYS,

Via G. I. P.—*continued.*

Stations.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought Forward...	570	2,804	5	15	
Azimgunge	...	...	...	...	
Kathgodam...	...	...	...	...	
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	
Mozaferpore	...	...	...	...	
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	
Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	
Huthras City and Cant ...	...	...	...	...	
Motihari	...	...	...	...	
Total. Exports for 1888 ...	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887 ...	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886 ...	1,774	7,863	68	271	
Do. do. 1885 ...	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884 ...	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883 ...	5,510	23,955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882 ...	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
Do. do. 1881 ...	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	
Do. do. 1880 ...	11,012	51,029	1,009	4,175	
Do. do. 1879 ...	10,573	48,426	1,064	4,551	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Chitapore and Seram ...	...	...	...	...	
Nawundgi	...	...	...	...	
Tandur	...	...	16	51	
Gangawaram	...	...	...	...	
Gulaguda	...	...	...	...	
Shankalpalli	...	...	...	...	
Lingampalli...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	...	...	1	4	
Secunaerabad	9	37	12	46	
Bhowangir	...	...	...	...	
Warangal	...	...	...	...	
Kazipett	...	...	...	...	
Jangaum	...	...	...	...	
Yellandalapada	...	...	...	...	
Raghunathpalli	...	...	...	...	
Kummamet...	...	...	...	...	
Bezvaba	...	...	...	...	
Total. Exports for 1888 ...	9	37	29	101	
Do. do. 1887 ...	57	262	10	33	
Do. do. 1886 ...	41	184	30	122	
Do. do. 1885 ...	38	165	319	1,246	
Do. do. 1884 ...	27	113	160	591	
Do. do. 1883 ...	81	325	118	440	
Do. do. 1882 ...	137	519	157	660	
Do. do. 1881 ...	85	399	101	385	
Do. do. 1880 ...	131	626	270	1,027	
Do. do. 1879 ...	151	793	269	1,107	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Indi Road	3	12	1	4	
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	
Mulwad	...	...	...	...	
Telgi	2	14	5	21	
Alimati	...	...	...	...	
Bagalkot	1	8	10	28	
Katgeri	...	...	1	4	
Baldami	...	...	...	...	
Alur	...	...	3	15	
Mellapur	...	...	1	4	
Gadag	...	...	...	...	
Bunnikoppa...	...	...	...	...	
Hombal	1	4	8	30	
Nandyal	...	...	...	...	
Kopbal	2	8	...	...	
Haspet	...	...	2	5	
Bellary	1	2	80	322	
Anaigeri	...	...	...	...	
Hubli	4	7	5	10	
Alnavar	...	...	...	...	
Dharwar	...	...	7	22	
Deuli	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	2	16	12	45	
Gudgeri	...	...	...	...	
Karajgi	...	...	...	...	
Kundgal	...	...	...	...	
Haveri	...	...	...	...	
Byadgi	...	...	...	...	
Rannibennur	2	9	5	13	
Harihar	...	...	1	2	
Rajewadi	...	...	9	34	
Jejuri	...	...	...	...	
Walhe	...	...	...	...	
Lonand	...	...	1	1	
Wathar	3	7	8	30	
Satara Road	13	57	1	4	
Koregaon	...	...	17	55	
Rahimatpur...	4	27	3	7	
Phursangi	...	...	...	...	
Masur	...	...	...	...	
Karad	2	15	5	19	
Shenoli	9	53	...	...	
Takari	...	...	...	...	
Kundal Road	3	15	1	4	
Astha Road...	12	37	5	12	
Sangli Road	...	...	3	13	
Miraj	4	18	11	42	
Shedbad	...	...	...	...	
Gokak Road	3	14	9	33	
Kudhi	2	9	18	75	
Castle Rock...	...	...	...	...	
Yalvigi	...	...	...	...	
Chikody Road	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool Road	...	...	...	...	
Galagada	...	...	...	...	
Tadval	...	...	...	...	
Targaon	...	...	2	8	
Total Exports for 1888...	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887...	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do. 1886...	268	1,950	776	3,108	
Do. do. 1885...	79	382	467	1,839	
Do. do. 1884...	28	174	135	520	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	STATIONS.	Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)	1,438	6,447	500	1,493	
	SURAT	906	5,521	293	1,146	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach)	326	2,023	183	712	
	BROACH	283	1,660	93	257	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda)	373	2,448	102	308	
	BARODA	510	3,327	112	288	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)	159	1,086	34	137	
	ANAND	281	1,995	99	288	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra)	241	1,600	17	47	
	GODHRA	827	5,038	41	51	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	227	1,466	18	40	
	NADIAD	463	3,256	135	230	
	AHMEDABAD	2,759	17,582	298	997	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	60	361	6	24	
	VIRAMGAM	548	3,460	40	92	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	142	869	1	1	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM AND WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	52	338	.....	.....	
	WADHWAN	870	6,396	21	77	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	594	3,203	206	622	
	PALANPUR	298	1,864	4	4	
	RAGHUNATHPURA to CHITRASANI	207	959	.....	.....	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	658	5,207	18	33	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	352	2,331	6	17	
	BEAWAR	330	2,175	6	9	
	AJMERE	310	1,455	23	62	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	329	2,384	5	11	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	36	228	.....	.....	
	BHELWARA	452	3,147	.....	.....	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	185	1,403	17	43	
	CHITOR	895	5,159	3	5	
	NEEMUCH	279	1,797	5	10	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur	41	273	.....	.....	
	MANDSAUR	240	2,333	16	53	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	16	32	1	4	
	VIA KHANDWA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra)	243	1,290	5	17	
	JEYPORE	114	635	3	9	
	ACHNERA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	189	619	18	89	
	AGRA FORT	73	299	6	12	
	VIA AGRA	21	149	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the SINDIA STATE RAILWAY	40	295	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)	509	1,749	8	27	
	BHIWANI	168	712	6	30	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi)	19	85	1	4	
	DELHI	2,377	11,290	103	441	
	VIA DELHI	656	2,071	14	39	
B. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	186	1,262	.....	.....	
	BHAVNAGAR	89	689	10	39	
	JETPUR	249	1,841	9	32	
	DHORAJEE	257	1,565	5	23	
	OTHER STATIONS on BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY	596	3,996	4	10	
MORVI STATE RAILWAY		151	1,102	4	11	
Total Exports for 1888		21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
Do. 1887		26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
Do. 1886		39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
Do. 1885		33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
Do. 1884		18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	
Do. 1883		22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	
Do. 1882		37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,310	
Do. 1881		28,808	1,65,718	5,253	17,694	
Do. 1880		26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067	
Do. 1879		19,309	1,13,839	4,196	13,497	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

STATIONS.		Piece Goods.		Twist.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)		286	1,521	397	1,064	
Do. (S. East Line)		266	1,406	250	890	
To Stations on the	MADRAS RAILWAY	11	50	6	22	
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *via* G. I. P.	12	73	25	74	
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	570	2,804	5	15	
	SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	73	332	234	862	
	DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	30	160	20	65	
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	9	37	29	101	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)		21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
Total Exports for 1888		22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937	
Do.	1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892	
Do.	1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598	
Do.	1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934	
Do.	1884	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409	
Do.	1883	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197	
Do.	1882	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007	
Do.	1881	42,574	2,33,091	18,708	69,682	
Do.	1880	46,909	2,49,960	18,799	68,508	
Do.	1879	39,647	2,14,300	14,547	53,828	

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1879 *to* 1888.

Years.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1879	36,600	39,647	76,247	89,667	3,28,33,123	14,547	44,28,928	1,04,214	3,72,62,051	
1880	35,085	46,909	81,994	1,15,434	4,26,18,335	18,799	56,36,624	1,34,233	4,82,54,959	
1881	29,996	42,574	72,570	1,19,590	4,41,00,909	18,708	57,33,392	1,38,298	4,98,34,301	
1882	37,203	52,897	90,100	1,40,486	5,31,15,882	18,637	57,60,048	1,59,123	5,88,75,930	
1883	51,401	37,092	88,493	1,64,338	6,28,13,128	11,811	36,36,416	1,76,149	6,64,49,544	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,583	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1879 *to* 1888.

By	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	10,88,048	16,27,886	19,12,580	21,31,435	20,22,217	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058
B. B. and C. I. Railway	3,24,635	9,98,732	10,73,526	12,76,644	17,32,623	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691
G. I. P. Railway	17,11,436	17,80,164	19,76,098	29,58,471	25,14,483	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852
Total Cwts.	31,24,119	44,06,782	49,62,204	63,66,550	62,69,323	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52,30,601
Total F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	8,92,605	12,59,080	14,17,772	18,19,014	17,91,235	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, and Calcutta from Bombay during the years 1879 *to* 1888.

To	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	P. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	6,41,457	9,22,050	10,02,763	14,59,924	13,35,468	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931	8,87,047
China	15,045	15,476	50,826	60,812	49,567	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633
Calcutta	19,963	19,675	25,779	30,573	36,337	37,551	34,571	30,721	32,049	33,003
Total Bales	6,76,465	9,57,201	10,79,368	15,51,309	14,21,372	13,30,020	8,05,790	11,27,095	11,73,707	9,33,683

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS & YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns*) 1887-88. (*Year ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage.		Total Weight.		Value of in Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of Value.		Total value of Goods & Yarns in Lakhs of Rupees.	Per-centage. %
	Millions of		Millions of	Goods.	Yarns.	Goods & Yarns.							
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%	Millions of lbs.	Per-centage %	Goods.	Yarns.	Goods. %	Yarns. %		
Foreign Ports	55·12	*12·72	108·52	35·65	85·17	121·24	74·34	67·20	389·69	37·40	84·39	456·89	71·24
Indian Ports	32·85	*7·58	16·63	21·24	13·05	24·21	14·84	40·60	64·37	22·60	13·94	104·97	16·37
Up-country by Rail ...	*66·65	15·38	2·26	43·11	1·78	17·64	10·82	71·85	7·56	40·00	1·67	79·41	12·39
Total Indian	99·50	22·96	18·89	64·35	14·83	41·85	25·66	112·45	71·93	62·60	15·61	184·38	28·76
Grand Total.....	154·62	35·68	127·41	100·00	100·00	163·09	100·00	179·65	461·62	100·00	100·00	641·27	100·00
1886-87.													
Foreign Ports	40·41	*9·33	89·09	25	83	98·42	69	50·68	324·05	31	83	374·73	67
Indian Ports	36·37	*8·39	15·11	23	14	23·50	16	44·08	57·56	28	15	101·64	18
Up-country by Rail ...	*83·03	19·16	2·57	52	3	21·73	15	69·58	9·36	41	2	78·94	15
Total Indian	119·40	27·55	17·68	75	17	45·23	31	113·66	66·92	69	17	180·58	33
Grand Total.....	159·81	36·88	106·77	100	100	143·65	100	164·34	390·97	100	100	555·31	100
1885-86.													
Foreign Ports	36·60	*8·13	76·30	21	80	84·43	63	46·24	268·35	24	79	314·59	59
Indian Ports	39·56	*9·13	16·56	24	17	25·69	19	47·86	61·44	25	18	109·30	21
Up-country by Rail ...	*90·54	20·89	2·73	55	3	23·62	18	96·72	10·32	51	3	107·04	20
Total Indian	130·10	30·02	19·29	79	20	49·31	37	144·58	71·76	76	21	216·34	41
Grand Total.....	166·70	38·15	95·59	100	100	133·74	100	190·82	340·11	100	100	530·93	100

* Assuming 4·33 yards=1 lb. and vice versa. Previously 5 yards were assumed (as in England) to equal 1 lb., but the Customs returns for the past 5 years show that the basis now taken is approximately more correct.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTONS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE WERE EXPORTED IN 1882-83 TO 1887-88.

(*From Government Returns*) (*Year ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)					
		1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
T. Cloth	Mozambique	1·84	·65	1·20	1·18	1·42	·70
	Zanzibar	1·59	·79	·42	·44	·92	1·32
	Aden	·20	·23	·15	·35	·28	·48
	China, Hongkong	·04	·01	·09	·21	·57	·08
	Do. Treaty Parts ...	2·22	2·62	2·95	2·28	1·00	·52
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·08	·08	·17	·16	·16	·14
	Other Countries	·20	·16	·16	·20	·52	·17
	Total ...	6·17	4·54	5·14	4·82	4·87	3·41
Sheetings	Abyssinia	·55	2·28	·76	·89	·05	...
	Mozambique	5·04	2·32	2·84	3·44	4·09	2·82
	Zanzibar	9·73	9·66	4·67	3·36	6·13	3·86
	Aden	1·42	·43	·96	2·24	2·78	1·43
	Arabia	·43	·35	·43	·30	·56	·27
	Other Countries	·62	·25	·41	·21	·48	·23
	Total ...	17·79	15·29	10·07	10·44	14·09	8·61
Domestics... ...	Aden	11·81	8·14	8·57	10·11	11·11	7·17
	Arabia	·20	·09	·33	·39	·61	·68
	Other Countries	·13	·09	·04	·05	·08	·37
	Total ...	12·14	8·32	8·94	10·55	11·80	8·22
Drills and Jeans ...	Zanzibar	·80	·65	·46	·44	2·64	2·86
	Aden	·03	...	...	·11	·19	·19
	Other Countries	·03	·04	·09	·24	·20	·15
	Total ...	·86	·69	·55	·79	3·03	3·20
Long Cloths... ...	Abyssinia	2·40	2·70	1·50	·67	·14	·25
	Mozambique	·97	·43	·56	·60	·35	·44
	Zanzibar	·83	·65	·75	·36	1·14	1·30
	Aden	5·66	1·98	2·50	2·70	3·90	3·28
	China Treaty Ports ...	1·86	...	...	...	...	...
	Arabia	·72	·49	·72	·35	·67	·97
	Persia	·46	·21	·32	·25	·31	·23
	Straits	·15	·01	·12	·16	·16	·01
	Turkey in Asia	1·36	1·00	1·22	·64	·30	·13
	Other Countries	·21	·47	·15	·03	·47	·16
	Total ...	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44	6·77
Chudders	Aden	·11	·17	·06	·12	·03	·02
	Other Countries	·15	...	...	...	...	...
	Zanzibar	·30	·23	·14	·11	·11	·07
	Total ...	·56	·40	·20	·23	·14	·09
Dhoties	Aden	...	...	...	·13	·40	·37
	Other Countries	·14	·04	·01	·03	·01	·01
	Total ...	·14	·04	·01	·16	·41	·38
Other Sorts... ...	Total ...	·11	·22	·16	·04	·01	·05
	TOTAL ...	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80	30·73

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS IN 1881-82 TO 1887-88.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Year ending 31st March.*)

DESCRIPTION.	In Millions of lbs.						
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00	8·75
„ 16s to 24s...	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20·44
„ 25s to 32s...	·01	·02	·08	·05	·02	·02	·03
„ 33s to 44s...	.....	·02	·01	·01	.....	.....	.....
Total... ...	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water No. 20s and under	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·37
„ 21s to 30s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·02
Total... ...	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored Yarns ... ... Total... ...	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
Total Yarns... ...	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING WERE EXPORTED IN 1881-82 TO 1887-88.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Year ending 31st March.*)

Quantity.	To	In Millions of lbs.						
		1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under	Aden	1·02	·86	1·03	·78	1·28	·97	1·07
	China, Hongkong	26·22	25·30	21·49	18·29	12·26	9·39	7·15
	„ Treaty Ports ...	1·44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Japan	·04	·17	·14	·16	·36	·54	·43
	Other Countries	·10	·19	·30	·10	·12	·10	·10
	Total... ...	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00	8·75
16s to 24s	Aden	·24	·29	·27	·29	·25	·23	·24
	China Hongkong	45·09	38·14	37·45	35·52	26·23	25·82	17·78
	„ Treaty Ports ...	15·47	13·85	7·82	·92	·39	.....	.....
	Japan	17·20	9·08	6·93	6·34	5·59	4·16	2·17
	Other Countries	1·37	·78	·49	·45	·29	·46	·25
	Total... ...	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20·44
Above No. 24s ...	Total... ...	·01	·04	·09	·06	·02	·02	·03
	Total Mule ...	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water...	„ Water ...	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored	„ Colored...	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
	Grand Total... ...	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71
	Value in Lakhs of Rs....	389·69	324·04	268·35	234·00	182·71	170·60	132·39

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS IN 1882-83 TO 1887-88.

(From Government Returns.) *(Year ending 31st March.)*

DESCRIPTION.	IN MILLION OF YARDS (0000's omitted).					
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
T. Cloths	6·17	4·54	5·15	4·82	4·87	3·41
Sheetings	17·79	15·29	10·06	10·44	14·10	8·61
Domestics	12·14	8·32	8·95	10·55	11·80	8·23
Drills and Jeans	·86	·69	·56	·79	3·03	3·21
Long Cloths	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44	6·77
Chudders	·56	·40	·20	·23	·14	·08
Dhooties	·14	·04	.01	·16	·40	·38
Other sorts	·11	·25	·16	·04	·02	·04
Total Millions Yards.....	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80	30·73
Total Lakhs of Rs.....	59·45	42·81	36·49	35·73	46·62	35·73

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	To Elsewhere by Sea.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea & Rail in Bales of 400 lbs. each.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,112	265,062	4,536	269,598
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,798	292,686	3,475	296,161
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,788	336,556	2,249	338,805

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS & YARN FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1888-89. (*Year ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs.	Percentage. %	Goods.	Yarns.	Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%					%	%		%
Foreign Ports	57·56	*13·06	123·02	32·69	86·04	136·08	74·19	73·11	497·12	33·81	85·40	570·23	71·51
Indian Ports	39·05	*9·01	17·81	22·18	12·45	26·82	14·62	47·12	74·98	21·79	12·90	122·10	15·31
Up-country by Rail	*79·46	18·35	2·15	45·13	1·51	20·50	11·19	95·97	9·05	44·40	1·70	105·02	13·18
Total Indian	118·51	27·36	19·96	67·31	13·96	47·32	25·81	143·09	84·03	66·19	14·60	227·12	28·49
Grand Total	176·07	40·42	142·98	100·00	100·00	183·40	100·00	216·20	581·15	100·00	100·00	797·35	100·00
1887-88.													
Foreign Ports	55·12	*12·72	108·52	35·65	85·17	121·24	74·34	67·20	389·69	37·40	84·39	456·89	71·24
Indian Ports	32·85	*7·58	16·63	21·24	13·05	24·21	14·84	40·60	64·37	22·60	13·94	104·97	16·37
Up-country by Rail	*66·65	15·38	2·26	43·11	1·78	17·64	10·82	71·85	7·56	40·00	1·67	79·41	12·39
Total Indian	99·50	22·96	18·89	64·35	14·83	41·85	25·66	112·45	71·93	62·60	15·61	184·38	28·76
Grand Total	154·62	35·68	127·41	100·00	100·00	163·09	100·00	179·65	461·62	100·00	100·00	641·27	100·00
1886-87.													
Foreign Ports	40·41	*9·33	89·09	25	83	98·42	69	50·68	324·05	31	83	374·73	67
Indian Ports	36·37	*8·39	15·11	23	14	23·50	16	44·08	57·56	28	15	101·64	18
Up-country by Rail	*83·03	19·16	2·57	52	3	21·73	15	69·58	9·36	41	2	78·94	15
Total Indian	119·40	27·55	17·68	75	17	45·23	31	113·66	66·92	69	17	180·58	33
Grand Total	159·81	36·88	106·77	100	100	143·65	100	164·34	390·97	100	100	555·31	100

* Assuming 4·33 yards 1 lb. and vice versa. Previously 5 yards were assumed (as in England) to equal 1 lb.) but the Customs return for the past 5 years show that the basis now taken is approximately more correct.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1882-83.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Year ending* 31*st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Cloth ...	Mozambique... ...	1·90	1·84	·65	1·20	1·18	1·42	·70
	Zanzibar	1·79	1·59	·79	·42	·44	·92	1·32
	Aden	·16	·20	·23	·15	·35	·28	·48
	China, Hongkong ...	·42	·04	·01	·09	·21	·57	·08
	Do. Treaty Ports...	7·89	2·22	2·62	2·95	2·28	1·00	·52
	Mekran and Sonmiani.	·10	·08	·08	·17	·16	·16	·14
	Other Countries ...	·38	·20	·16	·16	·20	·52	·17
	TOTAL ...	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·14	4·82	4·87	3·41
Sheetings ...	Abyssinia	·64	·55	2·28	·76	·89	·05	.....
	Mozambique	4·59	5·04	2·32	2·84	3·44	4·09	2·82
	Zanzibar	8·94	9·73	9·66	4·67	3·36	6·13	3·86
	Aden...	1·97	1·42	·43	·96	2·24	2·78	1·43
	Arabia	·72	·43	·35	·43	·30	·56	·27
	Other Countries ...	·91	·62	·25	·41	·21	·48	·23
	China, Treaty Ports...	1·28						
	TOTAL ...	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·07	10·44	14·09	8·61
Domestics ...	Aden	7·98	11·81	8·14	8·57	10·11	11·11	7·17
	Arabia	·20	·20	·09	·33	·39	·61	·68
	Other Countries ...	·09	·13	·09	·04	·05	·08	·37
	TOTAL ...	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·94	10·55	11·80	8·22
Drills and Jeans.	Zanzibar	·04	·80	·65	·46	·44	2·64	2·86
	Aden	.....	·03	.....	.....	·11	·19	·19
	Other Countries ...	·06	·03	·04	·09	·24	·20	·15
	TOTAL ...	·10	·86	·69	·55	·79	3·03	3·20
Long Cloths ...	Abyssinia	·32	2·40	2·70	1·50	·67	·14	·25
	Mozambique... ...	1·05	·97	·43	·56	·60	·35	·44
	Zanzibar	·54	·83	·65	·75	·36	1·14	1·30
	Aden	3·67	5·66	1·98	2·50	2·70	3·90	3·28
	China, Treaty Ports ...	4·65	1·86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arabia	·97	·72	·49	·72	·35	·67	·97
	Persia	·60	·46	·21	·32	·25	·31	·23
	Straits	·13	·15	·01	·12	·16	·16	·01
	Turkey in Asia ...	1·33	1·36	1·00	1·22	·64	·30	·13
	Other Countries ...	·24	·21	·47	·15	·03	·47	·16
	TOTAL ...	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44	6·77
Chudders ...	Aden...	·13	·11	·07	·06	·12	·03	·02
	Other Countries ...	·15	·15	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Zanzibar	·22	·30	·23	·14	·11	·11	·07
	TOTAL ...	·50	·56	·30	·20	·23	·14	·09
Dhooties ...	Aden...	.....	.....	.....	.....	·13	·40	·37
	Other Countries ...	·03	·14	·04	·01	·03	·01	·01
	TOTAL ...	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16	·41	·38
Other sorts ...	TOTAL ...	·19	·11	·22	·16	·04	·01	·05
	TOTAL ...	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80	30·73

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1881-82.

(*From Government Returns*) (*Year ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under ...	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00	8·75
„ „ 16s to 24s	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20·44
„ „ 25s to 32s	·09	·01	·02	·08	·05	·02	·02	·03
„ „ 33s to 44s	·03	...	·02	·01	·01	...	...	...
Total.....	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water No. 20s and under ...	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·37
„ „ 21s to 30s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02
Total.....	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored Yarns. Total.....	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
Total Yarns.....	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1881-82.

(*From Government Returns*) (*Year ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	·85	1·02	·86	1·03	·78	1·28	·97	1·07
	Japan	1·29	·04	·17	·14	·16	·36	·54	·43
	China, Hongkong.	19·27	26·22	25·30	21·49	18·29	12·26	9·39	7·15
	China, Treaty Ports	2·10	1·44	·19	·30	·10	·12	·10	·10
	Other Countries ...	·10	·10						
	Total.....	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00	8·75
16s to 24s.	Aden	·31	·24	·29	·27	·29	·25	·23	·24
	Japan	21·42	17·20	9·08	6·93	6·34	5·59	4·16	2·17
	Chinia, Hongkong.	57·68	45·09	38·14	37·45	35·52	26·23	25·82	17·78
	China, Treaty Ports.	17·23	15·47	13·85	7·82	·92	·39	...	...
	Straits	1·48	1·37	·78	·49	·45	·29	·46	·25
	Other Countries ...	·78							
	Total.....	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67	20·44
Above No. 24s.	Total	·12	·01	·04	·09	·06	·02	·02	·03
	Total Mule.....	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69	29·22
Water.....	„ Water ...	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77	·39
Colored	„ Colored...	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14	·10
	Grand Total.	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60	29·71
	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	497·12	389·69	324·04	268·35	234·00	182·71	170·60	132·39

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1882-83.

(From Government Returns) *(Year ending 31st March.)*

Description.	In Million of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
T. Cloths	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·15	4·82	4·87	3·41
Sheetings	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·06	10·44	14·10	8·61
Domestics	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·95	10·55	11·80	8·23
Drills and Jean	·10	·86	·69	·56	·79	3·03	3·21
Long Cloths	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44	6·77
Chudders	·50	·56	·40	·20	·23	·14	·08
Dhooties	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16	·40	·38
Other sorts	·19	·11	·25	·16	·04	·02	·04
Total Million of Yards	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80	30·73
Total Lakhs of Rupees	63·76	59·45	42·81	36·49	35·73	46·62	35·73

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales.

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	...	490	152	642	...	...	1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300
1860	...	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440
1861	...	835	61	896	American War		1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
1862	...	911	8	919	In '63 & '64 Bombay imported Cotton from China.		1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119
1863	...	867	3	870			1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1864	...	1,065	1	1,066			1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1865	...	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1866	...	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1867	...	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1868	...	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1869	...	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1870	...	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
							1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897

OMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCI

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION

ON

30 JUNE, 1888.

CAPITAL.			NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Number of Looms.	Total approximate average quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.
Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Throstle.	Total.					
									BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	
									Other than those in the Island of Bombay.	
...	...	6,10,000	15,912	11,312	27,224	389	4,710	1,02	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company	Runchorlal Chotalal, General Manager
100	100	9,24,500	31,080	1,752	32,832	Nil	5,950	74	Albert Edward Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents
									Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents
1,000	1,000	18,00,000	28,096	10,768	38,864	Nil	6,040	945	Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Madhavlal Ranchorlal, Secretary and Agent
500	500	3,00,000	6,716	...	6,716	Nil	4,250	302		
1,000	1,000	9,00,000	11,520	10,616	22,136	450	8,945	779	Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Karamchand Premchand & Co., Agents
1,000	1,000	7,00,000	20,616	9,024	29,640	Nil	5,852	781	Ambica Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Motilal Ravichand, Agent
700	700	28,00,000	10,024	12,508	22,532	371	4,545	853	Baroda State Spinning & Weaving Mills (Private Owner)	H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Owner)
500	500	4,20,000	Nil	28,080	28,080	Nil	6,220	875	Becharaji Spinning & Weaving Mills (Private Owner)	Rao Bahadur Shatk Becherdas Ambaid C.S.I., (Owner)
1,000	1,000	13,00,000	21,476	17,128	38,604	554	5,294	1,140	Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Fakirbhai Tooljaram, Secretary
500	500	7,07,750	Nil	22,680	22,680	...	5,110	600	Gokak Water Power & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., Agents
1,000	1,000	10,00,000	17,808	...	17,808	Nil	3,508	444	Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.	Jamnabhai Manekbhai, Agent
500	500	7,81,000	34,716	1,008	35,724	Nil	6,460	745	Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Jamnabai Manockbai & Co., Agents
500	100								Jaffer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Gordhandass Gooculdass, Secretary
...	...	.....	13,840	3,560	17,400	150	1,860	550	Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers
			40,408	6,800	47,208	512	8,911	1,600	Narsid Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	
1,000	1,000	12,50,000	26,112	9,240	35,352	Nil	8,265	1,100	Nawab of Balia Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Goculdas Bhaidas, Agent
150	150	6,60,000	39,296	11,016	50,312	Nil	10,550	1,250	The Meriwell Cotton Manufacturing Co. (formerly Narbudda Spinning & Weaving Co.) (Private Owners)	Messrs. Dwarkadas Damodardas and (Owners)
1,000	1,000	12,00,000	24,028	10,000	34,028	701	6,500	1,500	Shahpur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Morarjee Gocoldass & Co.
500	500	3,00,000	...	20,876	20,876	...	2,500	620	Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., Secretaries & Managers
1,000	1,000	6,00,000	20,012	568	20,580	400	3,382	700	Tuvarugeum Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld	Messrs. Whittle & Co., Agents
500	500	6,80,000	37,937	...	37,937	Nil	5,070	725	Venkhonker Laxmishunker Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Venkhonker Laxmishunker
1,000	1,000	10,00,000	12,200	16,200	28,400	Nil	2,600	700		
250	*250	6,40,000	6,920	1,656	8,576	...	3,000	300		
1,000	1,000	11,00,000	21,988	14,808	36,996	521	5,502	1,106	BERAR.	
250	250								Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jehangir Hormasji
500	500	6,00,000	28,124	Nil	28,124	Nil	7,440	770	Anrungabad Mills (Private Owner)	Messrs. Allahadaya & Co.
...	...	7,00,000	14,040	11,296	25,336	470	6,000	1,100	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
1,000	1,000	9,95,000	19,312	6,148	25,360	340	3,727	800	Goculdas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Rao Bahadurs Sethe Ba Agents
1,000	1,000	7,82,000	32,208	1,096	33,304	Nil	6,100	700	The Hinghunghat Mill Company, Limited	Keshov Shivram, Secretary and
...	...	1,50,000	5,400	...	5,400	...	1,500	200	Central India Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Boorojee Dadabhoy, Manager
500	500	3,50,000	10,728	Nil	10,728	Nil	4,400	410	HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY.)	
1,000	1,000	6,50,000	24,696	11,080	24,696	Nil	2,100	769	Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	J. Seymour Keay, Agent, Hyderabad; M John Fleming & Co., Bombay
250	250	12,50,000	15,584	14,512	30,096	420	5,993	1,245	The Kallurgee Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. C. Subapathy Tyab & Co., Agents
		11,50,000	20 412	16,636	37,048	517	6,319	1,311	CENTRAL INDIA.	
		60,50,000	17,008	41,520	58,128	1,177	6,000	2,471		
			12,320	24,744	37,064	845	4,000	2,100	H. H. Holkar's Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	H. H. Maharaja Holkar (Owner)
									BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	
		01,600	Nil	3,500	3,500	Nil	.....	...	Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretar
		1,000	19,024	14,168	33,192	709	5,445	1,180	Bengal Mills Company, Limited, of London	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Agents
			13,976	5,024	19,000	Nil	2,000	514	Dhurbar Cotton Mill, Limited	Messrs. Sebcene Kilburn & Co., Secretaries
			14,960	4,872	19,832	Nil	3,000	455	Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. D. P. Mehta & Co., Agents
			4,800	7,202	12,002	Nil	.....	...	Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents
			496	19,008	49,504	927	8,985	1,954	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Secretaries
			090	10,092	22,188	341	4,330	826		
			32	6,024	27,056	Nil	3,726	600	NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.	
			98	Nil	6,898	Nil	2,000	233	Elgin Mills (Private Owner)	J. M. D. Dunbar (Owner)
				16,376	16,376	360	1,200	650	The Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld	Messrs. James H. Latimer & Co., Agents, Bombay
									The Muir Mills Company, Limited	W. Hill, Manager and Secretary
				9,852	30,080	400	4,000	1,050	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	John Harwood, Managing Director
				300	31,740	Nil	6,302		The Victoria Mills Company, Limited	A. West, Manager and Secretary
				7,044	34,596	Nil	6,250	72		
				18,576	51,956	948	9,600	1,5	MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	
				7,728	16,680	201	3,796		Bellary Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodliar & Co., Agents
				10,040	42,448	550	5,296		Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers
				6,336	15,360	Nil	3,134		Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Do. Secretaries
									Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld	Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co., Sects. & Treas.
				1,168	28,720	502	5,049		Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jehangir Hormasjee & Co., Agents
									Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Kallianjee Sunderjee & Co., Agents, Calicut
			680	14,57,015	12,752	2,50,002	47			Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotamdass, Sons & Co., Bombay
									Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers
			...	20,000	...	.....	...		Coral Mills Company, Limited	Ditto
			...	...	...	.....	...		Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras
			...	...	...	.....	...		TRAVANCORE.	
			19,324	19,324	...	.....	...		The Darragh Spinning Mill (Private Owner)	James Darragh (Owner)
			...	...	...	.....	...		MYSORE.	
			...	...	...	.....	...		Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld	Messrs. James Scott & Co., Agents, Bombay
			...	20,000	20,000	...	.....	...	The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents
			...	...	...	.....	...		PONDICHERRY.	
			...	...	...	.....	...		Savana Sociéte Anonyme	G. Cornet, Managing Director
			21,000	21,000	...	.....	...			

*On 1,000 shares, and Rs. 150 on 1,000 shares.

Weaving shed stopped from 1st March last.

Is in Balliaghatta.

Mills closed August 1887.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

HELD ON

WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1888,

TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday, 19th December 1888, to discuss the question of factory labour in India, and to consider a resolution brought forward by the Committee of the Association in connection therewith. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit presided, and the following gentlemen were also present :—Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, and Nowrojee N. Wadia (Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Gordon Mills Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); George Cotton (James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., and Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee (New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld., City of Bombay S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Gordhundas Khatao (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Dhurumsey Soonderdas (Khandeish S. & W. Mills Co., Ld., and Soonderdas S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Veerchund Deepchund and J. F. Fernandez (Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld., Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld., and Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Jehanghir Hormusjee and Dayabhai Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Runchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mill Co., Ld.) ; Ramchunder Hemraj and Cursondas Vullabdas (Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Jairazbhoy Makanjee and Ruttonjee Muncherjee (Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld., and Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Essa Khalifa (Essa Khalifa S. & W. Mills) ; Vundrawandas Purshotumdas (Malabar S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; E. Moses (Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; Jewandas Mooljee

(Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian S. W. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., and National S. & W. Company, Ld.) ; J. H. Latimer (Agra S. & W. Co., Ld.) ; John Y. Lang (United S. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Thackersey Naranjee (Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Dewdut Dani and Jamsetjee Heerajee (Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill).

In opening the proceedings the Chairman, the Honourable SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, said :—Gentlemen,—You are all well aware that we have met here to-day to discuss the question of factory labour in India, about which the Lancashire people have made an unnecessary agitation. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have suggested, " That the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women, young persons, and children, should be at once extended so as to apply them, not only to women and children, but also to adults, and include the textile factories of British India." Our object in meeting here to-day is to consider whether the step which the Manchester Chamber suggests our Government to take is at all necessary, and whether they have made out a good case for what they ask ; and that if such step is not necessary, we should so represent to our worthy Government. I say that such step is quite unnecessary, as the very fact of our Manchester friends not having even attempted to give any weighty reasons for their demand, will at once show. Gentlemen, those who have seen mill hands in Bombay will at once agree with me in expressing an opinion that they do not at all seem deteriorated in health ; but that, on the contrary, they appear quite healthy and, if not more, they are as healthy as other individuals of their class, who are not mill labourers ; and to support this opinion I beg to remind you of the Commission which sat in Bombay in 1884 to consider the question of the factory labour here. That Commission then caused an independent enquiry to be made by some European and native medical gentlemen as to the physical condition of mill-hands in Bombay, females and children included. These medical gentlemen personally examined work people in several of our local mills, and compared them with those work people who did not work at the mills, and they had reported that the people who worked in the mills were as healthy as those who did not work at the mills. Gentlemen, I can tell you of my own knowledge and experience that these mill hands, including women and children, are more healthy, more comfortable and happier than those individuals who maintain themselves by outdoor labour, such as bamboo and other ordinary coolies who toil hard from early in the morning to late in the evening, without any protection from the sun or rain, and the money which they earn is not even half of what these mill hands earn by doing easier and lighter work under the roofs of ourmills, which are amply ventilated, and which have no defects in a sanitary point of view. Again, if one will compare the dress of mill hands, including women and children, with that of other labourers, he will at once come to no other conclusion than this, that the mill hands are better off in respect of their pecuniary con-

dition than that of other labourers. Now take the instance of poor field labourers, inclusive of women and children, who work in fields from the dawn of day till it becomes dark in the evening, in the hot sun during the hottest days of summer, and also in knee-deep of water during the rainy season, without any shelter, and who have always many chances of catching malarious fevers, and who, notwithstanding all this hard toil, cannot earn even half of what these mill hands earn. Those who have seen village life must have come across poor miserable-looking creatures, semi-naked and bare-footed, going from one village to another and back home, on journeys of several miles together, with heavy loads of fuel and other articles on their heads, simply for the sake of a few pies. Also, those who have travelled throughout India must have seen poor miserable-looking coolies, almost naked, doing very hard work from morning to evening for money much less than what these mill hands earn. In the Madras Presidency I have seen persons dragging from one place to another carts heavily laden with goods in the sun and rain, and with all this drudgery the money which they earn is not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, if our Manchester friends know all this, what will they say about far better condition of those who work at the mills than those who do such other work, as I have before mentioned. Perhaps those gentlemen who clamour for introducing British Factory Acts into this country are not aware that since the introduction of the Factory Act here many mills have ceased employing children, and that, consequently, their parents are deprived of their earnings, and they have become unable to maintain them properly. The intention of the framers of the Factory Act was that if children were not employed in mills they might be educated, but when the parents had no sufficient means to feed them, how could they be expected to pay for their education? Thus these children without school or work loiter about, and afterwards very often turn out bad. Moreover, our Manchester friends do not know that it is not compulsory upon any mill hand to work for certain hours, and that over and above the half hour which is allowed them in the mid-day for meals, they go out to smoke their *beedies* and for other purposes from time to time in a day, even when the mill is at work. This fact, as you are well aware, is borne out by evidence of several witnesses taken by the Commission. I need hardly remind you, gentlemen, of the well-known saying, "Habit is second nature," and that from my own knowledge and experience I can tell you, that by this habit these mill hands are accustomed to work for long hours, without in any way suffering in point of health, but that on the contrary, they do the work cheerfully, whereby they are enabled to earn much more money than other work people of their class, and thus they get better food and live a more comfortable and happier life; but if their working hours be reduced, I assure you, gentlemen, that instead of doing them any good, they will be ruined, and will become unable to maintain themselves and their families in the same way as they now do. You are aware, gentlemen, that in certain cases, for instance, the breaking down of an engine or machinery, or for some other causes, when

the mill hands do not get the full amount of work, they get disheartened, and that this fact is sufficient to prove that they always like to have much work. Thousands of people come down here from outstations to get employment in the mills, from which it appears that people prefer mill work to such other kinds of work as I have described above. If the sympathy of our Manchester friends towards these few thousand mill hands be real and based upon the common ground of humanity, why do they not, instead of asking for the legislation in question, ask for a law to better the condition of myriads of such poor class of people as I have above described ? (Hear, hear.) Like these mill-hands, all other people of that class work for long hours, and I do not see why our Manchester friends do not come forward to demand legislation to prevent those people from working for long hours ; and I am at a loss to understand how can our kind Government enact a law to prevent people from working against their wish for long hours. Before concluding, gentlemen, I here take the opportunity of thanking our English dailies—(applause)—the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*—for their sympathies with our thriving mill industry in this respect, and those who have read the able leaders—(hear, hear,)—in those papers on this subject will at once see that the same constitute a complete answer to the suggestion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. (Applause.) Under the aforesaid circumstances we have full confidence that our kind Government will not take any such steps as may be detrimental to the interests of that poor class of people who work in our local mills. And I now propose to call upon Mr. Cotton to propose the first resolution. (Applause.)

MR. GEORGE COTTON said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to move, " That the Secretary, assisted by the Committee, prepare a memorial, setting forth the different conditions of factory labour in England and India, showing how unnecessary and inapplicable the English Factory Act would be for Indian mills, pointing out how such a legislative measure would be a source of hardship to adults by reducing their earnings, and the manner in which it would be the means of preventing thousands of young persons and children from earning their livelihood; respectfully calling to mind the sacrifice that India was compelled to make in the interests of Lancashire in repealing the Import Duties and lastly, pointing out that the factory legislation in the direction agitated for by Lancashire competitors is meant, and would tend, to cripple an industry which it is to the best interests of the State to foster and encourage by every legitimate means ; the progress of cotton and kindred manufactures in India being the only true safeguards against famine and want in a country otherwise dependent on agriculture for the peoples' support." In support of the resolution proposed, I will first place before you the circumstances which have induced your Committee to call this meeting, and, second, to consider what can be said in favour of the several points of the proposed memorial. You are aware that for some years past there has been considerable anxiety in Lancashire regarding the success of the Bombay mill industry. Letters have from time to time appeared in the Manchester papers, giving many reasons for our progress and suggesting various measures for

retarding the development of our industry. Of such importance did the matter appear to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that the Directors of that body made a long and very exhaustive enquiry into the condition of the Bombay and Lancashire spinning industries. The Directors' report contains much useful and interesting information, and very clearly shows that the growth of the Bombay cotton industry is due to our geographical advantages, which place us in close proximity to the cotton-fields on the one hand, and to the consuming markets on the other. The report shows, under the heading of cost of spinning, that Lancashire can produce a pound of 20s yarn at ·25 to ·45 pence per pound cheaper than we can, and appears to admit that Bombay enjoys no advantage from cheap labour or long factory hours. It is difficult to understand how, on the face of such a report, the most confirmed protectionist could vote in favour of a resolution which practically amounts to protection for Lancashire at India's expense. Yet, gentlemen, on the face of this report, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed, by a majority of *ten*, on the 5th of November, this resolution :—" That in view of the excessive hours of labour now worked in the cotton mills of British India, the Chamber recommends that the provisions of the British Factory Act, so far as they relate to the employment of women and children, should be at once extended so as to apply and include the textile factories of British India." This resolution was proposed by Mr. Fielden, who, from his remarks, it is evident, has no knowledge of British India or its work-people, and who seems to have an impression that the same unsatisfactory state of things, which made it necessary to protect women and children in England, obtains here. Mr. Stuttard, the gentleman who seconded the resolution, appears delighted at such an opportunity of combining humanitarian and commercial interests, for, in a letter to the *Manchester Courier*, he says :—" It is rare that humanitarian and commercial interests are so much in unison as they are in this movement. Surely it will be better for the physical welfare of the Hindoo to remain in agricultural employment and give us plenty of cotton rather than be attracted to the ranks of mill operatives working under such onerous conditions. It would also be a pleasanter sight to see Bombay remain the depôt for the exchange of Eastern products and Western manufactures." No doubt it would suit Mr. Stuttard, and those who voted with him, for India to grow cotton, that Lancashire might buy whenever there was a small American crop, or, as modestly suggested by the Oldham Trade Council, we should grow cotton, so that such a thing as a cotton corner by the astute American should be an impossibility. Mr. Fogg pointed out that the Chamber should consider its own dignity before interfering in the matter, and Mr. Morris was of opinion that it would be well to relegate the resolution to limbo. Our old friend Mr. Bythell, who knows Bombay and the condition of its labouring classes, well pointed out, what I will show in detail later on, that in India there were four times as many persons in a mill to do the same quantity of work as in an English mill, and further remarked that one great difficulty which the Indian Government had to contend with was to find work for the increas-

ing millions of people in that country. Mr. Lord, another gentleman of Indian experience, characterized the resolution as likely to do the Chamber some injury. Gentlemen, notwithstanding the opposition of those members of the Chamber who had any knowledge of the conditions of labour in India, the resolution was carried by a majority, and it is because that resolution was carried, and to point out clearly how mistaken our friends in Lancashire are in their views of the factory labour of India, that your Committee have called you here to-day, to pass the resolution now before you. (Hear, hear.) We do not for one moment think that the Secretary of State for India will move in the direction suggested by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but, nevertheless, we feel it due to ourselves and to the industry we represent that the incorrect impression which seems to prevail amongst many at home should be removed, and we think the best way to correct these mistakes is to prepare a memorial to be submitted to H. E. the Governor, respectfully asking His Excellency to forward the same through the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, and by asking the press to come to our assistance and help us, as they already have done, by showing the real object of the resolution moved by Mr. Fielden. Our thanks are due to the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* for their leading articles, pointing out, as they most ably have done, the real motive of the resolution, and the true position of factory labour. Gentlemen, we are not depriving Manchester of her trade : there is room enough for us all. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is true, India has added very considerably to her mill industry during the last few years, but even now we only have some 2,500,000 spindles out of the 82,000,000 spindles employed in meeting the requirements of the world. The exports of cotton goods from England to China show a large increase every year, and it is not correct to say that we have driven out English goods from China. We have forced the consumption of our own goods by meeting the requirements of our buyers. We have created a demand by the quality and low price of the yarn we spin. Lancashire cannot produce low counts yarns at a price that the lower classes in China and other Asiatic markets can afford to pay, and were the Bombay mills non-existent to-morrow, Lancashire would have no greater demand for 6s to 20s counts than she has to-day. Bombay machine spinning has to a great extent replaced hand spinning in China and India, and the cheaper we can produce our goods the more shall we be able to replace this hand spinning. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, we cannot compete with Lancashire in the finer counts, and she cannot come near us in spinning counts for which our cotton is suitable. With the growing wealth of the world, Lancashire will find ample room for the development of her trade in manufacturing the finer class of goods to meet an increasing demand, and we on this side have no need to fear. There is plenty of room for a great increase in the number of our mills before we can meet the requirements of the millions who still require clothing. If Lancashire will be only true to herself, and not try to stifle competition by unworthy means, but devote more thought to the requirements of her customers, to the opening of new markets, and to

the technical education of her artisans, she will still occupy the first place in the industrial world. I cannot accept the vote of the thirty-eight members of the Manchester Chamber as indicating that free trade Lancashire is reaching that state of decay when legislative enactments, instead of healthy competition, are required to extend her industry. To show that Lancashire is not losing any ground in China, I will ask you to let me read an extract from the *Economist* of November 10th :—

The great expansion which has recently taken place in the exports of cotton yarn from India to China has given rise to a somewhat ravelled controversy among the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Twelve months ago the attention of the Chamber was directed to the question, and at a general meeting of the members the Board of Directors were requested to investigate the causes and circumstances which had led to this result. It was assumed, in the first instance, with what degree of justice we shall presently see, that this increase in the export of cotton yarn from India to China had been effected at the expense of Lancashire. The resolution of the Chamber on which the Board of Directors acted, spoke of the Bombay spinners having " superseded " those of Lancashire. The inquiry seems to have been based entirely upon this assumption, and it appears to have at once suggested to the advocates of bi-metallism, who are also members of the board, a favourable opportunity of ventilating their theories. As a result, we have the two reports, the text of which is given below—one by a majority of the Directors, and another by the minority, neither of which promises to prove of much practical value to the spinners of Lancashire, however useful they may be to the combatants in the proposed battle of the standards, which is to take place at a special meeting of the Chamber on an early day. The inquiry, it is evident, has provoked a considerable amount of feeling, as the Chairman of the Chamber at the quarterly meeting, held on Tuesday, warmly repelled the insinuation which had been made respecting the conduct of certain members of the board who had been accused of fighting " tooth and nail " to prevent the truth being arrived at. The first is that, so far as we can judge, neither the majority nor the minority have been sufficiently careful to approach the question in an unbiassed and impartial spirit. The question at issue has been assumed, apparently, without proof or examination by both parties, although there was ample material at their hands to have made the case clear. It is quite true that during the last few years there has been a large increase in the exports of cotton yarn from India to China, but there is no evidence whatever, that this increase of trade has been done at the expense of this country. There has been no supersession of the Lancashire cotton spinner in the case, if we are to take the official statistics of the trade transactions of the three countries as our authority. The Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce seem to have been sitting on a mare's nest for the past twelve months. They were formally nominated to examine and report as to the causes and circumstances " which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire," and their first duty was to make it clear that there had been such a supersession. This they not only have neglected to do ; but the official figures are all against them. During the last five and twenty years our exports of cotton yarn to China direct have fluctuated, as might naturally be expected, but it is a fact that during the last five they have been on the average better than during any five years during the period. Here are the figures for the five years 1872-6 and 1883-7, respectively, and our readers can judge for themselves :—

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN TO CHINA, EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG.

1876	810,310 lbs.	
1875	1,055,340 ,,	
1874	1,039,500 ,,	
1873	1,080,380 ,,	
1872	2,731,540 ,,	
Total.....	6,717,270 ,,	
Average.....		1,343,454 lbs.
1887	4,104,300 lbs.	
1886	4,416,000 ,,	
1885	6,143,500 ,,	
1884	3,162,800 ,,	
1883	3,881,500 ,,	
Total.....	21,708,100 ,,	
Average.....		4,341,620 lbs.

But it may be urged that these figures are imperfect, as a large portion of our trade with China is done indirectly through Hongkong. There is force in this argument, and we append figures showing the exports of yarn to China, including Hongkong, but it will be observed they do not mend the case of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce very materially :—

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN TO CHINA, INCLUDING HONGKONG.

1876	12,475,335	lbs.
1875	14,559,740	„
1874	15,187,800	„
1873	9,890,930	„
1872	9,765,860	„
Total.....	61,879,665	„
Average.....	12,375,933	lbs.
1887	11,882,200	lbs.
1886	10,599,200	„
1885	20,373,900	„
1884	15,721,300	„
1883	13,370,700	„
Total.....	71,947,300	
Average.....	14,389,460	lbs.

There is no evidence of the supersession of the Lancashire spinner in these figures. On the contrary, his trade, it is proved, has grown and extended considerably during the period in question. Had the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce more carefully adjusted the issue before entering on this inquiry, they might have attained some practical result, and they would have effectually bowled over the minority among them, who are bi-metallists. The conclusion to be drawn from the figures we have just given from the Board of Trade returns effectually pulverises their fine spun theories about the effect of the fall in the value of silver as measure in gold. If their arguments were sound, our exports to China as a silver-using country, since the fall in the rate of exchange began in 1872, should have diminished ; instead of that we see they have increased. It is quite true that the exports of cotton yarn from India to China have increased in a larger proportion, but that is not to the point. It is probable the explanations offered of this fact in the report of the majority are correct, so far as they go, but they may not be exhaustive. Has it never suggested itself to the Lancashire spinner that his Indian competitor may be cultivating the tastes and wants of his Chinese customers with greater care than himself? The report of the majority of the Manchester Chamber is certainly confirmed by the opinion of Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Under-Secretary of Commerce and Finance in India. In his latest report this gentleman says that the true reasons for the increase in the Indian exports of cotton manufactures are that the cotton which the Bombay mills spin is grown at their door, while the same cotton has to pay freight, and a transport of 7,000 miles to England and back again as twist on its way to China. Labour is also cheaper in India, and there are other circumstances which encourage the production of yarns of the coarser kinds required in China at a cheaper rate in India than in Lancashire. There has also been a great reduction recently in the freights between Bombay and China—a reduction of more than one-half since April 1885. These facts all prove sufficiently clearly that the Lancashire spinner has difficulties to contend with in competing with India, but it is absurd to talk about supersession. The truth is that the Bombay cotton spinners have by their energy and enterprise created a trade with China, which had no existence before, and we may be thankful that they have not turned their attention to markets in which they might have done us greater injury.

I will now state what, in my opinion, we should set forth in our memorial, and first as regards the different conditions of factory labour in England and India, and how unnecessary and inapplicable the English Factory Act would be for Indian mills. I admit the long hours that the mills run in India, but I maintain that an English mill-hand works four times as hard

as any of the labourers employed in our mills. We could not possibly get the same continuous labour from an Asiatic for six hours that an English labourer is obliged to render for ten hours a day. (Hear, hear.) The Indian climate is against that continuous effort which is and can without much hardship be exacted in an English mill, and as a consequence, we are obliged to employ nearly four times the labour that is employed in an English mill to give the same quantity of work. I will give you figures which show better than words of mine could that this is the case. I have taken two modern mills, one the Newhey Spinning Co., Ld., Newhey, containing 38,000 ring spindles, spinning from 10^s to 30^s and the other one of our local mills containing 32,000 ring spindles, spinning from 10^s to 30^s and show in parallel columns the number of hands employed in each department :—

	Local.	Newhey.
Engine Drivers and Firemen	13	2
Scutching and Mixing	47	10
Card Room	210	63
Ring Throstle Room	435	69
Reeling, &c.	396	179
Total.....	1,101	323

From these figures you will see that the Indian mill with 6,000 spindles less than its English competitor requires 3·4 times as many hands to keep its machinery running. (Hear, hear, and applause.) So that if the Indian mills are running 80 hours per week as against 56½ in England, the effort exerted by the two classes of labour would be 56½ for the English labourer and 80÷3·4 or 23·2 for our Indian mill hand. In other words, the continuous effort of the English mill labourer compared with his Indian competitor is as 56 is to 23·2. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, where is the great hardship complained of by Mr. Fielden and those who voted with him ? The English mill hand, as a rule, begins work as a half-timer, and probably remains a mill hand until death, getting no change or long holiday. His Indian competitor never begins as a half-timer, and seldom remains more than two years without a long holiday of some months to his *gaum* or village, and of the 5,000 persons employed in the mills my firm manage, I am satisfied from very close enquiry that a dozen men cannot be found who have continued work over two years without a long holiday. (Hear, hear.) Our mill hands are drawn from the Concan and Deccan, where the soil is not sufficiently good to maintain the population. They come here with the object of saving a few hundred rupees, which to them is a fortune, and of returning to their native town, there to spend it in the purchase of land, or helping the family funds. Our mill hands are very differently placed to their English competitors. The latter have to struggle hard to earn enough to keep body and soul together, whereas their Indian competitors can earn twice or three times as much as they require for their daily bread. Take an English spinner earning 25s. a week, and an Indian spinner with his Rs. 25 per month. The former cannot save anything, whereas the latter could easily put on one side Rs. 15 per month, and

it is the fact of his being in this position that enables him, after a year or two's work, to retire for a time to cultivate his fields. Another great difference between English and Indian factory labour is, that in England women and young children are largely employed in the mills, amongst machinery driven by power. In India there may be some few women employed, but no half-timers, and, as a rule, only young persons and men are engaged to work machinery driven by steam, the women being employed as reelers only, and working from eight to nine hours per day. 80 hours per week appears a long time for the mill to be running, but there is not 10 per cent. of the mill hands who make full time, and there is not a mill which does not employ a large percentage of spare hands to fill the place of absentees. The English workman is obliged to keep constantly at it, from the time he commences until he leaves off. For a considerable portion of the year he has to work many hours by gaslight, and in return earns barely sufficient to keep him. His Indian competitor works only by the light of day, can have his meals any time it suits him, and during working hours has the privilege of being able to get his smoke and, if necessary, a shave. How much this last is patronized may best be understood by the fact that as much as Rs. 200 per annum is willingly paid for the right of shaving and selling sweetmeats to the hands at the mills. We cannot exact from our mill hands the same continuous labour in India that they do in England. Like ourselves, clerks, domestic servants, and all around us, they must be allowed to take it easily, and that is why it is, gentlemen, that in our Indian mills we are obliged to be lax. Change our climate, and we can change our manner of doing things; but, unless Mr. Fielden can give us an English climate we do not want an English Factory Act. (Laughter and applause.) We do not want that which is unsuited to the people. We are unwilling to work our mill hands as they are worked in England, and I say that even now our mill hands are much better specimens of the Hindoo than the mill hands of Lancashire are of the average Englishman. It is the constant drive of the English mill hand that takes it out of him and marks him with a mark that there is no mistaking. The English Factory Act could not do our Lancashire competitors any good in the direction they anticipate, as we have plenty of cheap adult labour to draw from. Messrs. Tata and Sons pointed out a short time ago to your Committee that the average earnings in the North-West for an adult was considerably under what we now pay small boys. The application of the English Factory Act would force us in our own interests to close our mill doors against young persons, as we have already been obliged to do against half-timers, and employ adults in their places. The smallest boys over twelve years of age in the mills are earning from six to seven rupees per month, and if you consider that there is not a boy over fifteen years of age who does not earn ten to eleven rupees per month, you will see at once that it would be an easy matter to replace all your young labour by importing labour from the North-West, where the average monthly wages of an adult does not exceed seven rupees. Our friends in Lancashire cannot understand the prosperous condition of the mill hands. They cannot

be aware that while an ordinary labourer draws only Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per month, our mill hands average from Rs. 6 for the smallest boy to Rs. 25 for an adult, and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 for a native overlooker. It would, I think, gentlemen, be hard, very hard, indeed, for any legislative enactment to be passed that would prevent young persons from earning their daily bread, or that would be the means of preventing an adult from doing with his labour as he thought fit. I do not see what more right the legislative has to direct how a poor man's labour which is his capital should be invested than it has to restrict any one of us in our investments. So long as India depends entirely upon her agriculture, she must be prepared to meet those periodical famines which hitherto have carried away thousands upon thousands of lives, not because India cannot produce enough to feed all its people, but because failure of crops means the depriving of the people of the wherewithal to purchase food. (Hear, hear.) Government may establish famine funds, and spend large sums in relieving the distressed districts, but the true preventive of the results of famine is the development of such industries as are capable of giving employment to the millions, thus placing them in funds with which to import food, when there is failure of crops in their own districts. Gentlemen, as so very ably pointed out in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, this Association has never stood in the way of such factory legislation as appeared necessary and suitable to the country. We were represented on the Factory Commission of 1884, and it is no fault of the Bombay millowners that effect was not given to the recommendations of that Commission. I still think that we are all agreed that legislation on the lines indicated is both desirable and necessary, and I think I may say that this Association would accept any such measure with satisfaction, as the mills do not employ half-timers, and women do not work more than nine hours per day. The only question is as to the age to be fixed for young persons. I think it should be, as recommended by the Commission, fourteen, and that no one should be employed in a mill under that age. I am also of opinion that it would be a decided gain for the mills to stop four days per month. There is only one thing that I am not quite satisfied about, and that is the application of the Act to small ginning factories. It is true that both women and children work long hours, but it is very often a question of working long hours or starvation. The gin factories are only at work for four or five months during the year, and during that time attract labour from poverty-stricken districts. In Guzerat, for instance, the gins seldom work full time more than two months, and it is a question whether the poor famished creatures who come in from Malwa and Rajpootana should be prevented from earning in these two months as much as will carry them on for the remainder of the year. It was such considerations as these that induced the Commission in their Report to recommend, in Sec. 18*a*, "That when it appears to the Governor in Council that any class of factories or parts thereof, it is necessary by special circumstances affecting such class to exempt such factories or parts thereof from the operation of this Act or any section thereof, he may, by order made under this Act, exempt

such class of factories or part thereof to the extent and during the period named by him." Gentlemen, I will only add a few words regarding the sacrifice that India has already been forced to make by Lancashire's jealousy of our mill industry. I refer to the abolition of the import duties, which was, as has been frequently pointed out in the *Times of India*, pressed upon both parties at home in the name of Free Trade, but truly because Manchester at that time regarded them as protective duties. That they were not such is now admitted, because Lancashire no longer complains that we are taking her Indian trade from her, but that we are holding our own in Asiatic markets, where we meet her on common ground. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, as millowners we have never said much about the removal of the import duties. We want no protection but that which our natural position can give us, but in common with every citizen, we feel that a revenue of nearly two millions per annumn has been sacrificed at a time when the financial condition of the country was anything but satisfactory. We think that so long as the opium revenue is uncertain, so long as the salt tax is so heavy, and revenue has to be raised by such totally unsuitable means of taxation as the License or Income Tax, that the import duties which were never felt by the people should not have been removed for party purposes at the expense of India, and against the wishes of the people. I believe in Free Trade in its fullest sense, but there are circumstances which should govern Free Trade, and in this respect I cannot do better than quote the words of the greatest financier of the day—Mr. Gladstone—who in a debate in the House of Commons, June 12, 1879, said :—"There is not a Free Trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of Free Trade." Gentlemen, in conclusion, I will only say that, in my humble opinion, it is not too late for the Government of India to act upon this axiom propounded by the greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer that England has ever known. (Loud applause.)

MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, in seconding the resolution, said :—Honourable Sir,—In seconding the resolution so ably proposed by my friend, Mr. Cotton, who, next to our honourable Chairman, has taken the most active part in fostering the mill industry of this place, I confess I feel some difficulty, for he has anticipated me in much that I wished to say, and has said it so much more vigorously than I could ever hope to do. Gentlemen, it is now ten years since we had the valuable co-operation of the late lamented Mr. James Greaves in confuting the statements of our humanitarian friends in Lancashire, and his place is now worthily occupied by his successor, the mover of the resolution. This meeting, gentlemen, has been called, not because the Government of this country is desirous of imposing fresh restrictions upon the cotton industry ; it has been called, not because the mill operatives clamour for relief against any hardships to which they are subjected ; it has been called, not for any of the reasons which rendered stringent factory legislation necessary in England ; but it has been called, gentlemen, to protect ourselves from the kind attentions of a set of people in

Lancashire, who allow no opportunity to pass if it could tend, under the guise of humanity, philanthropy and what not, to hamper, or, properly speaking, crush, an industry which promises to find remunerative employment for the people of India. Gentlemen, in this work-a-day world, these self-styled philanthropists fancy that they will be able to disguise from the thinking public the selfish motives which alone prompt them. Gentlemen, in the recent resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, passed by a majority of ten in a house of sixty-six, and recommending that all the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women, young persons, and children, should at once be extended so as to apply to and include the textile factories of British India, we have the latest instance of the mixture of philanthropy and business for which Manchester has made itself famous. And here I take the earliest opportunity of tendering our warmest thanks to the twenty-eight gentlemen of the Chamber who, though engaged in a competing trade, stood forward, with the instinct of fair play, to expose the hollowness and real character of the movement. (Applause.) It is refreshing to find that there are men ready to stigmatize in fitting terms the actions of their confreres, whose interests blind them to the welfare of the voiceless millions of India. Among those twenty-eight gentlemen, who have (no doubt at considerable risk of unpopularity) exposed the fallacy underlying the reasonings of the other side, were several names familiar to us on this side of India, and to them and all the others, who so disinterestedly deprecated the unnatural position taken up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, our best thanks are due. While on this subject, I cannot forget the real service done to the cotton industry of India by the two leading English papers of this great commercial metropolis of India. I believe everyone of you has read the outspoken and able leaders in the *Times of India*—(applause)—of the 29th November last, and the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st and 18th instant. (Applause.) These utterances, coming from the quarter which they do, ought to receive due weight from those responsible for the government of this great dependency. Gentlemen, I think it will not be amiss if I now review at some length the agitation which has been set afloat by the good people of Lancashire for years past to ruin the mill industry of this country. Their first move was to demand the abolition of the import duties on cotton, on the ground that they afforded protection to the rising industry of India against the similar and long established industry of wealthy Manchester. This plea was urged, gentlemen, notwithstanding that it was clear to all not blinded by self-interest that the duties in question were in no sense protective and were levied for revenue purposes only. Pressure was brought to bear on successive Secretaries of State who under the exigencies of party government, could not long withstand the mandate of Manchester, until at last Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, instructed Lord Northbrook to abolish the duties, declaring that for political purposes (and not in the interests of the people of India) such abolition was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Lord Northbrook, however, was not to be swayed from his duty to the millions placed under

his charge, and rather than carry out the instructions sent out to him by Lord Salisbury, he resigned his high office. Lord Northbrook's utterances, in this connection are instructive, and with your permission, gentlemen, I will read one or two extracts from them. "By the imposition," said his Lordship, " of a new excise duty on tobacco, or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles, which would be affected by the abolition of our customs duties." Again, he has " no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objection to customs duties, they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new excise duties for the customs duties which are now imposed on foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman, with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility, could be found to propose." In their despatch, dated the 25th February 1876, paras. 53 and 54, Lord Northbrook and his colleagues thus addressed Lord Salisbury:— " 53.—Your Lordship, however, in the despatches of the 15th of July and 11th of November, has mainly pressed upon us the desirability of removing this duty for political reasons. It is apprehended that discussions will take place in which the conflicting interests of England and of India will be urged, that Parliament will insist upon the repeal of the duties, and that an irritation, which would be avoided if the duties were dealt with at once, may thus be created to the injury of both countries. 54.—We trust that this anticipation may not be realized, but while we should much regret that any such feelings should be excited on the part of any portion of our fellow-countrymen at home, it is our duty to consider the subject with regard to the interests of India. We do not consider that the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures is consistent with those interests, and we hope that the statement contained in this despatch of the whole circumstances of the case, and of the condition of the Indian finances will show that the real effect of the duty is not what is supposed, that it cannot be removed without danger to the Indian finances, and that the imposition of new taxes in its stead would create serious discontent." Gentlemen, I cannot better sum up the situation as it then was than by quoting the words of our well known and talented townsman, Mr. J. M. Maclean, now M.P. for Oldham and then editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who, in an article written by him in his paper of 28th February 1876, said:—" Give Manchester what she wants, or go—that is what Lord Salisbury demanded of the Viceory. What can be more scandalous to avail ourselves of Lord Salisbury's own words than for an English Minister deliberately to sell India to Manchester ? Yet this is what the Secretary of State proposes to do. In return for the support given by Lancashire to the Conservatives at the last general election, and

with an eye to future favours of the same kind, Lord Salisbury intends to deprive India of a revenue of three-quarter millions sterling a year to make a present of it, in the first instance at all events, to the English manufacturers of cotton goods. We trust there is sufficient political virtue left in England to expose and stigmatize this disgraceful transaction, even although the present House of Commons seems disposed to vote anything at Mr. Disraeli's bidding. The Liberal party could hardly wish for a better cry to go to the country with than that of doing justice to India by saving her from being made use of to reward the zealous partizanship of constituencies devoted to the service of the Ministry of the day." Gentlemen, I cannot help noticing here the remarkable change which has come over the spirit of our whilom champion. What a contrast do the honest and straightforward sentiments of those days, which I wish Mr. Maclean would read, mark and inwardly digest, present to his utterances of the present day! Is it not an irony of fate that Mr. Maclean should now be not only a follower of Lord Salisbury—(laughter),—but should have placed himself in a position in which all that he said of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should be directly applicable to himself? (Renewed laughter.) Well, gentlemen, what Lord Northbrook declined to do, his successor, Lord Lytton, came pledged to carry out. He abolished the import duties on the lower counts of yarn. Speaking in support of the abolition, he said, "Political economy is either a science, or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded." Gentlemen, his Lordship must have been pushed hard for an argument in support of the repeal of the cotton duties when he resorted to this high falutin, for that is the only appropriate name for it, of which the merest tyro in political economy would be ashamed. But Manchester was all powerful, and its behests must be obeyed. How sincere his Lordship was in his belief in the universal applicability of the rules of political economy, irrespective of times and circumstances, will be seen from his treatment of the same science when the time came to impose fresh burdens upon the people of India because of the repeal of the cotton duties. The inexorable laws of political economy were then cast to the winds, and his Lordship said, "The task we have undertaken is not to distribute the public burdens according to doctrinaire ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection, but——" I will not pursue the quotation futher, gentlemen, nor take up your time by commenting upon either the speech or the speaker. Manchester, however, was not satisfied, and the cry for repeal went on till the Government of Lord Ripon abolished the whole duty by a stroke of the pen, and entailed on already impoverished India a loss of revenue of over a crore of rupees, without any countervailing benefit to her people. Lord Ripon, however, did not remain in India long enough to reap what he had sown, but his successor was compelled to impose the Income Tax and add to the already heavy salt duties, thus fulfilling the prognostications made in the despatch already quoted by me of Lord Northbrook, who had said, "By so doing"—that is, by giving

up the import duties on cotton—" we should either compel our successors to impose new taxes for the purpose of meeting this large loss of revenue, and we have already represented to your Lordship the serious effects that will result from the imposition of new taxes for this purpose—or, if the condition of the finances should allow of a remission of taxes, we should pledge our successors to remove the duty upon cotton manufactures, while some other remission of taxation might be more necessary for political or financial reasons." Having done all this mischief, and caused a serious disturbance in the finances of the country, the good, humane, and unselfish people of Lancashire thought that they would now reap the benefit which their disinterested endeavours deserved. A perverse Providence, however, decreed it otherwise. The imports of Manchester goods did not increase, and, what was worse, the cotton industry of India continued to flourish. (Hear, hear.) This was more than the evil genius of India could bear. After casting about in divers directions for a remedy, the Manchester Chamber appointed a Committee to find out the reasons why, notwithstanding every effort to crush it, the mill industry of this country was able, not only to hold its own, but even to deprive Manchester of a portion of its market in China and Japan. The Committee, which was called in to curse, remained only to bless. It was expected to furnish a reason for further fettering the industry, and it reported that, notwithstanding the fact that the Bombay spinners worked 80 hours a week against 56½ at Lancashire, the spinning mills in the latter produced true 20s bundled mule yarn at a cost of from ·25d. to ·45d. per pound less than those of Bombay. The only advantage, they reported, which the Bombay spinners possessed over those of Lancashire was that of geographical position, their vicinity to the cotton-fields on the one hand and the consuming markets on the other. It is clear, therefore, on the showing of the committee and the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that, notwithstanding the apparent (for it is not real as I will show further on) disadvantage of short hours of work and of having to employ raw produce brought all the way from India, the Manchester spinners are able to produce yarn a ¼ to nearly ½ a penny per pound cheaper than we can. Another circumstance pointed out by the Committee was the great reduction in freights which has taken place within the last eleven years, and which has reduced the advantage which the Bombay spinner enjoyed by reason of his geographical position eleven years ago by more than one-half. In other words, the disadvantage to Lancashire on account of its remoteness from the Eastern markets, and the country where the raw produce is grown, has in the course of a decade, steadily diminished by one-half. Well, gentlemen, these were not the things which Mr. Fielden and his philanthropic brethren wanted. They were, therefore, completely ignored in the action which they resolved to take. They fastened with avidity on the statement in the report that the Bombay operatives worked 80 hours a week. Any excuse will serve to hang a dog or a dependency, and the descendants of those who did not shrink at the call of duty from destroying Irish trade

were not to be deterred from promoting the welfare of the dumb millions of India—(hear, hear)—and the now famous resolution, denoting the high watermark of Lancashire morality and christianity, was passed. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, you will notice that the Committee of the Manchester Chamber discreetly avoided characterizing in their report the 80 hours' work per week in Bombay as excessive or otherwise. In fact, they knew better than to do anything of the kind. But Messrs. Fielden & Company knew their arithmetic, the immutable rules whereof told them beyond possibility of question that 80 was more than 56½ by nearly one-half. It was, therefore, as clear as the sun at noonday that the work exacted from the Bombay labourer was half as much as more severe as was done by his Lancashire counterpart. Who could, therefore, venture to dispute the assertion of Mr. Fielden and those members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that supported him that the hours of work at Bombay were excessive? I can almost imagine these gentlemen adopting the lofty language of Lord Lytton, and saying, "Men are but units, and arithmetic, which deals with units, is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves inexorably in Lancashire or Bombay, whether they are followed or disregarded." Logic so powerful, reasoning so conclusive, who can resist? It would be carping criticism to say that the philanthropy which seeks to protect women and children being worked to death, or what is worse to a death in life—knock-kneed, bandy-legged, and crippled—was asleep until it found one market after another slipping through its fingers. The apostle of humanity is reported to have said, "Let the people (of India) lose faith in our sense of justice and fair play and in our humanity, and then where would India be, *and where would Lancashire trade be?*" And echo answers, Where? Mr. Fielden might have gone on to say, "If the result of our efforts in the cause of humanity be to recover for us the lost markets of China and Japan, why that is but an illustration of the mysterious ways in which Providence contrives to evolve good out of evil, and rewards the righteous." Gentlemen, paradoxical as it may appear, I hope to make it clear to all dispassionate men (to convince Mr. Fielden and his confreres is beyond my powers) that it is the 56½ hours' work in Lancashire which is excessive, and not the 80 hours' work in Bombay. Gentlemen, the real criterion is not whether the men are at work for 80 hours or 56½ hours, but what is the intensity of energy put forth to accomplish a given piece of work. If the Bombay mill hands worked during the 80 hours with the same intensity as the Lancashire operatives do during the 56½ hours, I would be the first to acknowledge that the Bombay hours of work were excessive. The Bombay workmen under the conditions supposed would turn out half as much more work in a week than the Lancashire operatives, and, assuming that the work turned out by the Lancashire workmen in 56½ hours is as much as can be expected from any workmen in the time—and I unhesitatingly admit that it is—it is clear that the Bombay workmen would be overworked in the proportion of 3 to 2. But, gentlemen, do the Bombay mill hands work with the same intensity as

the Lancashire operatives ? The answer is, Not by a long way. I am informed, gentlemen, by a competent authority that the Lancashire workmen working 56½ hours a week produce as much yarn in that time as the Bombay workmen manufacture in a week, working 80 hours. If that be the case, gentlemen, other circumstances being equal, the Lancashire mill hands really work for the same number of hours as their Bombay brethren, for although apparently the former work shorter hours, yet they make up for the shortness of time by greater intensity of energy; and this I will presently show involves a greater wear and tear and a greater strain than the longer hours. But another equally reliable authority informs me that working 56½ hours a week to the Bombay workmen's 80 hours, the Lancashire hands produce only one-seventh less yarn, whereas proportionally to the time employed they ought to produce nearly one-third less. In my calculations, gentlemen, I will adopt the lower estimate as being the safer one. To put the matter in a more concrete form, let us suppose two mills—one in Bombay and another in Lancashire—equally equipped in all respects, and employing the same number of men in the several departments and processes. Let us also suppose that the operatives in the Bombay mill working 80 hours a week produce, say, 100lbs. of yarn. Now if the Lancashire operatives worked with the same intensity for only 56½ hours, they would produce only 70·6lbs. of yarn. But, as a matter of fact they produce 85·7lbs., being one-seventh less than the 100lbs. produced by the Bombay workmen. It is clear, therefore, that the Lancashire workmen work with a greater intensity of energy than their Bombay brethren, and that one hour's work of the former is equivalent to a good deal more than one hour's work of the latter. (Hear, hear.) By a simple sum in proportion we find that the Lancashire labourers produce in 56·50 hours as much yarn as it takes the Bombay workmen 68·56 hours to produce. In other words, although the Lancashire labourers nominally work 56½ hours, yet, judged by the standard of the Bombay labourers, they really work 68·56 hours a week. Now, gentlemen, even on the assumption that the two mills employ the same number of men, what do the facts mentioned by me show ? They show that in a given time the Lancashire labourers put forth a greater amount of energy than the Bombay operatives : in other words, that the strain put upon the former is greater than that upon the latter. Now it is a maxim in racing, gentlemen, which embodies the result of long experience, and is borne out by physiological research, that "it is the pace that kills." In other words, it is the intensity with which, or, what is the same thing expressed differently, it is the shortness of time within which a given piece of work is performed, that is the measure of the strain put upon a horse. The same rule applies to men. Our medical books never miss an opportunity to instil the maxim into the mind of the reader that "if a man wants to live long, he must live slowly." Judged, then, by this criterion, which is fully warranted both by every day experience and by science, I believe that I am guilty of no exaggeration when I say, that notwithstanding that the Lancashire labourers work only 56½ hours a week, while the Bombay labourers work 80 hours, it is the former who are

subjected to excessive labour, inasmuch as the strain put upon them is greater, which signifies that they are subjected to greater wear and tear. But, gentlemen, you are aware that my assumption of the two mills being worked by an equal number of hands is not founded in fact. You know that where the Lancashire mills employ one hand, we are obliged to employ 3½ hands. (Hear, hear.) This fact, gentlemen, has been established beyond question or cavil, and this is why I said that the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce discreetly refrained from calling our 80 hours a week excessive. That being so, gentlemen, you will at once see that to effect a proper comparison between the hours of labour in Bombay and Lancashire we must multiply the 68·56 hours already arrived at by 3½. Really, therefore, the Lancashire operative works 229·96 hours a week to the 80 of the Bombay labourer. (The number of hours would be 280 if we adopted the basis of equal production in 56½ and 80 hours respectively.) In other words, in 56½ hours the Lancashire labourer expends an amount of energy which the native mill hand expends in 229·96 hours, and yet our Manchester philanthropists do not hesitate to proclaim that the Indian labourer is overworked and that "the cotton industry of India is based on murder." (Laughter, and hear, hear.) If the physiological law to which I referred just now be true, and I can safely challenge contradiction in regard to it, then it follows that it is the Lancashire workman who is overworked, and that it is the Lancashire cotton industry which is based on murder. We have all heard, gentlemen, of the incessant hard work to which the labourers of Lancashire are subjected, but an adequate idea of the strain and worry to which the workmen must be subjected can only be formed by help of the figures which I have just given to you, and which show that the Lancashire mill hands are obliged to crowd into 56½ hours the work that the native hands take 229·96 hours to perform. But, gentlemen, one most important fact has yet to be stated. It is an undeniable fact that nearly 65 per cent. of the adult operatives in the Lancashire mills are women, and that, as a consequence, the work which in Bombay is performed solely by adult men is there performed by women. It is, therefore, mostly women who in Lancashire perform in 56½ hours a week the work which in Bombay is performed by men in 229·96 hours. It is not, then, as compared with our female labourers, that the female labourers of Lancashire are overworked, but as compared with our male labourers. It would appear, therefore, that our Lancashire philanthropists, as our missionary bodies, have work—most important work—to perform nearer home, which, as patriotic citizens and professing christians, they do wrong to neglect, taking up in preference the amelioration of the condition of the heathen operative classes in India. (Hear, hear.) Hard and incessant as is the work exacted from the Lancashire operatives, male and female, it has to be performed from year's end to year's end, without break or relaxation except on Sundays or such as is afforded by the bed of sickness. On the other hand, our labourers, men and women and children, besides the two days in the week and the holidays, go away every one or two years to their native village, where they remain from one to six months or even longer before returning to Bom-

bay. As you are aware, gentlemen, an industrial labourer in England is, as a rule, never a landholder, which our operative invariably is. He has always his ancestral fields in his native village which the members of his family till and cultivate, and to which he is always yearning to go as soon as he has laid by the few rupees which satisfy his ambition or supply his wants. The labour in the town is merely an adjunct—a means of eking out the income of the family lands. Our labourers, therefore, both male and female, are mere birds of passage and take hold of every occasion—it may be their own illness, it may be the illness or the wedding of some relative in the village, it may be mere home sickness, or it may be to take their turn in cultivating the family fields—to visit their native villages. To this practice there is no counterpart in Lancashire. The operative class there is a stranger to the cessation from toil, and the change of air and scene which the conditions of social life obtaining among our operatives allow them. (Hear, hear.) Another system, which affords further relaxation and rest to our mill hands, is what is known as the *badli* or substitute system. You are aware, gentlemen, how the majority of our mill hands, male and female, absent themselves from work for at least five days in the month, putting substitutes in their place. So well established is this system that every morning a crowd of workmen assembles near the mills on the chance of being taken on as substitutes. I am afraid a Lancashire operative who absented himself for five days a month would stand no chance of being employed in any factory. It may be urged, gentlemen, that the intensely hard work which the Lancashire operative performs is accounted for by his superiority in physique. No doubt the superior health and strength of these operatives do enable them to perform more work without being exhausted than the natives here. But I am sure that the superiority in physical condition does not account for all the immense difference in the work of the two sets of operatives. A great deal of it is due to the stricter discipline enforced in Lancashire and the different habits and customs of the people here. In Lancashire a mill hand is, except for necessary purposes, never allowed to leave his work for a single moment during working hours. He takes his meals during the recess, and if he does not, he has to go without them. In our mills 90 per cent. of the hands take their meals during the hours of work, just whenever it suits them. Besides, both men and women frequently leave their work, now to smoke, now to drink water, and now for other purposes. On each of these occasions—and they are not less than four or five a day—they leave the mill premises and are away from ten to fifteen minutes. Fully eight to ten per cent. of the total number of operatives employed in a mill are at any time of the day to be found outside the mill premises and away from their work for the purposes just mentioned. Is it to be wondered at, then, that we require three and a half times the number of hands that suffice in Lancashire and that our operatives are only able to do in 229·96 hours what their Lancashire brethren do in 56½ hours? It may be said that a stricter discipline might be enforced. The answer is, we cannot change the habits of a people. This is the way their forefathers worked before them, and this is how they will

continue to work for as long as I can see. If we were to enforce the strict discipline and to exact the hard, incessant, and rapid work which the Lancashire operatives perform, we should have to close up our mills. Not only the women, but the men also, would refuse to submit to it. (Hear, hear.) Lest I might be supposed to unduly depreciate the labour value of our work people, I will here fortify my position by a reference to testimony which even the Manchester philanthropists will admit to be incapable of a bias in favour of the workmen of India. Many of you, gentlemen, will recollect that about the year 1876 we had a "chiel among us taking notes"—Mr. John Robertson, a cotton spinner—who was deputed by the Lancashire manufacturers to examine and report upon our mills. His investigations were conducted with such secrecy, that till the publication of his report the object of his mission was not even suspected. His report contains several inaccuracies, which were pointed out by this Association at the time, but I will only read to you his estimate of native labour :—"The capacity of the workers is disappointing. In point of skill and care, and in the amount of work which they can overtake, they are immensely inferior to the Europeans. A drawing frame-head of five or six deliveries, or a single loom, will give the best idea of what is thought sufficient to tax the ability of a workman. Females are found to be irregular and troublesome, and are only employed as reelers or winders. Two are almost invariably appointed to a 40-hank reel, reeling No. 20s or 30s. Women commence work at 7 and leave off at 5." Again, he says,—"The quality of the work, which is at present passing through the hands of these natives, should make a spinner or manufacturer shrink from placing them upon work which would require an infinitely greater amount of skill and labour." Mr. Tregay, the Superintendent of the Mysore West Gold Mining Company, in his report to the Directors in March 1888 speaks thus of native workmen :—"Much depends on accelerated speed. The slow progress hitherto has been altogether due to the character and inferior quality of the labour obtainable. The country people here seem to have had such an easy life, for perhaps many ages, that it is extremely difficult to get any idea of continuous labour into their heads. Never having been trained to continuous labour, they cannot be easily got into it now," &c. In another para. he says :—"Up to the present we have had mainly the unreliable native force to operate with, which has been to me extremely disappointing and disagreeable." Coming now to our female operatives, the work which they do is even lighter than that done by the men here. I believe I am correct when I say that with hardly any exception women in our mills are employed as reelers and winders only, work which when compared to what is exacted from women in Lancashire may be almost considered a pastime. It is work which puts no strain upon the mind, and which is not half so irksome as that of attending to machinery in motion. Light as this work is, they only do it for nine hours a day when the days are short, and for an hour more when they are long, as they invariably attend the mills an hour later and leave them an hour earlier than the men. The 80 hours a week, therefore, in the case of women dwindle

down to 66 or 68, and when it is remembered that where in Lancashire there is one employed in reeling, three are set to do the same work here, it will be perceived how light is the work which our female workmen really perform. Light as is the work, you know very well how they do it. In the first place, the religious sentiments of the Hindoo female labourers, who constitute the bulk of the women working at our mills, prevent them from attending to their work for four days in the month during the recurring illness peculiar to women. In the next place, as already mentioned, they leave the work four to five times a day for 10 to 15 minutes each time, in addition to the half hour's recess. The women here, therefore, not only never perform the heavier work which their sisters in Lancashire perform, but they also take more than four times the number of hours which the female operatives take in Lancashire, to perform even the light work which alone is allotted to them. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Having thus disposed of that part of the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which concerns women, I will now say a few words about the other portion of it which applies to children. Gentlemen, I need scarcely remind you that we do not employ any children in the technical sense in which that expression is used in the resolution and in the Factory Acts both in England and in India. A child is defined by our Act as a child under the age of 12 years, and as regards such a child, it is provided that it shall not be employed in any mill between the ages of 7 and 12 for more than nine hours a day. The working of this provision was surrounded by so many inconveniences that the millowners of Bombay have almost ceased to employ any such statutory children; and boys who found easy and remunerative work in our mills that at the same time fed them and kept them out of harm's way, are now doing nothing and learning nothing but mischief at home and are a burden to their parents. This is what Manchester philanthropy has hitherto achieved by taking the children of the work-people under their protection. It is said, gentlemen, that children of 9 years are taken on in our mills, and that they work as full-timers. If anything of the kind is done, gentlemen, I am sure it must be in a few exceptional cases, and I am sure that millowners, as a body, will welcome any measures calculated to put a stop to the practice. They have even signified their consent and willingness to the limit being raised to 13 or 14 years. The work which young lads in this country are put to do is piecing and doffing, but light as is the work, it was the millowners and those employed in connection with the Bombay mills that recommended the raising of the limit of age at which childhood under the law as it at present stands ceases. In fact, those connected with the industry have never in any way stood in the way of such reforms as were necessary and apparent, and this will be testified to by the proceedings of the two Factory Commissions which have already carefully investigated the totally different conditions in which the cotton industry is carried on in this country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, I will now refer to a subject to which our worthy Health Officer has given some importance. He has discovered what he calls the "factory countenance" which distinguishes our factory labour-

ers from other labourers. He finds the mill labourers feeble, weak, and having a pallid look, which contrasts with the active, springy gait, and cheerful look of quarrymen and women. Dr. Weir is honest enough to admit that quarry labourers come from the highlands of the Deccan, whereas the factory labourers are mostly residents of the moist Konkan plains. No doubt, there is no comparison between the physical capabilities of the Deccan people and those of the inhabitants of our low lying coasts, and yet Dr. Weir evidently bases his opinion on the contrast presented by the two classes. Dr. Weir also forgets that quarrymen occupy among the labouring classes a position somewhat analogous to that of the Yorkshire coal-heaver or the London bargee. The comparison is as just as that between the thews and sinews of a dray-horse and those of a Shetland pony. The pony is a good enough animal for the work it has got to do, but for all that it cannot drag the heavy drays which the dray-horse does not think much of. The comparison to be fair must be made between people coming from the same part of the country. Such a comparison was made in 1884 by the committee of medical experts, all holding high positions in their profession, appointed by the Government, and they, after careful experiments and after visiting several of the mills in Bombay, came to the unanimous conclusion that "there is no material difference between the average weight of adult male mill operatives of a given height and the average weight of adult males of similar height employed as hospital *hamals*, carpenters, &c. The average weight, however, of both these classes is below that of individuals engaged in more laborious occupations, very probably because the latter are to a certain extent picked men. Our general conclusion that the mill operatives do not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition is also supported by all we could gather as to the health, amount, and nature of work exacted from, and the appearance, &c., of the adult female operatives employed in the mills we visited. We found that the great majority of these were engaged in reeling and winding ; they appeared to be happy and contented, by no means overworked, and in good health and condition." But, gentlemen, Dr. Weir has got hold of a theory. It is this, that factory smoke exrcises an injurious influence upon tender mango blossoms and on the health and productiveness of mango trees, and this circumstance is suggestive to his mind of the influence which factory impurities may have on delicate human health. Well, gentlemen, I do not pretend to have that intimate scientific knowledge which our able Health Officer is known to possess, but he will pardon me for saying that if all medical theories were equally well founded, that science would fail to command that measure of confidence which is extended to it at present. Moreover, I am inclined to dispute Dr Weir's statement as to the supposed influence of factory smoke on mango trees, the vagaries whereof are well known. I know at least more than one mango tree in the compound of one of the oldest mills in Bombay which yields capital fruit. (Hear, hear.) There is one cause of the error into which people fall in connection with the health of labourers which, I believe, has not been previously noticed. Mill labour in this country is, on the whole, of so light a character that

it is very popular among the labouring classes, and especially among those who are naturally of a weak and feeble constitution. Mills find work for people, who would not be accepted as labourers in quarries, presses, foundries, and other workshops, as well as for doing hamalage work, where muscular strength is required. The employers of mill labour do not shut their doors against men naturally weak and feeble, but who are able to earn their bread by the sort of work best suited to them to be found in mills. Such men would have had to stay at home and starve or be a burden to their relatives and friends but for the occupation found for them by the mills. Gentlemen, it does seem rather hard that we should be blamed where we ought to be encouraged —(hear, hear)—or that we should be charged with creating a class of weak and feeble people, when all that we do is to find employment for some of them. Both the Factory Commissions had ample testimony adduced before them of the fact that mill operatives here are, as a rule, better fed and better clothed than any other class of workmen. If there had been such a thing as a "factory countenance," we may be sure that the members of the two Commissions, and particularly the committee of medical experts, would not have failed to discover it in 1878 and 1884. Gentlemen, you know how many disadvantages the cotton industry of Bombay labours under. We cannot put up a spindle here without paying 2½ times as much as it costs in Lancashire. It is the same with coals, mill-stores, and all the thousand and one things required in the manufacture of yarn and cloth. Although judged by the daily wages paid to the labourers, it might appear that we enjoy the advantage of cheap labour, yet in reality it is twice as costly as it is in Lancashire. Labouring as we do under all these serious drawbacks, it is nothing surprising that Manchester should be able to produce yarn a ¼ to ½d. per lb. cheaper than we do, notwithstanding that she has to pay freight on the raw cotton, which we may be said to have at our very door. Against all these disadvantages we have the advantage of being nearer the markets for the raw produce and the finished article. This advantage, which, as mentioned by me at starting, has been reduced by one-half during the last decade, Manchester seeks to deprive us of by a hypocritical solicitude for the well-being of our female and juvenile operatives. We may, however, be confident that the Government of this country will pause before undertaking any legislation calculated to strangle an industry which already provides food for thousands of the poorer classes who would otherwise have pressed heavily upon the hard taxed resources of the soil—an industry which promises to find the means for the livelihood of thousands more. (Applause.) You will remember, gentlemen, that after a most sifting investigation the Factory Commission of 1884 were deliberately of opinion that no legislation regulating adult male or female labour in our mills was either necessary or required, but they urged upon the Government the urgent necessity of bringing under control the smaller ginning factories, particularly those in Khandesh. Now, gentlemen, if the Manchester humanitarians had been sincere, they would have asked for legislation in the direction pointed out by the Commission, but that would not have suited the purposes of Manchester, as openly avowed by

the seconder of the Manchester resolution in the *Manchester Guardian ;* and, in the words of the writer in the *Bombay Gazette*, " with the candid confession that Manchester wants to see our mills in ruins and our bazaars busily engaged in the distribution of Manchester goods, we may take leave of one of the most transparent hypocrisies of which commercial history has ever borne record." (Applause.)

MR. N. N. WADIA said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After what has fallen from yourself, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Banajee, it is unnecessary for me to take up your time at any great length. For my own part, I am not afraid of the interested agitation which has been set on foot. We know full well the interest which our Governor has been taking in technical education, and we also had evidence of the keen interest which both the Viceroy who has left these shores and the new Viceroy have evinced in the material welfare of this country. We cannot think, therefore, that men like these would ever be disposed to sacrifice India to the interested cry of Manchester. Let us consider how this agitation in Manchester has come about. Some time ago, as you all know, we had a factory inspector, a Mr. James Jones. When he went back to resume his duties as factory inspector in Lancashire, he was asked by his superior, the Chief Inspector of the District, to lay before them a short sketch of the working of the mills in Bombay. Mr. Jones, in writing his report, said :—" From my point of view I think that the English Factory Act could not with fairness be put in force in India, the conditions of the country, climate, and the people being so widely different. But the question of Sunday labour, long hours of work for children, sanitation, and more regular hours for meals ought to receive the prompt attention of Government, for in these particulars under the present system glaring hardships are inflicted on the hands. I also cordially agree with the widely expressed wish of the public in Bombay that the provisions of the Act should be extended to the smaller works which require more inspection than the larger factories." Mr. Jones remained amongst us for three years. He was an experienced factory inspector, and understood what the requirements of the Factory Act were. And on returning to England he tells us that the Factory Act as adopted for English mills was not applicable to the mills in India. (Hear, hear.) The factory agitation in England is professedly for the protection of women and children. Mr. Banajee and Mr. Cotton have explained that we employ but a small amount of juvenile labour, and Mr. Jones has himself said that women usually work shorter hours than men, commencing work at 7 a.m. and leaving at 5 p.m. So you will see that the very persons for whom legislation is demanded are employed practically for the same number of hours as women are employed in English mills, and the kind of work they have to perform does not require that close and continuous attention on their part which is exacted from the same class of workers in England. I have been connected, gentlemen, with the management of mills for about twenty years, and I am able to say that I do not think our mill hands are hard worked. Still I for one would be very glad, indeed,

if the recommendations of the last Factory Commission were put in force just for the reason, if for nothing else, that the charge which has now been laid against us shall be removed from our door. I also re-echo the sentiments of approval which have fallen from you, Mr. Chairman, as well as from Mr. Cotton and Mr. Banajee, of the great interest which both the English news papers have taken in this matter. (Applause.) It shows they are with us, and it is a great point in the successful issue of any undertaking that the local papers are thoroughly conversant with what are our requirements. In the address which was recently presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Lord Dufferin, one of the most prominent features was an acknowledgment of the active interest his Lordship had taken in the promotion of technical education in this country. I am glad that this reference was made in the address, because it is technical education that will enable us to fight Manchester and hold our own. (Applause.) So you will see that we are not likely to have an Act at variance with our interest passed by the Government at the bidding of selfish men. I have been brought up in Lancashire from my youth, and I have long been connected with its principal industry. During the several visits I have paid to the country in recent years I have noticed that a very marked change has gradually come over the workmen who, I found, were far different from what they used to be—I speak of the days before the American War. In those days the men were more subservient, more obedient, more temperate, and less independent. The change which has since taken place has, perhaps, tended to make them more careless of their own wants ; and this is perhaps one of the reasons of the failure of English manufacturers to achieve such success as they might desire against foreign competition. When I was in England, in 1881, I went through one of the best conducted mills in Manchester, and a gentleman there said to me, "We cannot get our men together on Monday. Do you experience any difficulties of this kind in India ?" I replied, "We have no such difficulties, adding that "we employ a larger percentage of men, still we have this advantage : our men are far more obedient and far more desirous of carrying out our instructions than those you have on your side." Machinery has also made rapid advances in the last few years. A change is coming about, and if we are only aided by our paternal Government in improving to some extent the qualities of cotton, the time may come—and it is not far distant—when we shall be able to spin and weave many of those goods which are now imported into India. (Applause.) I am perfectly confident that we shall be able to supply more than fifty per cent. of the goods we cannot now manufacture. Whatever may be the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, I do not think for a moment that the Government of India will entertain their application to ruin our trade and hamper our industry. They are too well aware of the financial difficulties which await them. They are too well conversant with the probable further fall of exchange to allow their hands to be crippled or to submit to any pressure. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I have only to say that we should unanimously say that we are quite able to distinguish interested from disinterested interference. India (as has been

already pointed out by Mr. Banajee) has suffered quite enough by interested interference, and I trust that in future we shall not be saddled with any measure which may tend to cripple the prosperity of our country. (Applause.)

MR. CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS said :—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition moved by our friend Mr. Cotton. The speakers who have preceded me have already said all that is required to be said in the matter. It is already proved by figures by our friend Mr. Muncherjee that we have to employ not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of hands employed in England. This in itself is an answer to the Manchester agitators that our hands here are not over-worked or hard-pressed with work. It is the habit of the Indian workmen to work and take rest at intervals. They cannot physically attend to work incessantly as their brother workmen in England. Our managers and over-lookers very often try to keep them on work more constantly, but their endeavours failed. They say they cannot change the habit of the workmen by any means. Gentlemen, this habit of working and taking rest at intervals is not only seen with the mill workmen but workmen of all other classes outside the mill. Our clerks and other servants do the same. They work for some time an hour or so then they want time to have their little chit-chat and chewing of *pan-sopari* and smoking. Without these indulgences given them, they would not work. It is, therefore, no necessity to disturb this way of working which is well adopted to their habits. If our friends in England are really actuated by the philanthropic motives, they would really do better by adopting the plan suggested in the leader of one of our English newspapers, I mean the *Times of India*, the other day, *viz.*, that they should bring in capital in India, start mills, and thus give bread to the poor workmen of this country rather than to attempt to snatch it from their hands—the natural consequence of their recent agitation of applying the provisions of English Factory Act in India. With these few remarks I beg to support the proposition now before the meeting. (Applause.)

MR. VUNDRAWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS said :—In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mulji, he had been entrusted with some remarks which Mr. Damodher had intended to make. He said :—The agitation which has been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for a new Factory Act for India, alleged to be in the interests of philanthropy is, I believe, in reality meant to hamper the new industry of this city, and is to be followed upon the lines of the Act in operation in England. It means, in other words, a limitation of the hours of labour in our factories tending to increase the cost of production, and crippling our mill industry in this direction. The Manchester philanthropists think that it would favour their chance of successfully competing against us. The frequent agitations made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the interest of free trade and in the interest of humanity are really made—if I may be allowed to use the mild Gujarati maxim—for their own "belly." In a recent examination of the relative positions of the Lancashire and Bombay mills, the evidence taken before the Committee of Enquiry of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce,

the whole tendency of the evidence is, beyond doubt, a most selfish one, proving that the Lancashire interests rule paramount over all other considerations. Manchester influence has done enough mischief by compelling the authorities at home and in India to abolish the import duty, which they considered protective, and immediately on its abolition, when the finances of the country were crippled, India was burdened with new taxation, alike unbearable and bitter to the masses. Now these very Manchester men try to hamper the quiet industry of India. Their whole and sole object is to build a few mills especially to produce yarns for the China market and to compete with our Bombay mills, because, I verily believe, there are only few mills in Lancashire that are adopted at present for spinning yarns suitable for China. Gentlemen, I am informed by my friends in England that there is a strong feeling prevalent amongst the self-styled philanthrophists to advocate the new Factory Act for India ; that besides their gaining an advantage in economy of management, there is a strong disposition with them, nay, a strong determination, to do what they can to make the Act as stringent as possible and to try to make as black as possible, the treatment and usage of the mill hands by the millowners on our side, and our Manchester friends are publishing all these mischievous informations in different newspapers and journals in order to draw sympathy of the people of England, and thus to try and gain their object. We do not want any Factory Act in India on the lines advocated by our Manchester rivals. The conditions of labourers in India and at home are so different—1st. That manufacturers down in Manchester use entirely American cotton or mix it with Surats, which produce more yarn in ten hours than can be done by labourers working in Bombay mills from sunrise to sunset, with inferior quality of cotton. 2nd. That Lancarhire has got skilled labour : the hands employed in a mill there are generally one to three to four here. In an evidence taken before the Committee of Enquiry in Manchester, Mr. Andrew, Secretary to the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, stated in his evidence that to produce 20s in a mill of 40,000 spindles, there would only be 240 work people, and of these, 80 only would be adults; the rest would be women and children. Now in Bombay mills we have to employ 760 persons, as stated by Mr. Greaves before the said Committee of Enquiry ; but I should say the correct figure would be between 900 to a 1,000. 3rd. The difference of wages. We have to pay comparatively much more in wages than our friends do there. We must not forget the fact that all our operatives are mostly agriculturists or farmers, and during the rainy season some of them migrate to their native homes to give their attention to farming, and they cling to agriculture, and go to their native country, either temporarily or permanently resigning their mill employment ; thus very often the millowners find difficulty to re-place trained hands. 4th. That our mill operatives do not demand any such legislation. They are a most contented set of operatives that can be found in this country, as compared with their compeers in other class of industry in India. The agitators for a Factory Act (in other words, to curtail hours of labour in Bombay mills) try to deprive the employers of the only chance they have of competing against

the English manufacturers. 5th. That to curtail the hours of work in a mill is simply to curtail the wages of these labourers, and thus deprive them of so much of their income and so much of their comfort which they at present enjoy. Not only this, but in cases of famine or insufficiency of the produce of their farm, the relatives of these operatives, who are in almost every instance agriculturists, are supplied with funds when their relatives are not able to pay Government taxes. The members of each family are divided for work. Certain members work in Bombay mills, while others remain at home to look after their farming and the like pursuits. The home families entirely depend upon their comparatively well-to-do relations in Bombay—a marvellous feeling of affection in an undivided Hindoo family not always observable in any other country—and our friends in Manchester are trying to disturb their happy homes. 6th. That curtailment of hours of labour is to reduce the earnings of adult males and to stop entirely the earnings of boys, and to throw misery and hardship on the poor-class labour in India. 7th. Gentlemen, legislation of this sort is not required, for you have the Commission of 1875 appointed by Government to report on the condition and system of work in the factories in Bombay and its vicinity, informing Government that the health of the operatives was good, they did not suffer from the long hours of labour, and the majority of the Commission did not consider legislation in any shape was necessary; but the Commission was unanimously of opinion that "any Imperial Act that may be passed should not interfere more than is absolutely necessary for the working of factories, for these must be considered as highly important, both politically and financially, and of great benefit to the country generally, *and they require encouragement of every description.*" Gentlemen, truer words were never uttered before in connection with our mill industry. Again in 1884, the Commission appointed by Government to "consider the working of factories in Bombay, exhaustively reported to Government in 1885 that any legislative interference with the labour of adult males was not required. Of course, gentlemen, we have already protected classes in children and women by our existing Factory Act. 18th. That we do not manufacture yarn beyond number 20s. We have never approached yet to making of 30s for the market, except in casual and rare instances—a fact abundantly proving that we are *very far behind* our Lancashire competitors, who have ample supply of better cotton from America to spin fine counts and manufacture best fabrics, and besides they command the markets of the whole world, and it is really incomprehensible who should the Manchester—so called—philanthropists be after their humble brethren in India, whose welfare and progressive advancement ought to be the fostering care of every right-minded Englishman. With these few words I heartily give my support to this resolution which is placed before the meeting this evening.

The resolution having been put, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY, 1875.

List of Members.

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Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited

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Members.

John Marshall, Esq., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in Spinning or Weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories ; and for other factories at Rs. 50 on each lakh of capital invested, the same to take effect from the 1st of August 1880.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association ; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members, whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Members of Committee for each year, be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the Annual Meeting, and no two members of any one firm or Company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book, to be kept by a secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration effect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association : Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the

Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee on receipt of such a requisition shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Cummittee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interests of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-chairman, nor members of Committee, or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-chairman, or member of Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-chairman, or a member of

Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties; and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Associations or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction, or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of themembers of the Association present at any meeting.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890.

THE Committee beg to wait upon the members with a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association for the eighteen months ending 31st December 1890, this interval having been rendered necessary by the absence of the Secretary on leave.

Although on the average the state of trade during the past eighteen months has not been unprofitable, it has been distinctly less prosperous than in the same period preceding the last report and short time had to be resorted to for a month in the autumn of 1889 and for three months in the first half of 1890 to maintain something like an equilibrium between the production and off-take of yarn. There has consequently been less incentive to the erection of new mills than formerly and only one mill has been added in the Island of Bombay during the year ending 30th June 1890. At the same time there has been a large increase in the spinning power of the existing mills, 304,332 additional spindles having been brought into operation—the result doubtless of orders given out for machinery during the previous prosperous period—and the estimated consumption of cotton for the year shows an increase of 72,504 bales. For all India however there has been an increase during the year ending 30th June 1890 of 13 mills and 511,678 spindles giving a total increase in the quantity of cotton consumed of 119,808 bales. This would appear to indicate that while cotton spinning in the Island of Bombay has attained a level from which there is not likely to be much extension in the immediate future unless under the impetus of a considerably increased demand for export, there is still room for a wide development of the industry up-country by the establishment of mills at suitable centres where a supply of cotton is available and a local demand exists for the production. The very slow growth of weaving as compared with spinning is still a very marked feature in the figures, only 405 looms having been added in the year ending 30th June 1890 in the Island of Bombay and 1851 looms for all India.

The shipments of cotton yarns to China have again increased largely, the figures for 1890 showing an excess of 70,363 bales or 27½ per cent. over 1889,

but to Japan owing doubtless to the extension of cotton spinning in that country there has been a falling off in 1890 as compared with 1889 of 24,498 bales equivalent to nearly 40 per cent. The continued increase of the shipments to China is the more remarkable from the fact that the exports from the United Kingdom to the same destination during last year reached about the same level as the average of the past ten years showing apparently that Bombay spinnings have created a market for themselves in China over and above the requirements of the country for English yarns.

The exports of Bombay-made Piece Goods to China in 1890 improved somewhat on the figures of the previous year but were still little more than a fourth of 1888 which is the only year in which the trade has risen to important figures :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890	325,060	37,722	362,782

Exports of Country-made Piece Goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	...	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	2,988,890	...	...	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374

Shipments of Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the Year 1877 *to* 1890.

YEARS.	Piece Goods of all Kinds.			Yarns.		
	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1877	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
1884	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,721,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
Average 10 years.	484,281,810	57,586,430	541,868 240	14,758,220	22,035,090	.....

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

During the whole of the eighteen months reviewed by this report, the question of factory legislation for India has been under discussion in one form or another both here and in England. As formerly, the manufacturing interests of Lancashire and their representatives, supported by a number of irresponsible writers in the public press, have continued to keep up an agitation in favor of factory legislation in India on the same lines as now prevails in England. Being, as a rule, utterly ignorant of the conditions of factory life in India and the wide difference which prevails between mill labor in England and India, the representations made to Government and the public have been not only misleading as regards the character and extent of the legislation called for, but they have most consistently misrepresented the attitude of the millowners of Bombay with reference to the question in all its phases. Although these misstatements might easily have been refuted, your Committee saw no advantage likely to be derived by taking public notice of them, relying upon the certainty that any legislative measures to be adopted must necessarily be by and under the authority of the Government of India, at whose hands the question was certain to receive careful consideration before action being taken.

Shortly after the issue of the last report of the Association the Government of Bombay addressed your Committee handing them a memorandum from the Government of India respecting a proposal to provide by law for four holidays per month to women employed in factories in India, and the opinion of the Association was solicited thereon. To this your Committee had no difficulty in replying that the proposal to render it compulsory on owners or agents of mills to grant four holidays in the month to women would meet with their entire approval, pointing out that in practice the custom already existed in all the Bombay mills, a careful analysis of the attendance of women at the leading local factories showing that on the average the women employed were in the habit of absenting themselves from six to seven days a month as suited their own convenience. Nothing further was heard with reference to this proposal for some months when it again came up as a portion of a draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, which was forwarded to the Association with a request for opinion in February 1890. This Bill, which had for its main object the bringing within the scope of the Factory Act all factories employing twenty hands and upwards, the raising of the limit of age of children employed in factories from seven to nine years, and rendering it compulsory that women and children should be entitled to four holidays a month, received the most careful consideration of the Committee, who in replying to Government respecting it stated that the general purport of the proposed measure had the full approval of the Association. They, however, took objection to the manner in which it was proposed to fix the holidays for women and children which, they considered, cumbersome and likely to lead to difficulty in working. Instead of the mode proposed by Government whereby the occupier of a factory should, before the beginning of every month, fix four holidays in such month for women and children according to their castes or classes, the Committee suggested that it should simply be enacted that no woman or child should be employed in a mill for more than twenty-seven days in a month of thirty-one days ; more than twenty-six days in a month of thirty days, more than twenty-five days in a month of twenty-nine days, or more than twenty-four days in a month of twenty-eight days, leaving it to the women and children to select such days for their absence from work as might best suit their own convenience. With respect to the limit of age for children, the Committee approved of nine years being fixed as a minimum instead of seven as hitherto, but they suggested some margin of time being allowed for bringing this provision into force, and, further, that any children under nine years of age who had already been employed for a considerable length of time in mills and had therefore, so to speak, served a sort of apprenticeship, should not be compelled to throw up their employment. This Bill, after being for some months before the Government of India, was not proceeded with and nothing further was heard from Government respecting factory legislation until August 1890, when it was intimated to the Association that the Government of India had determined to appoint a small Commission, consisting mainly of natives of India, to visit some of the centres of factory labor

with the object of ascertaining the views of the workpeople on the question of the hours of labor for women and children and of holidays. The Government of Bombay asked the Association to send in the names of some gentlemen whom the Committee considered suitable for nomination to the Commission, and they accordingly proposed the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., and the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E. Neither of these gentlemen, however, were appointed to the Commission. When the Commission visited Bombay, the Committee, at the request of the President, furnished him with copies of all the reports of the Association, and afforded him all the information he solicited, arranging at the same time that the millowners—members of the Association—should afford the Commission every possible facility in visiting and obtaining all the evidence required at the different mills. The report of the Commission was issued in November 1890 and a copy forwarded to the Association with a request for any remarks which the members had to offer thereon. As the conclusions arrived at by the Commission presented really no new features, and the resultant recommendations went no further than the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, your Committee could merely reply that the recommendations embodied in the report had in the main their full approval and were in accordance with what the Bombay Millowners' Association had advocated from time to time. It now remains to be seen what action, if any, will be taken by Government as the result of the Commission and the opinions which it has served to elicit from various quarters. In some parts of India there is undoubtedly a strong body of opinion against any further legislation whatever, but this it will be apparent is in no sense the desire of the members of this Association who would only be too glad to see a moderate Act carried through the Legislature of India on the lines of the finding of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 and the Commission of last year, as the present uncertainty only serves to unsettle the minds of both employers and the employed, while it has a decidedly restrictive effect on the development of the cotton industry.—(*Appendix B.*)

CLOSING OF THE MILLS ON SUNDAYS.

A considerable majority of the members of the Association have for a long time past declared themselves in favour of the voluntary closing of the mills every Sunday, and a meeting of the members was held in June 1890 mainly to discuss this question. It was then resolved that the wishes of all the members of the Association should be obtained by circular, and this was accordingly done. Owing mainly, however, as your Committee believe, to the uncertainty prevailing, regarding possible factory legislation, and an agitation in favour of the adoption of short-time, it was found impossible to obtain entire unanimity on the question, which has consequently been allowed to remain in abeyance pending any action which Government may see fit to take respecting holidays by means of legislation.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Owing to the unprofitable character of the trade during the monsoon months of 1889, representations were made to the Committee of the Association by various members, of the desirability of adopting a short time movement. After discussing the question in Committee, it was decided to call a general meeting of the members on the 12th September 1889, when the following resolution was adopted :—

> "That the millowners here present hereby agree to stop their mills two days in each week inclusive of holidays between 1st October and 31st December of this year, provided forty mills in Bombay Island agree to adopt the movement. Unless holidays intervene the days of stoppage shall be Saturdays and Sundays."

An agreement to this effect was immediately signed by the representatives of forty-one mills, and it was accordingly adopted on the 1st October. During that month, however, a very decided improvement was manifested in the position and prospects of the industry, and finding that a general opinion prevailed amongst members that it would be impolitic to observe the agreement for the whole of the three months first agreed upon, the Committee deemed it advisable to issue a circular to the signatories to the agreement, under date of 1st November, intimating that the resolution and the agreement executed in accordance therewith would no longer be considered binding.

This improvement in trade turned out to be of very short duration and at the beginning of March 1890 numerous representations were again made to the Committee asking for a further attempt to be made for a combined short-time movement. Seeing that a strong feeling prevailed on the subject, and being always desirous of meeting the views of members on important matters of this nature, the Committee convened a general meeting of all interested in the trade, on 31st March 1890. After a prolonged discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

> "We the millowners and mill agents here present agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for the three months following the 15th April 1890, and that the weaving mills under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarn for eight days a month, or what shall be considered an equivalent thereof by stopping our entire weaving departments four days a month, the days of stoppage to be as far as possible Saturdays and Sundays. This agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, an intimation of the same having been given by the Secretary to the millowners or on before 15th April.

The representatives of forty-two mills having given in their adhesion to this resolution before the required date, the agreement was accordingly brought into force and was duly observed by the signatories for the entire period of three months. The actual days of stoppage were left to be settled by the owners or agents of each mill provided previous intimation were given to the Secretary who, departing from the custom previously observed in such cases by the Association, was authorised by the Committee to carry out a system of inspection by which it was seen that the parties to the agreement fairly complied with its terms. Since the expiry of the agreement on the 15th July last, a much better state of trade has prevailed, and there has been no intimation of a desire to revert to short time ; but there can be little doubt that the step so unanimously adopted by the millowners for the three months in question proved of the greatest service to the trade by preventing an excessive accumulation of stocks at the various consuming centres.—(*Appendix C.*)

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The working of the Merchandise Marks Act has given rise to numerous references to the Committee of the Association who have replied in suitable terms from time to time, and there has also been considerable correspondence with Government regarding the rules under the Act.

In April 1890 a Committee was appointed by Government to draft instructions for the guidance of customs officers in the working of the Act and to consider whether the instructions to Criminal Courts, framed under Section 16 of the Act, and issued on 13th August 1889, required to be amplified or modified. The report of this Committee came before the Association under a reference from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with respect to the permissible variation on low count yarns, and as the result of opinions elicited by circular from the members of the Association, your Committee addressed Government advocating a permissible variation of 10 per cent. on all yarns under 16s, 7½ per cent. between 16s and 30s, and 5 per cent. above 30s. They further pointed out to Government that the wording of a certain clause in the rules required the average count of the whole of the yarn in a bundle, bale or consignment to be not greater or less than the described count, or, in other words, that it should be exactly the described count. This your Committee pointed out was requiring from the spinner what was practically impossible, and they advocated the omission of the words "greater or" which would leave the clause to read : "that the average of the yarn should not be less than the described count"—sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee, to protect buyers and fulfil the requirements of the Act. The first of these suggestions was not supported by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but the second was, and the Government of India having failed to recognise the importance of these suggestions in the instructions issued to Criminal Courts under date of 4th December 1890, your Committee have again addressed them on the subject.

In September 1890 the Government of India, through the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay, asked for the opinion of the Association on suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding (1) the permissible variation which should be allowed under the Merchandise Marks Act in respect of bleached yarn, and (2) suggesting the necessity for framing a rule for the guidance of Custom House Officers and Criminal Courts respecting yarns which might be made up for French or French-Colonial markets. In reply, to these references your Committee stated that they did not consider that bleached yarn, whether double or single, would be altered in length by the process of bleaching, although it would lose in weight owing to the resinous and extraneous matters inherent in grey yarns. They accordingly recommended that the permissible variation allowed under the Act as regards count and length should be the same as on grey yarns, but that an allowance should be made in weight of 2½ per cent. on 80s to 30s, 4 per cent. on 18s to 30s, 5 per cent. on 18s to 8s, and 7½ per cent. on 8s to 1s—recommendations which the Government of India have accepted and embodied in their instructions to Criminal Courts. With respect to trade descriptions for yarns made up for the French or French-Colonial markets, the Committee did not consider it advisable any special rule should be introduced, pointing out that the stamping of yarn is not compulsory and that it was therefore open to people making up bundled yarn for French territories, in the manner French yarns are usually made up, to describe them as they pleased, so long as they described them correctly and within the permissible variation laid down under the English system of reeling and bundling, the equivalent of which, under the French system, is very easy of calculation. Government apparently adopting the views of the Association, no special rule has been introduced respecting this matter.—(*Appendix D.*)

WORKING OF THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 3 OF 1887.

While the practical inspection of boilers under the Act appears to have worked satisfactory no complaints whatever having reached your Committee in connection therewith, considerable correspondence with Government has been necessitated by the interpretation attached to the various clauses of the Act—interpretations which your Committee consider have strained the meaning of the Act beyond its true purport, and which if insisted upon would have entailed serious hardship to millowners. The chief contention has been with respect to section 24 of the Act which lays down that one engineer cannot be allowed to have charge of different boilers in different buildings. This section, it will be remembered, gave rise to some discussion in 1888 when Mr. W. Moylan, the then Inspector of Steam Boilers, issued a circular requiring engineers to be always present when boilers were working. After some correspondence had been exchanged on the subject a deputation, consisting of Mr. G. Cotton, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and the Secretary, waited upon Mr. F. L. Charles, the Collector of Bombay at the time,

and after some discussion it was understood that the circular would be placed in abeyance and this section of the Act interpreted in a liberal spirit. At the beginning of 1890, however, the Secretary of the Colaba Land and Mill Company brought to the attention of the Committee a correspondence which he had had with the senior Inspector of Steam Boilers regarding an order that the Company would require to maintain separate engineers for their two mills situated together at Colaba. Believing that this step had only been taken through an oversight, the Committee addressed the Collector of Bombay reminding him of the understanding which had been come to with his predecessor, Mr. Charles, respecting the enforcement of this particular section of the Act, and asking that the demands of the Boiler Inspector should not be enforced. As the Collector replied, however, that the senior Inspector of Steam Boilers was merely by his requirements carrying out the standing orders of Government, your Committee decided to address the Government of Bombay on the subject, and under a letter dated 10th March 1890 they represented to Government at great length their reasons for believing that a strained interpretation had been attached by the Collector to section 24 of the Act. Government merely replied that the interpretation put on the section by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium was correct and in accordance with the interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government. That being so your Committee deemed it advisable to at once address Government again soliciting an amendment of the Act in respect of this section and asking that boilers belonging to the same company or owner and situated within the same compound at a not greater distance than one thousand feet from each other should be left under the care and supervision of one duly qualified engineer. They pointed out to Government that while it was the duty of an engineer to inspect the boilers under his charge from time to time and see that the firing was being properly done, it was no part of an engineer's duty to remain permanently in the boiler house, and there was therefore no reason, whatever, why he should not be able to give equally efficient supervision to a second set of boilers in the same compound to which he had easy means of access. Showing that the system of inspection under the Act was sufficient guarantee as to the care bestowed upon boilers and that it was entirely in the interests of millowners themselves to see that effective supervision was maintained, your Committee urged that there was no good reason whatever for insisting on the maintenance of section 24 and prayed that it might be amended.

Government in reply stated that the proposal would receive due consideration, and it is satisfactory to find that this amendment is embodied in the new Boiler Act which has been published while this report is under preparation.—(*Appendix E.*)

RULES UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT, NO. 3 OF 1887.

In September 1890 your Committee observed in the *Government Gazette* the draft rules which were proposed to be issued by Government under Section 31 of the Boiler Inspection Act, and seeing the importance which

they had for all millowners, at once appointed a Sub-Committee to consider them in detail, and at the same time addressed Government asking that the rules should not be passed until the Association had been able to report upon them. This request Government acceded to but asked that the report might be submitted as speedily as possible. In the meantime the consideration of the rules by the Sub-Committee showed most conclusively that it would be necessary to obtain first-class professional opinion upon them before going further, and they accordingly addressed Government on 4th October asking that all action with respect to the rules should be delayed pending the references to England which the Committee intended to make through the Secretary who was on the point of proceeding home. As their reasons for making this request the Committee showed that the proposed rules had been extracted bodily, with scarcely a verbal alteration, from the rules published by the Board of Trade on Marine Boilers, and that they consequently laid down a basis of construction not only far in excess of the most exacting requirements, but entirely unsuitable for factory boilers working on land.

Government courteously consented to await the opinions which the Committee have promised to obtain, and the Committee are now glad to say that the Secretary was able in England to obtain leading professional opinion which they feel assured will afford Government sufficient ground to materially modify the proposed rules if not to withdraw them altogether.—(*Appendix F.*)

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT TO PRIME MOVERS.

Much to their surprise the Committee of the Association received a letter from the Government of Bombay in December last intimating that a proposal was before Government to extend the provisions of section 33 of the Boiler Inspection Act 3 of 1887 to prime movers, but before deciding thereupon Government were desirous of obtaining the views of the Association. Your Committee lost no time in stating that the proposal did not meet with their approval. They pointed out that the exemption of prime movers from inspection was decided upon after very careful enquiry and consideration and that so far as the Committee were aware no loss of life nor injury of any consequence had since resulted from the exemption. They showed that it would be a great hardship to owners and tend to hamper trade if prime movers were made liable to inspection as it would necessitate the stopping of the mills for two or three days, and in the case of large engine bearings, the opening up would almost invariably be followed by hot brasses and other troubles. Adding that no such inspection had ever been found necessary in England, the Committee expressed a hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council would be pleased to prohibit any such extension of the Act as that proposed.

Since the close of the year Government have again addressed the Association suggesting that the extension under section 33 of the Act should be to steam chests and cylinders only, in which case they believed that the arguments used by the Committee regarding the extension to prime movers generally would lose much of their force. To this, however, your Committee very promptly replied that they were unable to agree with the views expressed by Government that the limitation of the extension to steam chests and cylinders would in any way lessen the force of the arguments which they had previously the honor to submit. They pointed out that the more limited character of the inspection would still necessitate the stoppage of engines and cause as much loss and annoyance to steam users as if every portion of a prime mover were inspected, and again pointing out that no injury or death had resulted from the exemption of prime movers from inspection since 1887, the Committee contended that no reasonable ground had been shown for adopting the proposal. To this latter communication your Committee are as yet without reply, but they do not anticipate Government will proceed with a proposal in favor of which no single argument of any kind has, so far as your Committee are aware, ever been adduced or is sustainable.—(*Appendix G.*)

LEVY OF A FEE FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF AGE FOR CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

In deference to the opinion expressed by the agents of several mills, your Committee addressed the Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in September 1889, suggesting that it would be well to adopt the old system under which children were charged a small fee for their age certificates, pointing out that the fact of them costing nothing led children to be very careless in preserving them thereby causing a considerable amount of trouble to mill owners. The Inspector of Factories in reply stated that he had made a suggestion to a similar effect to Government but that as it had not been favorably received, he did not see his way to sending up the papers, recommending, if the Association attached any importance to the matter, it should address Government direct. This your Committee did, advocating that a small fee of say 8 annas or one rupee should be charged not only as a means of inducing children to better preserve their certificates, but as likely to render the inspection more exact. The Government of Bombay, however, stated that as the charge of a fee was not authorised by the Indian Factories Act of 1881 and had further been disallowed by the Government of India they were unable to entertain the proposal.—(*Appendix H.*)

USE OF STEAM WHISTLES IN MILLS.

The last report of the Association gave full details of a lengthy correspondence which the Committee had with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay respecting the nuisance arising to neighbours from the use of steam whistles in mills, and since then some further letters have been exchanged on the subject. In these the Committee have adhered to what they for-

merly stated; namely, that they themselves saw no good reason for the use of steam whistles but that the owners of some mills were of a contrary opinion, and that possibly there might be more reason for the use of the whistle in the starting and stopping of machinery in some mills than others. The Committee suggested therefore that the only way to deal with the question would be for the Commissioner to prohibit the use of steam whistles except where the owners of the mills could clearly show that they were necessary for the safety of the workpeople in starting and stopping the machinery.—(*Appendix I.*)

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA OF A BRANCH OF THE BOILER INSURANCE AND STEAM POWER COMPANY OF MANCHESTER.

Through the courtesy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce your Committee had submitted to them a proposal made to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the establishment in India of branches of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company of Manchester. Your Committee after very careful consideration replied to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the proposal met with their approval and that they would be glad to support any action taken by that Chamber in promoting the suggestion. The presence of the representatives of such a Company as the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company of Manchester, which has in England something like 27,000 boilers under inspection, would be of the greatest service to millowners both for the purpose of insuring their boilers and also as a means of obtaining the best qualified scientific advice respecting their maintenance and working. The working of this and similar companies in England has rendered compulsory inspection of boilers there quite unnecessary and were steam users in a position to obtain the inspection and advice which such companies afford, it might ultimately be found possible to dispense with the system of Governmental supervision in India and its attendant restrictions.—(*Appendix J.*)

REQUIREMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER INSURANCE POLICIES ON MILLS.

Your Committee have had considerable correspondence with the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents respecting the various points which have arisen from time to time under fire insurance policies on mills. In July 1890, the Secretary of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents addressed the Committee recommending that in future a plan on the scale of 60 feet to the inch should be attached to the specification of every policy on cotton mills, and that these plans should be lettered or numbered in blocks corresponding to the letters referred to in the specification. At the same time the Fire Insurance Agents Association called attention to the importance of telephonic communication being established with all the mills. To these suggestions your Committee could only say that they were matters

which should be left to special arrangements between the insurers and the insured, and they did not feel it incumbent upon them therefore to address the members of the Association on the subject. In such a matter as the absence of telephonic communication, the Committee suggested that it was for underwriters themselves to encourage by differential rates the adoption of such appliances as they might consider likely to add to the safety of the risks they insured. About the same time the representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies made a representation to the Committee respecting the custom which they alleged prevailed of collecting the sweepings of the different departments of the mills and having them picked on the spot, instead of removing them to detached buildings in the mill compound as is enjoined by the warranty in policies regarding the removal of sweepings daily. They also objected to receptacles being placed in the shape of bags and boxes for the collection of loose cotton, bobbins and reels which receptacles are only occasionally cleared instead of every day. To this point also the Committee of the Association intimated that they were unable to give the attention of the Association as a body, as they were matters which should be entirely settled between underwriters and mill agents themselves. It is, for instance, a matter which rests entirely between the underwriters and the insured whether the conditions of policies regarding the removal of sweepings are or are not complied with. If underwriters find such conditions are neglected, it is for them to point out the risks thereby incurred. Further, some of the suggestions were practically impossible, as, for instance, the clause that mill sweepings should be removed once in twenty-four hours did not of necessity mean that every particle of sweepings should be removed from the mill at the close of the day's work. Moreover, half spun bobbins are bound to accumulate from day to day and it would be impossible to dispense with some receptable for collecting these.—(*Appendix K.*)

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX AMONGST MILL OPERATIVES.

In a communication dated 26th August 1889 the Government of Bombay intimated to the Association that they had been informed that small-pox prevailed amongst the operatives of mills to a very great extent and that they considered it expedient that all operatives should be protected by vaccination, and that the millowners should require their employés thus to be protected. Government accordingly asked the Association to express an opinion as to whether there would be any objection to these measures, and that if the millowners assented to have their operatives vaccinated arrangements would be made for special vaccinators to visit the mills, inspect the operatives and vaccinate them on days that might be agreed upon with the millowners.

Your Committee in reply to this stated that they were not aware that small-pox prevailed to the extent to which Government alleged, but they were nevertheless in favour of steps being taken to prevent any increase of the

disease and would therefore be prepared cordially to support, so far as possible, any action which Government might take in the matter, suggesting that a system of special inspection at the time of the employés leaving the mills would probably be more feasible than any other mode.

In accordance with the request of the Superintendent of Vaccination the Association afterwards furnished him with the names and addresses of the various mills in Bombay, and their Agents were also asked to afford every facility to the vaccinators in inspecting and arranging to vaccinate the operatives.

In a further communication received from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, it was stated that he experienced great difficulty in vaccinating mill operatives and that he had not been afforded the necessary facilities in some of the mills which he had visited. Government accordingly suggested that vaccination should be insisted upon by millowners before operatives were engaged and that no person should be employed who could not produce a certificate from the vaccinator showing that he had been vaccinated. With this request your Committee did not see it would be possible to comply, as in a great many instances it would simply have led to the closing of the mills as the operatives strongly object to any compulsory restrictions to this end being enforced by their employers.—(*Appendix L.*)

EXEMPTION OF MILL ENGINEERS FROM SERVICE ON JURIES.

Seeing the rigid manner in which Government seemed disposed to enforce the provisions of the Boiler Inspection Act by requiring that the certificated engineers of the mills should always be on the premises while the boilers were working, and further the possibility of the stoppage of a mill being rendered necessary by the absence of the engineer for an entire day, your Committee arranged in 1888 with the Clerk of the Crown to obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for the exemption of engineers of cotton mills from service on the Jury. In accordance with this arrangement a list of all the engineers so claiming exemption was made out by your Committee and duly accepted by the Clerk of the Crown.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

The Association was invited by the President to give any evidence the members might desire to offer regarding the matters under enquiry by the Native Passenger Ships Commission, but your Committee replied that they had no evidence to offer. Should the report of the Commission, however, result in giving such increased space to third-class passengers as would necessitate the enhancement of fares, it might possibly lead to greater difficulty in obtaining operative labor, as a very large proportion of the people employed in our local cotton mills come from small villages in the Concan and on the Coast by means of the ferry and coasting steamers.—(*Appendix M.*)

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality addressed your Committee recently, pointing out that according to his observations many of the mill chimneys emit more smoke now than they used to do, and that as the increased number of mills which had been erected within the past few years added to the nuisance, it was becoming one of serious magnitude, to which he would request the earnest attention of members of the Association, with a view of some practical steps being taken to abate it, if possible.

The Committee in replying to Dr. Weir's communication admitted that a certain amount of smoke was inseparable from manufacturing industries of any magnitude, but pointed out that, owing to the superior class of coal used and the generally high character of the boilers in use in Bombay, the smoke nuisance here was comparatively slight as compared with a manufacturing town of similar size in England. The Committee admitted that the amount of smoke emitted from furnaces could be greatly mitigated by careful firing, etc., and they undertook to address the members of the Association, strongly advocating every possible exertion being used to prevent any increase in the nuisance.—(*Appendix N.*)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In accordance with the resolution previously passed by the members, the Committee of the Association have again given a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The system of registering trade-marks, adopted by the Association in 1886, continues to be largely availed of by members, and has proved of the utmost service in avoiding disputes as to the ownership of stamps and tickets.

STATISTICS.

In the appendix will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a series of years past, as also lists of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1889 and 30th June 1890. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the monthly detailed statement of cotton yarns and goods, as also with the weekly lists of quotations, which are always carefully made up.—(*Appendix O.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on the 31st December 1890 was 52. The under-noted mills joined during the 18 months under notice :—

INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

BRITANNIA MILLS, LD.

NEW EMPRESS S. W. Co., LD.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS Co., LD.

CORAL MILLS, LD.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA S. and W. Co., LD.

And the following concerns, having ceased to exist, are not now included in the list of members :—

PRINCE OF WALES S. and W. Co., LD.

PEOPLE OF INDIA S. and MFG. Co., LD.

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office Rent		1,080 0 0	
„ Printing		1,772 8 0	
„ Advertisements		243 3 11	
„ Petty charges and stationery		149 15 9	
„ Office salaries		1,800 0 0	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department		1,800 0 0	
„ Auditor's Fee		75 0 0	
			6,920 11 8
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Technical Institute		.....	2,000 0 0
„ Expenses incurred in connection with the Short Time Movement.		.....	432 15 0
„ Balance as under :—			
Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000 of General Fund—cost	Rs. 14,251 14 0		
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	„ 4,781 10 5		
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund Account	„ 790 11 0		
Do. for Subscription since received	„ 20 0 0		
	19,844 3 5		
Less—Amount due to Auditor	„ 50 0 0		
		19,794 3 5	
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs.3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account ... Rs. 2,934 6 0			
Cash in the Bank of Bombay „ 349 2 0			
	„ 3,283 8 0		
Less—Amount due to General Fund Account ... Rs.			
	„ 790 11 0		
		2,492 13 0	
			22,287 0 5
Total Rupees			31,640 11 1

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance at the credit of the Association's General Accounts on 30th June 1889 ... Rs.	19,276 6 10		
Add amount set apart in last Account for Committee's fees, but not paid ... „	385 0 0		
		19,661 6 10	
„ Balance at the credit of the Travelling Agency Account on 30th June 1889		2,318 4 0	
			21,979 10 10
„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1890		8,197 0 0	
„ Miscellaneous receipts		371 5 0	
„ Interest on 4½ per cent. Government Paper ... Rs.	945 0 0		
„ Do. 4 per cent. „ ... „	180 0 0		
	1,125 0 0		
Less—Income tax and Bank commission ... „	32 4 9		
		1,092 11 3	
			9,661 0 3
Total Rupees			31,640 11 1

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th February 1890.

APPENDIX B.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

No. 2906 OF 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd July* 1889.

To THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a Memorandum from the Government of India No. 822, dated 19th ultimo, on the subject of the grant of four holidays in a month to women employed in Indian Factories, and to request that you will be so good as to favour this Government with the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 816-21.

Home Department.
Judicial.

From

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ., C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS.
The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL, General Department.
The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH, General Department.
The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of the PUNJAB.
The CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the CENTRAL PROVINCES.
The CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA.

SIMLA, *the* 19*th June* 1889.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No.* dated the 20th April last, on the subject of the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881, I am directed to state for [the / your] information [of His Excellency the Governor in Council / of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor (and Chief Commissioner)] that it was proposed by the Factory Commission appointed by the Bombay Government in 1884-85 that the law should insist on four days' holiday in each month for women employed in factories, the holidays being fixed and notified by the Local Government concerned in communication with the employers of labour.

*Madras	... ...	No. 474
Bengal	... ...	„ 476
North-Western Provinces	...	„ 479
Punjab	... ...	„ 480
Central Provinces	... ...	„ 477
Burma	... ...	„ 478

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now informed the Government of India that he desires to provide in the law that women shall be allowed four holidays or days of absence from labour per mensem; and I am to request that [The Governor-in-Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (and Chief Commissioner) / you will] may be moved after communication with the principal millowners in† [to favour / favour] the Government of India with [his / your] opinion as to the manner in which effect can best be given by legislation to this decision.

† The Madras Presidency.
The Lower Provinces.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Punjab.
The Central Provinces.
Burma.

2. An early reply is requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 822.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay with reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department No. 475, dated the 20th April last, with a request that the Governor in Council may be moved to favor the Government of India with his opinion on the subject, after communication with millowners in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 823.

Copy forwarded to the Legislative Department for information in continuation of endorsement No. 655, dated the 16th ultimo. Original papers returned.

By order,
J. P. HEWETT,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th September* 1889.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor, by the direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2906, of the 23rd July 1889, forwarding a copy of a memorandum from the Government of India, No. 822, dated 19th June 1889, on the subject of the grant of four holidays in a month to women employed in Indian Factories, and asking that Government may be favored with the opinion of the Association in the matter.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the proposal to render it compulsory on owners or agents of mills to grant four holidays in a month to all women employed in factories, meets with their entire approval and they will gladly see provision made in the law to render this compulsory under penalties. The custom, however, already exists, inasmuch as

an analysis of the attendances of the women employed at several of the largest mills in Bombay shows that they, as a matter of fact, at present absent themselves from their employment on an average six to seven days in a month, and the Committee of this Association would only suggest that, in rendering the four holidays in a month compulsory, it should be left to the women themselves to take such days as to them would be most convenient.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

TARDEO, BOMBAY, 18*th January* 1890.

From
The HONOURABLE MR. NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E.,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,

I have been requested by the employés of the several mills to forward a copy of a petition which I have at their request forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy and request that the Association will be good enough to give it their best support.

In forwarding the same I beg to state that I think their request a reasonable one. The mills will in no way suffer by giving one day's rest in seven while it will materially ameliorate the condition of the operatives.

It may be desirable that Government be requested to make the Act applicable to the whole of India and Burma, and to induce the Native States to carry out the provisions of the Act in their territories.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.

BOMBAY, *November* 1889.

To
The HONOURABLE MR. NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E.,
Bombay.

SIR,

We beg to request that you will be so good as to forward, with such observations of your own as you may think fit, the accompanying humble Petition of ours, praying for a day of rest every week and for better provision regarding hours of meal at midday, to the Government of Bombay with a view of its being formally transmitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

We have two reasons in requesting you to be the medium of our humble prayer :—

First, because we unanimously consider you to be the fittest exponent of our grievances and the natural leader of the employés engaged in our Cotton Mills. Moreover, the Local Government has recognised you as one long connected with our staple industry and one who, by years of contact with our ways and habits, fully understands our legitimate wants and the privations and disabilities we suffer.

Secondly, because we belong to that large section of the operative classes who, to a certain extent, dissent from the views and suggestions lately submitted in another memorial to the Government of India. We consider our proposals are more moderate and reasonable, and therefore more likely to be approved of by our employers whose interests we think to be identical with our own.

Under the circumstances, we shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly forward the Petition through the proper channel to the Government of India, and at the same time furnish the Millowners' Association with a copy thereof, whom also we trust you will favour with your own views on the subject.

Lastly, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass by without expressing our extreme gratification at the dignity of the Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire bestowed on you by our Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and the further honour which the Bombay Government has recently conferred on you by nominating you to be a Member of its Legislative Council. They are a deserving recognition of your sterling worth, and we fervently pray that you may be long spared to serve the country with honour to yourself and benefit to our Presidency, and especially to the people of this City.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

To

His Excellency the most Honourable
The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned
Operatives employed in the Spinning and
Weaving Mills in the City of Bombay

Respectfully Sheweth,

That as the question of the amendment of the Indian Factories Act is now engaging the attention of the Government of your Lordship in Council, and inasmuch as part of the proposed amendment has reference to the working hours and days of rest of the employés engaged in Factory work, your petitioners, who are employed as operatives in the Cotton Mills in Bombay, embrace the opportunity most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the prayer hereinbelow contained in the earnest hope that it will receive at your Lordship's hands that favourable consideration which it deserves.

2. That inasmuch as it is necessary for the common interests of Millowners and your petitioners alike that there ought to be a complete cessation of work every seventh day in a week, it should be enacted by law that Factory hands be allowed one day of rest in a week. And inasmuch as Sunday is universally admitted to be practically the most convenient day, Sunday might be declared by law so to be the day of weekly rest. At the same time, having regard to the fact that in India there is a large number of Native holidays (13), the stoppage on these additional days with Sunday might entail needless hardship on employers and employés alike by tending to diminish their respective earnings. Your petitioners further beg to suggest that as far as possible whenever a Native holiday occurs in a week, then the Sunday following it should be considered a working day.

With a view of practically carrying out such an arrangement into effect, your petitioners humbly submit that it is highly desirable that the Legislature should make it imperative on Millowners that they should, by common consent, cause to be notified the number of the days of closing in a year at the commencement of each year in the Official Gazette in the same way as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act are now notified by the Chamber of Commerce.

Secondly, that in view of the want of uniformity and punctuality in the practice at present prevailing in the mills where they are employed with regard to the midday stoppage for taking meals and rest, your petitioners also consider it most desirable that a statutory provision be inserted in the proposed amending Act, making it compulsory on all factory owners to allow regularly and punctually midday rest for half an hour, say from 12 noon to 12-30 P.M.

Fully convinced as they are that without the statutory provisions in the manner indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, it will hardly be possible to obtain the necessary relief, and believing that the prayer herein sought, moderate as it is and immensely conducive to their advantage, while it is far from prejudicial to the interests of employers, your petitioners earnestly hope your Lordship in Council will be graciously pleased to give effect to it in the Factories Act now proposed to be amended.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

No. 692 OF 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th February* 1890.

To

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a Draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, with statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Millowners' Association on the provisions of the Draft Bill by the 20th instant as the Government of India have asked for a reply concerning the measure by the 1st proximo.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

BILL No. 3 OF 1890.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1890 :—

No. 3 OF 1890.

A Bill to Amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of definition of "factory" in section 2, Act XV., 1881.

1. For the words "one hundred" in section 2 of the said Act the word "twenty" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Sections 4, 5, 6 and 16, Act XV., 1881.

2. For the word "seven" in sections 4, 5, 6 and 16 of the said Act the word "nine" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 4, Act XV., 1881.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—"or for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of women."

Amendment of section 7, Act XV., 1881.

4. (1) For the first clause of section 7 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"No woman shall be actually employed more than eleven hours, nor any child more than nine hours, in any factory in any one day."

(2) In the second clause of the same section, before the word "child" the words "woman or," and between the words "allowed to" and the word "him" the words "her or" shall be inserted.

(3) In the last clause of the same section, for the words "A child shall not be deemed to be employed" the words "A woman or child shall not be deemed to be actually employed" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 8, Act XV., 1881.

5. For section 8 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. Every occupier of a factory in which women or children are employed shall,

Allowance of holidays to women and children.

before the beginning of each month, fix, according to the castes or classes to which such women or children belong or otherwise, not less than four days in such month to be observed as holidays by each woman or child employed in the factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

"An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute, for any day fixed under this section, another day in the same month.

"A woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section as a day to be observed as a holiday by the woman or child, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event the woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on the day so substituted."

Amendment of section 9, Act XV., 1881.

6. In section 9 of the said Act, before the word "child" the words "woman or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 15, Act XV., 1881.

7. (1) In clause (*a*) of, and the second proviso to, section 15 of the said Act, between the words "any" and "each" respectively and the word "child" the words "woman or," and in the same proviso between the words "two or more" and the word "children" the words "women or," shall be inserted.

(2) For clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of the same Section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory ;

(*f*) neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory ;

(*g*) neglects to ventilate any factory or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance ;

(*h*) suffers any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein ; or

(*i*) neglects to give any notice or furnish any return."

Amendment of section 18, Act XV., 1881.

8. (1) For clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 18 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories ;

(*c*) the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance ;

(*d*) the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein ;

(*e*) the obligation of occupiers of factories to furnish true returns, occasional or periodical, on and in accordance with the requisition of the local Inspector or the Local Government ;

(*f*) the inspection of factories ;

(*g*) the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard ; and

(*h*) otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"Before making rules under clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of this section, the Local Government shall publish in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified."

References to Act XV. of 1881 to be read as references to that Act as amended by this Act.

9. A reference in any enactment or document to the Indian Factories Act, 1881, shall be read as a reference to that Act as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India, having recently had under its consideration the reports of Local Governments on the operation of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the proceedings of the Commission appointed in 1884 to consider the working of factories in the Bombay Presidency, is of opinion that the Act of 1881 should be so amended as to—

(*a*) bring within its scope any factory in which not fewer than twenty hands are employed,

(*b*) raise from seven to nine years the age below which a child may not be employed in a factory,

(*c*) limit the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day,

(*d*) extend to women the provisions of the Act with respect to the allowance of holidays to children, and enable occupiers of factories to fix such days as holidays for the women and children employed therein as, having regard to the different classes or castes to which they belong, may be most convenient for them,

(*e*) authorise Local Governments to make sanitary rules suited to local requirements, and

(*f*) render it obligatory on occupiers of factories to furnish such statistics as may from time to time be required by the Government.

The object of the Bill is to amend the Act accordingly.

Among the enactments which will be incidentally affected by the Bill (section 9) are the Electricity Act, 1887, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

A reprint of Act XV. of 1881, with the proposed amendments set forth in italics, is appended to this Statement.

The 31st January 1890. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

APPENDIX.

ACT No. XV. OF 1881.

(As amended by the Bill.)

An Act to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Local extent. Commencement. It applies to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the first day of July 1881.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory." "Factory" means any premises (other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and use, solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation) wherein is carried on, for not less than 4 months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article or part of an article ; and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process ; and

(*b*) wherein not less than *twenty* persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in or incidental to, any such process ; and

every part of a Factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling :

"Child :" "child" means a person under the age of twelve years :

"mill-gearing :" "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine :

"employed" a child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the district.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code ; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspector.

4. An Inspector of factories may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein ;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person, as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act ;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided to be above *nine* years ; or,

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above twelve years ; *or*

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of women.

Certifying Surgeons.

5. The civil surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below *nine* years, or twelve years, as the case may be.

Women and Children.

Age *for* employment *of Children.*

6. No child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of *nine* years.

Hours of employment for *women and* children.

7. No *woman* shall be actually employed *more than eleven hours, nor any child more than nine hours, in any factory* in any one day.

And no *woman or* child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval, or intervals, amounting in the whole to at least an hour, being allowed to *her or* him for food and rest.

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed, and the length of each interval, shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory, after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the languages of the district in which the factory is situate, showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A *woman or* child shall not be deemed to be *actually* employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Allowance of holidays to women and children.

8. *Every occupier of a factory in which women or children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix, according to the castes or classes to which such women or children belong or otherwise, not less than four days in such month to be observed as holidays by each woman or child employed in the factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.*

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute, for any day fixed under this section, another day in the same month.

A woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section as a day to be observed as a holiday by the woman or child, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event the woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any *woman or* child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Prohibition of employment of child in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

Fencing.

12. (*a*) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule direct.

Notice to be given of accidents.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the Local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder,—

Penalties.

(*a*) employs any *woman or* child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven, or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory;

(*f*) *neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory;*

(*g*) *neglects to ventilate any factory or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;*

(*h*) *suffers any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; or*

(*i*) *neglects to give any notice or furnish any return,*

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees: Provided that—

1*st*, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2*nd*, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more *women or* children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each *woman or* child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under *nine* or twelve years of age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Burden of proof as to age.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing.

A declaration in writing by a Certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of Act.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector, before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Miscellaneous.

Power to make rules.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for—

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) *the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;*

(*c*) *the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;*

(*d*) *the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;*

(*e*) *the obligation of occupiers of factories to furnish true returns, occasional or periodical, on and in accordance with the requisition of the local Inspector or the Local Government;*

(*f*) *the inspection of factories;*

(*g*) *the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard; and*

(*h*) *otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.*

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Before making rules under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of this section, the Local Government shall publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Crown factories.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown: provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th March* 1890.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 692, of the 11th February 1890, requesting the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881.

2. After giving the Bill very careful consideration, the Committee of the Association direct me to say that they fully approve of its main objects in bringing within the scope of the Act all factories employing 20 hands and upwards, in raising the limit of age for children employed in factories from seven to nine years, and for rendering it compulsory that women and children shall be entitled to four holidays a month. The arrangement by which the latter object is to be attained does not, however, meet with the approval of my Committee who foresee great difficulty in fixing the holidays in the manner prescribed by Section 5 amending Section 8 of Act 15 of 1881. They are of opinion that this section should be made to read :—

> "That no woman or child shall be employed in a mill for more than 27 days in a month of 31 days ; more than 26 days in a month of 30 days ; more than 25 days in a month of 29 days, or more than 24 days in a month of 28 days."

By this means the holidays would be absolutely assured, while the women would be able to take them on such days as would be personally most convenient for them—a matter of great importance considering the reasons for which such monthly holidays are really required.

3. With reference to the limit of age for children, the Committee of the Association quite approve of nine years being fixed, but they think some margin of time should be allowed for bringing this provision of the Act into effect, so that children under nine years of age who have already been employed for a length of time in the mills and have therefore served an apprenticeship—which is of considerable value to them—should not be compelled to throw up their work until such time as they attain the age of nine. This condition might, if deemed advisable, be made only for children who had been employed for not less than six months, in which case it would be apparent that they would all, of necessity, attain their required age limit of nine years within, at the outside, one-and-a-half years of the passing of the Act.

4. I am also directed by the Committee of the Association to say that they consider it would be extremely advisable to make provision in the Act for making children pay direct for the cost of certificates of age granted by the Inspecting Surgeons. Under the system at present in force, as the certificates cost them nothing, children are very careless about preserving them, and they are frequently lost or mislaid, rendering it extremely difficult to exercise sufficient control to comply with the requirements of the law. The charge in question need not be heavy ; say Re. 1 or even 8 annas per certificate, duplicates to be obtainable at half the first price. The mere fact of having to pay any sum, however small, would render children much more careful of the certificates and assist owners of mills in seeing that the provisions of the Act were carefully observed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 3239 of 1890.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 14*th August* 1890.

To the Secretary to the
Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Sir,

The Government of India propose to appoint a small Commission consisting mainly of Natives of India, with, if possible, an intelligent operative among its members, to visit some few of the centres of factory labour in India to ascertain the views of the work people on the question of the hours of labour for women and children and on the question of holidays, and to submit a report upon the matter for the information of the Government of India.

2. The Governor in Council has been asked to nominate two persons to serve on this Commission of whom one should be a native gentleman of position, and the other if possible a representative of the operatives, or if practicable an operative himself. These two gentlemen will not be required to leave Bombay: they will be invited to serve on the Commission as local members for so long as it is engaged in the Bombay Presidency. The Governor in Council has also been invited to suggest the names of one or more European gentlemen from whom the Government of India might make a selection to join the Commission either generally or as local members. The Commission would be appointed, make its enquiries and submit its report by the end of October 1890.

3. I am to request that the Millowners' Association will be good enough to favour Government with the names of two Native gentlemen and two European gentlemen whom it would suggest for appointment to the Commission and who would be willing to serve on it. It is desirable that if possible the operative member or the member who might be regarded as a representative of the operatives should be acquainted with English.

4. A very early reply is solicited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 29*th August* 1890.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
General Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have laid before the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter No. 3239, of the 14th instant, and I am directed to inform you in reply that Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. George Cotton, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., of this city, are the Europeans the Committee would desire to see placed on the Factory Commission which has been decided upon by the Government of India. The Committee also desire to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E, as a native member of the Commission. They regret that they do not know of any native operative with a sufficient knowledge of English to qualify him as a member of the Commission, but they consider the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia fully answers all the requirements, suggested in your letter, as a representative of the operatives. The fact that he was

nominated by no less than 17,376 operatives as their intermediary for addressing the Government of India respecting the position of factory labor in November 1889, is sufficient testimony to this effect, and the Committee of the Association consider that Mr. Wadia will be thoroughly qualified in every respect to represent the wishes and requirements of the operatives in cotton factories in Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 3965 OF 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *2nd October* 1890.

To the SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Association a copy of Government Resolution No. 3964 of this day's date regarding the appointment by the Government of India of a Commission to enquire into and report on certain points connected with the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3964.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *2nd October* 1890.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 10-JUDL.—1384-1394, dated 25th September 1890 :—

"Read—

The Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

RESOLUTION.

"In the Draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881, which was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General on 31st January last, provision is made for limiting the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day, and for securing to women and children four holidays in the course of each month. The Bill as introduced into the Council contains no provision fixing the hours of labour or providing for holidays for adult males employed in factories, and leaves Section 7 of the existing Act, which fixes the hours of employment for children at not more than nine in each day, as it stands.

"2. The Governor General in Council proposes to proceed with the consideration of the Bill during the approaching session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, but before doing so he is desirous, if possible, of ascertaining, by means of an inquiry conducted in the centres of factory labour, the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories.

"3. His Excellency in Council has therefore determined to appoint a Commission for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the points specified in the succeeding paragraph among the operatives who are employed in the mills in the Bombay Presidency and the Provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The names of the gentlemen who have been selected as Commissioners by the Governor General in Council are—

Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, President.
Rája Piyáre Mohan Mukharji, C.I.E.,
Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli, C.I.E., and
Mir Muhammad Husain, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"These Commissioners will be assisted in their inquiry in each Province by a selected representative of the mill hands of that Province, and for this purpose the Governor General in Council has selected the following gentlemen :—

For the Bombay Presidency.—Mr. Náráyan Meghaji Lokhanday, President of the Bombay Mill Hands' Association.

For Bengal.—Bábu Rasik Lál Ghose.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Mr. Frámji Mánakji, Foreman of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills.

"These three gentlemen will participate in the inquiry only so far as it relates to the particular Province with which they are identified, and they will not be expected to take part in the preparation of or to sign the general report.

"4. The points upon which the Government of India desires the Commissioners to report are—

(1.) Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India, and do the female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and, if not, to what amount?

(2.) Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a child being fixed at from 9 to 12, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?

(3.) Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories and the conditions under which they have to perform that work?

(4.) Does clause 5 of the Bill now before the Legislative Council sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children, and is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives?

(5.) Do the male operatives desire that a general working day, and, if so, of what length, should be fixed by law except in cases in which men work in shifts or sets, and, if this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted?

(6.) Do the male operatives desire that there should be a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and, if so, of what length, and should there be an exception in the case of men who work by shifts or sets? If

the change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and, if so, in what manner should it be provided for ?

"5. It is important that the report of the Commissioners should be placed in the hands of the Government of India by the middle of November at the latest, and the Governor General in Council considers that the best way for the Commissioners to ensure the punctual submission of their report will be to begin their inquiry in the Bombay Presidency, to continue it in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to conclude it at Calcutta, where the Commissioners can all meet for the preparation of the report, and the report can readily be printed at the Government Press. His Excellency in Council therefore trusts that the different members of the Commission will arrange to commence the inquiry at one of the mills in the Bombay Presidency by the beginning of October next.

"6. Orders will subsequently issue as to the payment of the expenses of non-official members of the Commission."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and the Collectors of those Districts in this Presidency in which there are factories, for information.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To

The INSPECTOR of Factories, Bombay,
The COMMISSIONER in Sind,
The COMMISSIONER, N. D.,
The COMMISSIONER, C. D.,
The COMMISSIONER, S. D.,
The COLLECTORS of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Násik, Khándesh, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Karachi and Shikarpur,
The SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The SECRETARY, Millowners' Association, Bombay. } By letter.

No. OF 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

No. 4. OF 1890.

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT, *4th October* 1890.

From

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., C.S.I., M.D.,
President, Factory Commission,
Bombay,

To

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

You have doubtless seen the Government of India Resolution appointing a Commission to ascertain by means of an enquiry conducted in the centres of factory labour the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories.

At a preliminary meeting of the Commission to-day, it was resolved to ask the Millowners' Association to favour us with such assistance as we may require in visiting the mills during working hours, examining the mill hands, inspecting the registers which refer to the operatives, and taking a copy of the rules now in force in the mills visited. If your Association has no objection to the arrangement, we should be much obliged by your issuing a circular to all the Associated Mills informing them that the Commission will probably visit selected mills within the next 12 days for the purposes of this enquiry. Since it is essential that we should visit the mills without any previous notice, I hope the proprietors will excuse the Commission not sending them an intimation of the day and hour of their proposed visit.

Would you also kindly favour the Commission with a copy of all the published reports of your Association from its foundation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
President, Factory Commission.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1890.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., C.S.I., M.D.,
President of the Factory Commission, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4 of the 4th instant. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Committee and Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be very glad to render any assistance that may be needed by the Commission appointed by the Government of India to consider and report on the question of Factory Labour; and in regard to the request contained in your letter under acknowledgment, I am to say that a circular will, as suggested by you, be issued to the members of the Association to enable you to visit the mills without giving them previous intimation.

I send you the Reports of the Association from 1875 to 1889, and as spare copies of the entire set are not available, I will thank you to kindly return them when no longer required by the Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. COTTON, Deputy Chairman.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th October* 1890.

The MEMBERS of the
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to wait upon you with the accompanying copies of correspondence that has passed between them and the President of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of Factory Labour, and to express the Committee's hope that members of the Association will be so good as to meet the wishes of the Commission in the direction solicited, and render any other assistance that may be required.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
G. COTTON, Deputy Chairman.

No. 1702.

Home Department.
Judicial.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The SECRETARY,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th November* 1890.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith 5 copies of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. $\frac{10 \text{ Judicial}}{1384-1394}$, dated the 25th September 1890, to ascertain the views of factory operatives on certain points with reference to the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured at an early date with any observations which the Association may have to make upon the Report and its recommendations.

As it is desired to proceed with the Bill in the Legislative Council during the present session at Calcutta, I am to express the hope of the Governor General in Council that your reply may reach this office not later than the 27th December next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

To

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1890.

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Judl.}}{1384-1394}$, dated Simla, 25th September 1890, a copy of which is given in the preceding pages, we, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having completed our enquiry, beg to report as follows.

2. The Commission began its work in Bombay on the 4th October, and has since visited Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta. It has held 28 Meetings, visited 34 factories, and examined 96 operatives. In the following pages will be found the Proceedings of each Meeting and the evidence in detail of each witness examined at those Meetings. In the Appendix we give a list of the factories visited. From this list it will be seen that we have endeavoured to obtain our information from as many different kinds of factories as possible. We desire to offer our thanks to the owners and managers of the factories visited for the great and cordial assistance we have received from them in our enquiry.

3. The Proceedings show the system we have adopted in selecting and examining those operatives who have given evidence before us. The first 12 witnesses were produced by Mr. Narayen Meghaji Lokhanday, the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-hands' Association. The next 5 witnesses were brought before us by Mr. Sadasheo P. Kelkar, a missionary of the Prârthanâ Samâj, who takes an interest in the welfare of the Bombay operatives. The first 7 witnesses examined in Calcutta were selected by Baboo Russick Lal Ghose, the representative for Bengal. Mr. Framji Manokji, the representative for the North-West Provinces, selected the first 3 witnesses examined on the 24th October at Cawnpore. The remaining 69 witnesses were selected by ourselves on our visits to the different factories from among the workmen actually employed at the time of our visit. Each witness was examined on the spot in his own language, and the answers recorded in detail by the President himself. Referring to the Resolution at our first meeting regarding the amount of publicity which should be given to our Proceedings, we are glad that Government approved of our suggestion to exclude the public while the operatives were being examined. Our subsequent experience has proved that this was a necessary precaution. Operatives who had been answering our questions freely while alone, were in many instances reduced to silence or to evasive replies by the accidental presence of their employers. On the other hand, the public have had free accesss to the evidence recorded, and the newspapers have been able to publish in detail all the answers given by each operative. We are satisfied that, as regards the large majority of the operatives examined, the evidence recorded is the *bonâ fide* opinion of the operatives themselves and that, with the precautions taken, it was impossible that they could in any way have been influenced or tutored by others.

4. Sets of questions suitable for men, women and children, were drawn up with the advice of the representatives specially appointed to assist us. Those of the public who are interested in factory legislation were also invited by notices in the newspapers to favour the Commission with any suggestions they may wish to make. As a result, the questions given at page 19 were adopted for our enquiry. It requires a special knowledge of this subject and its literature fully to appreciate the significance of some of the questions which at first sight do not appear relevant. There are other questions which have obviously no reference to the special points on which we have been called upon to report. But as the representatives of the mill-hands on our Commission urgently desired that these questions should be asked, we considered it advisable not to place any restrictions on their wishes in this respect so long as such action did not interfere with the proper discharge of the duty which His Excellency in Council has imposed upon us.

5. Taking into consideration the class of the witnesses examined, their general ignorance, and in many cases, unintentional want of accuracy, together with the fact that most of them were unaware of the questions that were to be asked and had not given them any previous thought, we are of opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to make an elaborate analysis of the evidence here recorded or to refer to the statement of any one witness or set of witnesses to establish any particular point under consideration. We would rather in this report give the general conclusions at which we have arrived from the examination of the witnesses, from a study of the answers which have been recorded, and from what we have personally observed in our visits to the factories.

6. We hope to be as brief as possible in our consideration of the points which have been referred to us for inquiry. While our main object will be to furnish direct answers to the questions which have been asked in the Resolution, and to give briefly our reasons for those answers, we desire, with the permission of His Excellency in Council, to add at the end of our report a few suggestions which bear upon subjects so intimately connected with the well-being of Indian operatives, that it would, in our opinion, be a mistake not to take advantage of this opportunity to bring them prominently to the favourable notice of their employers.

7. LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK FOR WOMEN.—To the question—"Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India?"—We would answer that it is proper and sufficient. Our enquiry has shown that female labour is only utilised to any appreciable extent in factories working with jute, cotton, and wool. In regard to the jute industry we find that a larger proportion of women is employed with moving machinery than in either of the two other industries. We also find that they only work in shifts, and that the total number of hours of work in their case is usually 9 and never exceeds 10. In regard to the cotton industry we may say, roughly speaking, that about 80 per cent. of the female operatives are employed on hand-reeling, which is in no way connected with the machinery worked by motive power. In regard to these operatives, we give it as our opinion that they as a rule, work less than 11 hours, and that they as piece-workers can and do take such intervals of rest during working hours as they like for necessary purposes. With regard to the remaining 20 per cent. of the female operatives who work with moving machinery in the cotton industry, we find that with hardly any exception they are in Bombay employed as winders, while in Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta they are employed in all departments, except weaving. Leaving the Calcutta cotton operatives out of the question, because they work in shifts, and for only 9 or 10 hours, we pass on to consider this question in its relation to women who work in the other provinces.

8. RESULT OF THE LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN FEMALE OPERATIVES.—If the hours of labour are limited to 11 for women working with moving machinery, we are convinced that, without any exception, these operatives will be replaced by male adult operatives or half-time children. The law, supposed to be passed for their benefit, will inflict serious permanent injury on these skilled mill-hands and deprive them of the chance of earning a living in these factories. Our reason for arriving at this conclusion may be stated as follows :—

(1) Since the mills work from daylight to dusk, it has in practice been found impossible, except where the shift system is adopted, to employ operatives who cannot work all the time the machinery is moving. As an example we may draw attention to what has been the result of the provision of 9 hours' work for children in Act XV. of 1881. All children under 12 have been dispensed with ; or the law is evaded, and children under 12 are, to their great injury, employed as full-timers,—working 12 hours or more. In Ahmedabad it has been found possible to employ a few under-age children as half-timers, and so comply with the law. But there are no children working for 9 hours, except under the shift-system.

(2) The difference in the wages between male and female operatives is, in most places, so small that the millowner will not hesitate to substitute male adult labour, on which no restrictions are laid, for female labour, which could, under the proposed amendment of the law, be worked only for 11 hours. Our enquiry has further shown that there will be no difficulty whatever in getting as many men as may be required. We know that arrangements have already been made at Ahmedabad to take action in this direction as soon as the new law has been passed.

9. PROPOSED EXCEPTION TO THE LIMIT OF 11 HOURS' WORK FOR WOMEN.—Knowing the serious effect the proposed legislation would have on these women, we took the trouble to examine carefully into the details of this question at Ahmedabad, where the largest proportion of these operatives is employed in the spinning department. We found, in the first place, that whereas in Bombay one male operative could attend a roving, intermediate,

or slubbing machine, in Ahmedabad each machine had a woman and a boy or man to look after it. The work was not therefore so continuous as in Bombay, and certainly not as hard as it is for females in England. With two operatives working on one machine, it is nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest. To tell a thousand poor women that they cannot be allowed to work in this manner for 12, 13, or even 14 hours, and that they must in consequence give up their work, will, we feel sure, not commend itself to the judgment of the public. Since for other reasons, it is in our opinion absolutely necessary to legislate in this matter for the protection of women, we consider that women who are now working with moving machinery should, if they desire it, be individually exempted from the proposed restriction; or that the proposed Act should authorize Local Governments, after good and sufficient enquiry, to exempt certain female operatives from the provisions of the section requiring a limit of 11 hours of work. It might also be provided that the Local Government shall have power to cancel such exemption at any time. We are supported in our recommendation that some exception should be made in regard to these cases, by the report of the discussion which took place at the Berlin International Conference on this subject, and which resulted in Rule 3 of the Regulations concerning female labour being adopted. The rule and the exception, as they were adopted, run as follows:—(2) "That their actual work should not exceed 11 hours a day, and that it should be broken by rests of a total duration of one and a half hours at least. (3) That exception be allowed for certain industries." In moving the adoption of this exception, the Italian Delegate at the Conference remarked: "Consequently, if the restrictions proposed for limiting the employment of women in different industries are too absolute, a result will be reached entirely opposed to that which is desired, and instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes, a very serious sacrifice will be imposed on them." This exception was finally carried at the Berlin Conference by a majority of 13 votes against Switzerland, Portugal abstaining. With this practically unanimous opinion of Europe before it, the Government of India, in legislating for the first time for the protection of women, would in our opinion be justified in not making the proposed restriction too absolute. We regret that our Colleague, Mr. Bengallee, who was not present at the Ahmedabad Meetings when this subject was enquired into, does not agree with us in this conclusion. His views on the subject will be found in a separate Minute.

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY FEMALE OPERATIVES ON THE QUESTION.—To the question—"Do the female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and if not, to what amount?"—we would answer that we have not found any desire on the part of female operatives to have their present hours of work shortened. On the contrary, they have often expressed themselves strongly against any interference which will subject them to the risk of being turned out and deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. In Ahmedabad and Cawnpore, where the wages of all labourers as well as factory operatives are low, many of the very poorest classes of women will be in danger of starvation if measures are not taken to protect them from the operation of a law which limits their hours of work.

11. DISTINCTION BETWEEN YOUNG PERSONS AND ADULTS.—To the question—"Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a young child being fixed at from 9 to 12, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?" We would reply that if the maximum age of a child is fixed at 12 years, some protection should be extended to young persons between the ages of 12 and 14. If, however, young persons are recognized as a separate class of protected persons, and their hours limited to, say, ten, this class will as far as the factories which do not work on the shift-system are concerned, cease to exist, just as children under 12 disappeared on the passing of the Factory Act of 1881 from some of these factories, and 9-hour workers have ceased to exist in

others. What will happen will be that children and young persons of 11, 12, and 13 years of age will either be passed as over 14 and worked as adults, or the 10 hours of work for young persons will, on some pretext or another, be extended to the full time for which the machine is running. It has, we think, been proved to demonstration that no person will be entertained in the Bombay, Ahmedabad, or Cawnpore factories in which motive power is used, whose hours of labour are restricted by law to any period between full-time and half-time work. With this undoubted fact before us, we have to consider whether it would not be safer to class the young person as a child, and let him work the hours we propose, in answer to the next question, than to let him run the risk of being worked full time with the adult male operatives. Having given the subject our anxious consideration, we prefer to recommend that there should in this country be no separate class recognized by law as young persons, and that this difficulty should be met by raising the maximum age of children to 14. Our reasons for arriving at this conclusion may be stated as follows :—

(1.) We have satisfied ourselves that 12, the present maximum limit of age for children, is too low, it being impossible to guess with accuracy the age of any child who may be over 10 and under 13. The result of the present law has been that hundreds of children between the ages of 9 and 12 are now daily employed in India as full-timers, doing 12, 13, and 14 hours' work, to the great detriment of their health. We may add that the only test now applied to ascertain a child's age is the counting of his teeth. From what we have seen of the application of this test and the results that have followed it, we unhesitatingly say that, as a practical test, it has been proved to be a failure.

(2.) If the limit of age is fixed at 14 for boys and girls, the extreme danger of having very young children doing full-time work will be avoided, and a medical officer will be able with very fair accuracy to decide whether a boy or a girl is 14 or not. The signs of approaching adolescence and puberty in boys and girls of this country at and after the age of 14 are too obvious to be overlooked by any professional adviser.

(3.) The Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, in which the mill-owning interests were fully represented, recommended that the age should be raised to 14.

(4.) The medical committee of five experienced medical officers of Bombay, especially appointed in connection with Factory Commission of 1884, also recommended that the age should be raised to 14.

(5.) The Bombay Government, in reviewing the report of the Commission of 1884, approved of these recommendations.

(6.) We have said that in our opinion it is not necessary to place any person over 14 under restrictions as to the hours of labour. Our reasons for this opinion are derived from our intimate knowledge of the Indian operatives, their social customs, and their pecuniary requirements. Unlike young persons in Europe, Indian boys and girls of 14 are, in the majority of instances, either married or about to be married, and begin to assume the responsibilities of family-life. Then again, a tropical climate and the diseases common to it often age the parents so rapidly, and throw them out of work, that a son or daughter, aged 15 or 16, is frequently found to be the mainstay of the family ; and lastly, the influences, customs, and requirements of what is known as the joint-family system often oblige young persons to become bread-winners at an early age. If the hours of work for young persons are restricted, we have shown that they will be either deprived altogether of their means of livelihood, or compelled to work as half-

timers earning half-pay. We cannot imagine that either of these results can be desired by any one who has the welfare of the Indian operative at heart. In our opinion boys and girls of 14 are physically well able to do full-time work of the kind required of them in factories. No comparison of any value can be made between young persons of similar ages in England and in India, nor can the work done by them in the two countries be compared, because it is allowed by experts, and has been proved conclusively in the evidence taken by the Commission of 1884, that the work done by the mill-hands in England is more severe than that done in India.

12. LIMITATION OF THE HOURS OF WORK FOR CHILDREN.—In reply to the question—"Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories, and the conditions under which they have to perform that work?"—we would answer that, in the first place, nine hours' work, except under the shift-system, is too long for Indian children, and in the next place that, except where the shift-system prevails, it has never been given a trial since the law was passed. Nor is it a suitable limit to fix, except when the children work in shifts. In support of our first contention, we would quote the conclusion arrived at by the representatives of the Powers of Europe at Berlin, where it was decided that the actual work of children below 14 should not exceed six hours a day. In case, however, it might be said that the conditions in Europe and India are so different that the Berlin Conference conclusion cannot be accepted as final for Indian factories, we give the opinions of a few Indian experts on this subject.

(1.) Mr. J. Jones, speaking as an Inspector of Factories for 13½ years in England and one year in the same position in India, says:—"There is, in my opinion, only one way out of the difficulty, and that is by employing two sets of children," *i.e.*, for six hours each (*vide* page 37 of the Commission Report, 1884).

(2.) Mr. K. N. Seervai, Acting Inspector of Factories for the City of Bombay, says:—"I should propose to employ two sets of children, one from morning to noon, and the second from noon till evening" (*vide* page 44 of the same Report).

(3.) Mr. S. Parkington, Weaving Master, approves of working children as half-timers (see page 91 of the same Report).

(4.) Mr. Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., Mill Proprietor, says:—"I think nine hours too long. In my own mill I have two separate batches."

(5.) Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., the founder of the Cotton Industry in Ahmedabad, and a large mill proprietor, informed our President that half-time work was the only solution of this question.

(6.) Mr. Whittaker, Manager of Jeoraj Baloo Mill of Bombay, volunteered to the Commission the information that he was of opinion children should only be worked six hours.

Our second contention is that, except where the shift-system is in force, that is to say, in Bengal, the limit of time fixed—nine hours—has been found unsuitable and impracticable by mill-owners, and they have simply been unable to adopt this limit under any circumstances. In proof of this statement we can refer to all the answers on this subject before the Factory Commission of 1884, and to the fact that there is not now a single factory that we are aware of in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore, which has made any serious attempt to employ children for nine hours.

13. OUTSIDE THE SHIFT-SYSTEM, HALF-TIME WORK THE ONLY SOLUTION.—In the Calcutta jute mills, where the children, as a rule, work nine hours in shifts and for only four days in the week, we cannot say that they are in any way overworked by doing only 36 hours' work in the week. We would go further than this, and say that the nine-hour shift system, even if it entailed 54 hours' work a week, would not be too severe for children. Any change in this system in Calcutta will undoubtedly lead to a reduction of the wages earned by children; and these wages, it should be remembered, are already very seriously affected by the Jute Mill Association rules under which mills work only four days in the week. It is a fact, however, that none of the experts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore have ever proposed to adopt this system in the mills working in those cities. At Ahmedabad we found that an attempt had been made to work children as half-timers. This attempt would have been more successful if it had not been for the regulations drawn up by the Bombay Government under section 7 of the Act, which required that children should not be worked more than 4½ hours without an interval of rest. To comply with this regulation, the millowners devised the present system of working the children eight hours on one day and four hours on the next, thus giving them an average of six hours a day. We give it as our deliberate opinion that in those mills which do not work on the Bengal shift-system, the half-time system will be found the only solution of all the difficulties which surround this question. The authorities above quoted are of this opinion. In fixing the hours of work for children, the greatest care must be taken to see that nothing is done which will make it impossible for the factory-owners in this country to make full use of the labour of children. Having this point prominently in view, we suggest that since it is the rule for nearly all Indian factories to work from daylight to dusk, that is, taking the extreme limits in summer of 5 A.M. to 7 P.M., or 14 hours with half an hour's interval, the extreme half-time work of a child must be fixed at 6¾ hours. As a rule, however, it will not on the average exceed six hours. We shall avoid all chance of causing inconvenience if we recommend seven hours as the extreme limit within which children should be employed. If the proviso that no child shall be allowed to work by artificial light is adopted, and the rule requiring a compulsory stoppage of work at midday is added, it will make it impossible for factories to employ a child in any one day for more than 6¾ hours, or all the year round for an average of about six hours.

14. INTERVAL OF REST FOR CHILDREN.—The present law, which places the limit of nine hours' work for children, requires an hour's interval for rest. Our unanimous and well-considered opinion is that, if children are worked as half-timers in the manner above recommended, no fixed interval of rest for them should be required by law. Our reasons for this opinion may be stated as follows:—

(1.) To give an interval of rest to children, while the machinery is moving, and while the other operatives are at work, would be so great an inconvenience to mill-owners, that they would certainly try to dispense with children, or the law would be evaded. We have already said that all efforts should be directed to finding employment for children and making it convenient for mills to employ them.

(2.) Our inquiry has proved beyond all doubt that it is the practice for Indian operatives of all classes to go out of the factory at odd times for smoking, drinking water, and other purposes, and to stay away from 5 to 15 minutes. This casual taking of intervals of rest is facilitated in India by having more hands than are employed in Europe; and a reference to the answers furnished to question 29 will show that the nearest workman, or "Joriwalah," as he is called, is always ready to carry on the absentee's duties. Given these opportunities of relaxation, and given the nature of the work

children are employed on in Indian factories, we think that an interval of rest within the six hours of work is unnecessary.

15. OBJECTIONS RAISED TO HALF-TIME WORK FOR CHILDREN.—In the evidence taken before the Commission of 1884, many witnesses gave it as their opinion that if children were employed as half-timers, there would be some danger of the same child working in the forenoon in one factory and in the afternoon in another. In our opinion this danger has been exaggerated. If a half-time law for children was passed, and the guardian as well as the employer was made responsible for seeing that it was not broken, we are confident that for every hundred cases in which the law is now evaded, there would not be more than one case of a child found working in two factories on the same day. In this connection we should remember the opinion expressed by the Commission of 1884: "We may, however, conscientiously say that we fear many children are worked full-time." We also notice that much stress has been laid on the fact that there being no compulsory education in this country, children employed as half-timers would run wild and get into bad company. To this argument we reply that there is little doubt that when the scheme of half-time work is adopted, Local Governments will, with the help of millowners, devise some means for educating the children and keeping them under control in schools. Supposing that no steps were taken in this direction, which is most improbable, we would say, let the children do what millions of unemployed children do in this country, what the half-timers of Ahmedabad do apparently without any injury—amuse themselves as they please. We think that public opinion would be in favour of this alternative, and would be opposed to the employment of children of tender years, on any factitious grounds, in factories for 12 and 13 hours a day, as they are liable to be now. We would here like to say that if our recommendations are approved, the convenience of millowners in regard to the introduction of changes in the organization of their labour in factories must be consulted, and the law brought into force after sufficient time has been allowed for re-organization.

16. HOLIDAYS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—To the enquiry contained in the first part of the 4th question—"Does Clause 5 of the Bill, now before the Legislative Council, sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children?"—we would reply that this clause does not, in our opinion, provide what is really wanted, namely—one day's rest in seven. Under the proposed clause, women and children would get 48 holidays in the year. We recommend that the proposed law should fix one day's rest out of seven days, or 52 holidays in the year. This is practically what is now given voluntarily in most of the factories outside the Bombay Presidency.

17. HOLIDAYS FOR ADULT MALE OPERATIVES.—To the second part of the 4th question—"And is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives?"—we would answer that, subject to the exceptions recommended in para. 18 of our report, provision should be made in the Act for securing to male adult operatives the same holidays as have been recommended above for women and children. Our reasons for making this recommendation are—

(1) that, if there is one point on which Indian operatives are practically unanimous, it is in demanding that this concession shall be granted to them;

(2) that it is a fact that a weekly holiday is now given in a large proportion of the factories in India, while the remaining factories give at least two holidays in the month;

(3) that the factory Commission of 1875 made a modified recommendation to this effect, and two members of the Commission of 1884 wrote a separate note advocating the weekly holiday, and showing that if there was unanimity or

nearly so on any one point in that enquiry, it was that one day's rest in seven should be allowed to all mill-hands, male and female ;

(4) that the Committee of medical experts appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the health and condition of the mill operatives in the city of Bombay, reported "that further, in the interest of the general health of the operatives, it should be compulsory to allow certain periods of rest in the day and a certain fixed number of holidays (say four) per month."

(5) In conclusion, we may say that the millowners of Bombay have offered through the Millowners' Association to accept the rule that there shall be a weekly holiday (*vide* copy of a letter given by Mr. Lokanday in the Appendix).

18. EXCEPTIONS TO BE MADE FOR CERTAIN FACTORIES.—It will be necessary to provide for exceptions to any general law granting a day of rest in respect to work which, for technical reasons, necessitates continuous production, or which supplies the public with articles of necessity that must be made from day to day. Exceptions must also be made for work which by its nature cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces.

19. THE DAY OF REST SHOULD BE SUNDAY.—If one day of rest in seven is granted, the operatives in all the Provinces visited by us desire that it shall be one fixed day in the week, that all the factories shall be closed on the same day, and that the law shall fix Sunday as the day of rest. We observe that in the Bill before the Legislative Council, no mention is made of Sunday, and we suppose that a reference to a Sunday holiday was omitted in consideration of the fact that the intentions of the British Government might be mistaken in appointing the Christian Sabbath as the day of rest. After a careful enquiry on this point from all the operatives we have examined, we have come to the conclusion that they ask that Sunday should be the day fixed for the holiday, because it is the most convenient day for meeting their friends who are employed in other mercantile establishments and Government offices, where a Sunday holiday has always been the rule. As a fact, the holidays now given to them are given on Sundays. Speaking for ourselves as members of the principal religious communities of this country, we give it as our opinion that there is no possibility of the motives of the Government being misunderstood if it should choose to select Sunday as the lawful day of rest. There is no question here of preference on religious grounds. Ever since the British Government has been established in India, the people of this country have been accustomed to consider Sunday as the most convenient day of rest. No other day could now be selected which would not cause the greatest inconvenience to all concerned.

20. INDIAN FESTIVAL HOLIDAYS.—In regard to the Indian festivals, which are kept as holidays in factories, we recommend that the occupier of a factory should, if he desires it, be allowed by law to work his factory on the Sunday following a festival holiday. We do not think, however, that when two festival holidays are given in one week, the two following Sundays should be working days. There are, we believe, only two or three festivals in the year on which more than one day's holiday is given. In advocating, therefore, that the holidays in one week should only effect the Sunday following, we are not likely to cause any serious loss to the owners of factories.

21. SUNDAY A COMPLETE DAY OF REST.—During our enquiries we have found that in a large number of factories, especially those connected with the cotton industry, it is usual to require the operatives to attend the mill on holidays for the purpose of cleaning the machinery. The mill-hands are ordinarily employed on these occasions from early

morning until 10 or 11 A.M., and this without any remuneration. This the operatives consider a hardship. There is no doubt that, although the work is light, the mere fact of having to attend at the factory takes away from them the enjoyment of the day of rest, and prevents the operative from spending his holiday in taking change of air and visiting his friends and relatives. If it is granted that one day of rest in seven is necessary, it should, in our opinion, be a complete holiday. To make it a complete holiday, legislation is necessary, as proprietors are not likely to act on general recommendations on this subject.

It is not for us to suggest when the cleaning of machinery, which is now done on Sundays, should be undertaken; but we may mention that in those factories which now give a complete day of rest on Sundays, the machinery is stopped on Saturday afternoons for cleaning. In Bombay, where the mills will be chiefly affected by any legislation on the point, it is the practice to clean the machinery only twice a month. Supposing that it takes two or even three hours to clean machinery, the loss of time and work that would be entailed would be four to six hours in a month. It may be possible to make up this time during the month; but if it is not possible to do this, it does not seem to us a loss so serious as to prejudice the passing of a measure which is of such great importance to the comfort and well-being of the mill-hands. An exception will have to be made in regard to the employment of artificers who are on Sundays engaged in overhauling the machinery and undertaking repairs.

22. A GENERAL WORKING DAY FOR ADULT MALES NOT REQUIRED.—In regard to the question—"Do the male operatives desire that a general working day shall be fixed by law?"—We would reply that, taking the evidence obtained by us as a whole, the operatives desire that the present working day,—daylight to dusk—should be continued. Some intelligent mill-hands have, no doubt, expressed a wish to have fixed hours; but others—and these are the poorer operatives—object very decidedly to any alteration in the present arrangement which is likely to reduce their wages.

23. GENERAL WORKING DAY NOT DEMANDED NOR ADVISABLE.—To the enquiry—"If this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted?"—we give it as our opinion that there is nothing in the conditions under which Indian operatives work which calls for any legislative restrictions as to the hours an adult male may choose to work. Nor can we conceive any conditions which can ever call for State interference in this matter. The operatives of India are at present too ignorant to appreciate the full significance of this step which threatens to deprive them of what has always been considered the inalienable right of every man to do what he may please with his time, and which has hitherto left him to be the best judge of what is necessary for his health and requirements. If the Indian operative is too ignorant to appreciate the great issues involved in this question, his English fellow-workman is not. The mill-hands who work in similar textile manufactures in England have declared in a very emphatic manner that they will have no interference in the hours they choose to work, and rather than submit to any restrictions on this subject will sever their connection with the other labour unions which are now advocating the eight hours' movement. Taking all these reasons into consideration, the Government would not, in our opinion, be justified in legislating in this matter.

24. BOMBAY MILL-HANDS' REQUEST FOR FIXED HOURS.—We should mention that we have discussed with the President of the Mill-hands' Association the request made in the petition of the mill-hands of Bombay (*vide* Appendix) that the mills should commence work at 6-30 and cease at sunset. We were informed that the main reason for this request was the hardship experienced by the operatives in not knowing when a factory was about to start work. The use of the steam whistle being prohibited by the Municipality, and there

being no public clocks in the quarter of the town occupied by operatives, they are unable to tell the time, or to guess how long it is from daylight. In this uncertainty and to avoid being late, they often find themselves arriving at the mill long before it begins work. Those operatives who are too early may, we are informed, be found lying about the approaches to the mill sleeping. It was to avoid this serious disturbance of rest that the mill-hands and their advisers thought Government should legislate for a fixed hour of beginning work. We have already said that we have come to the conclusion that the operatives as a body are satisfied with the present hours of work—daylight to dusk— ; but in our opinion steps should be taken to find a solution for the difficulty above referred to, as it is undoubtedly a serious evil that operatives who work such long hours should not enjoy every moment of sleep and rest that they can get. In the concluding part of our report we offer a suggestion for obviating this difficulty which we commend to the favourable notice of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

25. COMPULSORY STOPPAGE OF WORK FOR A MIDDAY RECESS.—The next point on which we were required to make an enquiry is stated in clause (6) as follows :—"Do the male operatives desire that there should be a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and, if so, of what length, and should there be an exception in the case of men who work by shifts or sets ?" We answer this question in the affirmative, and say that the male operatives do desire legislation on this point, and that the majority would be content with a recess of half an hour if they could get a *full* half-hour.

The evidence taken by us shows that nearly every factory, which does not work by shifts or sets, stops its machinery for a certain time at about midday for periods varying from 15 minutes to one hour. Some factories give a whole hour's recess. Most of the Bombay mills profess to give half an hour in their rules ; but in many cases, either from selfish motives or for the purpose of getting the operatives up to their work in time, the gong or whistle for recommencing work is sounded 10 or 15 minutes before the full half hour has expired. The half hour's recess allowed by the rules thus becomes one of 15 or 20 minutes only. The operatives naturally feel aggrieved at this, and they ask in their petition (*vide* Appendix) that Government should interfere and fix a recess of half an hour by law. In our opinion the request is a reasonable one, which will not injuriously affect millowners. We, therefore, recommend that between the hours of 12 and 1 P M. every factory not working on the shift system and not obliged, for technical reasons, to work continuously, should be required to stop its machinery for full 30 minutes. It should further be provided that it shall not be lawful to recall the operatives to work by sounding a whistle or gong, or by any other means, before that period has actually expired nor should the recess be allowed to be curtailed by any system entailing a delay in their passing in and out of the factory. While no interference in regard to mills working from daylight to dusk on the shift-system would appear to be necessary, we find that many of these mills are adopting artificial light by which the work of the last shift, which should run from 12 to 6 P.M., is prolonged often up to 8 or 9 P.M. In these cases, as a fact, some interval is given ; but it may be necessary, perhaps, once for all, to lay down that no operative shall work for seven hours continuously without a recess of half an hour. Such a general regulation ought to be sufficient to control those factories which may at any future time try to take advantage of their operatives in this matter.

26. FREQUENT INTERVALS OF REST USUALLY TAKEN BY OPERATIVES DURING WORKING HOURS.—Some remarks are necessary in regard to the latter portion of the last question—"If the change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and, if so, in what manner should it be provided for ? We have already stated that the operatives desire that there shall be a compulsory stoppage. It may be worth while here to refer again to the opinion expressed by the Bombay Medical Committee, and given above in paragraph 17,

where they recommend that it should be made compulsory to allow certain periods of rest during the day. Our enquiry has shown that beyond the half hour in the middle of the day no other compulsory time for rest is required, because the operatives in all the Provinces visited by us are, without exception, in the habit of going out at odd times for 5 or 10 minutes for all sorts of purposes. We have ourselves seen them engaged in drinking water, washing, smoking and looking about. Millowners of most mills are liberal in regard to this point, and in many instances employ extra hands to relieve the workmen who want to go out on these occasions. In addition to this the "joriwalla," or fellow-worker, can always be relied upon to do his mate's work during these short spells of rest. In factories where, for technical reasons, the machinery cannot be stopped, it will be the duty of the Local Inspector of factories to see that each operative gets his half-hour's rest.

27. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF OPERATIVES.—It would be a matter for deep regret if, with such exceptional opportunities for learning the wishes and requirements of operatives, we concluded our labours without referring to those points which although they cannot be considered subjects for legislation, are nevertheless of sufficient importance to the mill-hands, and therefore deserving the attention of Government and the sympathetic consideration of the employers of factory labour :

(1.) Reference has been made in paragraph 24 of this report to the great inconvenience experienced by the operatives of Bombay in finding out the time at which they ought to start for their work. It is obviously impossible that the Bombay Municipality, in the interest of the public, can allow 50 or 60 factories to keep blowing their whistles at odd times between 4 and 6 A.M. On the other hand, to deprive the operatives of all chance of warning as to the time is a great hardship to 40 or 50,000 of the rate-payers of the Municipality. We would suggest that the Municipality should allow that kind of whistle which causes the least annoyance to be used once in the morning for each manufacturing centre in Bombay. The Millowners' Association might fix on the mill which would be the most convenient one for using this whistle for the whole neighbourhood. If a proper calendar showing the hours of daylight was used, and this warning whistle sounded half an hour or three-quarters of an hour, or even one hour, before the beginning of work, it would meet the necessities of the mill-hands and give them what they greatly want now—the exact time at which the mill will begin work. The Municipality might, with such an arrangement, allow even a second whistle to be sounded five minutes before the mills commence work, but this does not appear so essential as the first warning.

(2.) In their petition to Government, the mill-hands of Bombay have asked that they should be paid their monthly wages on the 15th of the month following that for which it is due. In our opinion, this is a moderate and just request. It still allows the employers to keep 15 days' pay in hand, while it saves the operative the ruinous interest he now has to pay to the money-lenders and grain-merchants. While the mill-owners save 5 or 6 per cent. per annum on this money, the operatives lose from 50 to 100 per cent. on the wages they have actually earned. It only requires the mill-owners to observe a general rule on the subject to have this grievance removed.

(3.) In the petition above referred to the mill-hands ask that operatives injured, either temporarily or permanently, by the machinery should be provided for. In regard to this subject we find that in most of the large factories it is the practice to allow the injured man either the whole or half his pay during the time he is under treatment. In some factories the philanthropic

owners have started a provident fund into which they credit all fines realized from the workmen and all salaries unpaid from any cause. From this fund operatives disabled by injury or disease are supported in comfortable circumstances. We commend this subject to the favourable consideration of employers.

(4.) If our suggestion that children should be employed as half-timers is adopted, it will be found most important to provide some means of instruction during two or three of the spare hours that the children are off work. It is not for us to discuss here the advantages of elementary education, and general control and supervision of the rising generation of operatives. These are too obvious to require any advocacy from us: what we would say is, that Local Governments and Municipalities should meet mill-owners half-way and do, as is done in regard to children under other circumstances —contribute half the cost of teaching factory children. Supposing, for instance, that a mill employing 100 children spend Rs. 16 a month for two teachers, the Municipality or Government should double the subscription and provide two more teachers. Looking at it from a pecuniary point of view, the expenditure is so trifling that we cannot doubt that schools would be started without delay in connection with all mills employing a large number of children. It was not to be expected that schools started under the present circumstances could be a success. For it is impossible that a tired and jaded child can work his brain to any useful purpose after his body has been thoroughly worn out with physical exertion.

(5.) The operatives are unanimous in thinking that something ought to be done to provide them with medical advice and medicines at the factory. When a man is employed from dawn till dusk, he has no time to go to the charitable dispensary for medical aid. This is a matter of considerable importance in a tropical country, where people of all classes are liable to suffer from what at first are slight ailments due to climatic causes, but which, if they are not brought under early treatment and cured, pass on to fatal forms of disease. Happily, we find in most of the mills about Calcutta and in some in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore, that mill-owners have already provided for medical advice and treatment for their operatives. We desire to bring this subject to the consideration of those employers of factory labour who have not yet adopted a dispensary system. The cost is trifling, whereas the benefit to the health of the operatives, and therefore to their power of work, is very great. In this connection we ought to mention that we have been supplied by Dr. B. S. Shroff with a pamphlet advocating a scheme for the provident and medical relief of mill-hands in Bombay. We commend this subject to the notice of mill-owners and to those interested in the welfare of the operatives.

28. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPERATIVES.—We cannot conclude our report without thanking Messrs. Lokhanday, Framji, and Ghose, who were appointed to assist in our work, for the great help that we have received from them in our enquiry and for the trouble they have taken to find witnesses and obtain other information for us. We would especially mention here the services of Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhanday, the President of the Mill-hands' Association, who worked earnestly both in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and has always presented his views on the questions we have been considering with moderation and fairness. We would also mention the services of Mr. S. P. Kelkar, a missionary of the Prârthanâ Samâj, who takes an interest in the welfare of the operatives of Bombay, and who took the trouble to bring witnesses before us and to place his experience of their wants and wishes at our disposal.

29. In conclusion, we hope we may be allowed to say that we have been profoundly impressed with the vast and far-reaching benefits which the people of India are deriving from the development and prosperity of the great industries which we have seen on our tour through the country. It would in our judgment be a great calamity if by any injudicious recommendations or unnecessary restrictions the prosperity of those industries was endangered.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, President.

PIYÁRI MOHAN MUKHARJI,
SORABJÉE S. BENGALLEE,
MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
} Members.

Note by Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee.

I sign the above Report subject to one reservation. I entirely disagree with the recommendation to permit women to work in factories for more than 11 hours in a day under circumstances such as are found to exist in the cotton-mills of Ahmedabad. In England, it was not until power was employed to move spinning frames and afterwards looms that the evils of excessive labour became painfully evident. Hence legislation there had first to deal with spinning and weaving factories moved by power (*vide* Redgrave's Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, page 3). We find evils like these prevailing in Ahmedabad, but instead of nipping them in the bud, and thereby preventing their growth and expansion into other parts of India, the Report proposes to tolerate them, by permitting women, under sanction of the Local Governments, to work beyond the maximum of 11 hours now proposed to be fixed by law, that is to labour as long as the male operatives, and at as heavy a task, from 12 to 14 hours per day.

If this recommendation is adopted, the intention to restrain factory women from overwork will be frustrated; and further, the proposed exemption will be wrong in principle. The mill-owners of Ahmedabad may or may not carry out the threat of dismissing all women from employment, when they are prohibited, owing to a Legislative Act, from working the same period of time as adult males. But I do not see why the excellent system of working by shifts prevailing in Calcutta should not be adopted in Ahmedabad, instead of the present method. By this shift-system a factory may work continuously for 12 to 14 hours, yet a woman's work can be limited from 9 to 10½ hours during the day without any difficulty.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November* 1890. SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th December* 1890.

The OFFICIATING SECRETARY
to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department, Judicial,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1702, of the 27th November 1890, forwarding, for any observations which the Association may have to make, five copies of the Report of the Commission appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India, No. $\frac{10 \text{ Judicial}}{1384-1394}$, dated 25th September 1890, to ascertain the views of factory operatives on certain points with reference to the Bill to amend the Indian Factories' Act, 1881.

2. The Report having been submitted to my Committee and duly considered by them, I am directed to say that they fully agree with the recommendations of the Commission, which, my Committee would respectfully add, are in accordance with what has, from time to time, been approved of by the Bombay Millowners' Association with the concurrence of the millowners of Western India.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th September* 1889.

The MEMBERS of the
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

At the meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association held yesterday, at which the following gentlemen were present, viz :—

THE HON. SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, KT., *Chairman*,
GEORGE COTTON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman*,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, ESQ.,
THE HON. NOWROJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E.,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, ESQ.,
GURSONDAS VULLUBHDAS, ESQ.,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, ESQ.,
K. R. CAMA, ESQ.,
JEHANGIRJEE HORMUSJEE, ESQ.,

it was resolved that, in the present condition of the trade, it was desirable that short time should be adopted and a meeting of the members of the Association held on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., to consider the subject.

The Committee of the Association are of opinion that the Mills should be closed eight days in the month for the three months commencing from 1st proximo to the end of the year. The most suitable days, they think, would be Saturday and Sunday in each week, but the actual time for closing might possibly be left, with advantage, to be settled by each individual concern.

I am directed accordingly to request the favour of your attendance at the meeting, and, in the meantime, would thank you to favor me, in writing, with your views on the subject, in anticipation, as it is desirable that the opinions of members should be ascertained as nearly as possible before discussing the matter in public meeting.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1st *October* 1889.

To
The MEMBERS of the
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

For your information I beg to hand you overleaf a copy of the Agreement to work short time from 1st October to 31st December 1889, showing that upwards of 40 mills have agreed to abide by the resolution, which therefore comes into force from this date.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., has suggested that, failing special reasons to the contrary, the following days should be the holidays observed during the three months :—

4th October, Dussera	Friday.	17th November	Sunday.
6th „	Sunday.	23rd „	Saturday.
13th „	Sunday.	24th „	Sunday.
20th „	Sunday.	30th „	Saturday.
24th „ Devali	Thursday.	1st December	Sunday.
25th „ do.	Friday.	7th „	Saturday.
26th „ do.	Saturday.	8th „	Sunday.
27th „ do.	Sunday.	14th „	Saturday.
2nd November	Saturday.	15th „	Sunday.
3rd „	Sunday.	21st „	Saturday.
9th „	Saturday.	22nd „	Sunday.
10th „	Sunday.	29th „	Sunday.
16th „	Saturday.	31st „	Tuesday.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, millowners and mill agents present at the general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, on Thursday, 12th September 1889, hereby agree to stop our mills in accordance with the following resolution passed at the meeting, viz :—

"That the Millowners here present hereby agree to stop their mills two days in each week (inclusive of holidays) between 1st October and 31st December of this year, provided 40 mills in Bombay Island agree to adopt the movement. Unless holidays interfere, the days of stoppage shall be Saturdays and Sundays."

We consent on behalf of the

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Tardeo and at Parel,
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Framjee Petit S. & M. Company, Ld.,
Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

For the Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., at Tardeo and Colaba,
„ National S. & W. Company of India, Limited,

J. N. PETIT & Co.

For the New Great Eastern S. & W. Company, Ld.,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE.

For the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE & Co.

For the Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.,
K. R. CAMA, *Secretary.*

For the Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. Company, Ld.,
„ Mahaluxmee S. & W. Company, Ld.,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.

For the Anglo-Indian S. and M. Company, Limited,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

For the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited,
JEEWANDAS & Co., Agents.

For the Nicol Mills,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

For the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
TAPIDAS VARJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

For the Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Company, Limited,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE, SONS & Co.

For the Bombay United S. & W. Company,
„ Khataw Makanjee S. & W. Company, Limited,
KHATAW MAKANJEE & Co.

For the Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited,
TATA & SONS, Agents.

For the Hindoostan S. & W. Mills Company, Limited,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.

For the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.

For the Presidency Mills Company, Limited,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.

For the Star of India Mills, Limited,
„ Queen S. & W. Company, Limited,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.

For the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.

For the Soonderdas S. & W. Mills Company, Limited,
MOOLJEE JETHA & Co.

For the Empress S. and W. Company, Limited,
„ New Empress S. and W. Company, Limited,
„ James Greaves Mills Company, Limited,
„ Connaught Mills Company, Limited,
„ Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and M. Company, Limited,
„ Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited,
„ Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

For the People of India S. and M. Company, Limited,

DAMODHER KHIMJEE & Co.

For the Alexandra Mill,
„ E. D. Sassoon Mill,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

For the David Mills Company, Limited,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

For the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.

For the Jadowjee Raghowjee M. Company, Limited,

SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

For the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited,

HORMUSJEE ASSUR & Co.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st November* 1889.

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to inform members that owing to intimation they have received from the Agents of several companies they do not consider the terms of the Resolution for working short time, passed at the General Meeting of the Association held on 12th September last, any longer binding on the signatories to the Agreement.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *25th February* 1890.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to state the following facts before you with a view of your Committee being induced to take the requisite action thereon.

The first and foremost fact to which I invite your attention is the sort of an influenza epidemic which is at present raging amongst our mill-hands, and in corroboration of this statement, I beg to draw your notice to the letter that has appeared in to-day's *Times of India* over the signature of our well-known townsman Dr. Blaney. Owing to the fevers which are at present prevalent all over the city, and which in their main symptoms, resemble those of influenza, millowners and agents of mills are generally suffering from a paucity of the sufficient number of mill-hands to work their mills with. Labour is getting very dear, and mill agents find it very hard to equip their mills with the necessary complement of work-people.

Apart from this, there is the stern, undeniable fact, that is at present seriously handicapping the mill-industry, *i.e.*, the steady increase in the price of cotton, despite the large and plentiful crop we have had this year, and the sanguine hopes all entertained of a reduction therein, and there is also the abnormal fall in the price of yarn to combat against. This is chiefly due to the large demand that is being made on cotton, and I have serious apprehensions that this demand, in course of time, if things continue in their present state, will far over-reach the supply; moreover, we are, at the present juncture, in the midst of a financial drought, the like of which was never known before; to add to all these difficulties, there is besides the incidence of a stagnant and slack trade. China and Japan, the only markets for Indian yarns, are all over-stocked and the reports that are coming from those countries are far from encouraging. Large accumulations of yarn are reported thence and buyers there as well as here seem to be very unwilling and loth to take deliveries and clear the yarn purchased by them. We are, it will thus be observed, launched upon a critical time, and it behoves all those interested in the mill industry to strive to remedy the evil, before it is too late. Prevention, we all know, is better than cure, and the only remedy which I can think of for overcoming this evil that is just now disturbing the equanimity of many a millowner, is that we should all join together and make one combined effort to stop our mills for eight days in the month. This is our only panacea, and I would urge my brother millowners and agents to coalesce and be guided by the example of our great rival Manchester. It must be within the recollection of many of us that when we made a spasmodic effort last October in this direction, we had begun to see the manifold advantages of the step, but, also, the scheme fell through before it had effected any perceptible and tangible change for the better. Let us make one sustained effort, and, I am confident, that we shall be able to steer clear of the great storm that is at present menacing us. It seems, therefore, incumbent on us that we should all take this step, which, every one will admit, is based on prudential, financial and economic considerations, and close our mills for eight days in the month, until we see that the cloud is cleared.

I, as a member of the Committee, beg, in conclusion, to request you to circulate this letter amongst my colleagues, at once, and to let me know, at your earliest convenience, what they think on the matter.

Yours faithfully,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, 11th April 1890.

To
AGENTS AND OWNERS OF
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

For your information I beg to hand you overleaf a copy of the Agreement to work short time, from 15th April to 15th July 1890, showing that upwards of 40 mills have agreed to abide by the resolution, which therefore comes into force from the 15th April 1890.

The days of stoppage to be as far as possible Saturdays and Sundays as mentioned in the Agreement; but in the event of mills wishing to close on other days instead, intimation of the same should be sent to the Secretary in advance.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

AGREEMENT.

BOMBAY, 31*st March* 1890.

We, the millowners and mill agents here present, agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for the three months following the 15th April 1890, and that the weaving mills under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarn for eight days a month or what shall be considered the equivalent thereof, by stopping our entire weaving departments four days a month. The days of stoppage to be, as far as possible, Saturdays and Sundays.

This agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, an intimation of the same having been given by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association on or before 15th April.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Framjee Petit S. & M. Company, Ld.,
Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

For the Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., at Tardeo and Colaba,
„ National S. & W. Company of India, Limited,
JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT & Co.,
Agents.

For the New Great Eastern S. & W. Company, Ld.,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE.

For the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

For the Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. (old and new mill),
K. R. CAMA, *Secretary.*

For the Anglo-Indian S. and M. Company, Limited,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

For the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited,
JEEWANDAS & Co., Agents.

For the Nicol Mills,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
Agent.

For the Kaiser-i-Hind S. & W. Company,
BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
For Self and Proprietors.

For the Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill,
SEWLALL MOTILALL.

For the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

For the Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Company, Limited,

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

For the Bombay United S. & W. Company,
„ Khataw Makanjee S. & W. Company, Limited,

KHATAW MAKANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

For the Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited,

TATA & SONS, Agents.

For the Hindustan S. & W. Mills Company, Limited,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

For the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited,

DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

For the Presidency Mills Company, Limited,

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Agents.

For the Star of India Mills, Limited,
„ Queen S. & W. Company, Limited,
„ Britannia Mills, Limited,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Agents.

For the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited,

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

For the Soonderdas S. & W. Mills Company, Limited,

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

For the Empress S. and W. Company, Limited,
„ New Empress S. and W. Company, Limited,
„ James Greaves Mills Company, Limited,
„ Connaught Mills Company, Limited,
„ Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and M. Company, Limited,
„ Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited,
„ Imperial Mills Company, Limited,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

For the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

For the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited,

HORMUSJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.

For the Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Company, Limited,

DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Our Mill will commence working in a few days, and when it shall work in full order we shall abide by this circular.

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

For the Hongkong Mills,

DOSSABHOY DADABHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS,
For Self and Proprietors.

BOMBAY, 23*rd April* 1890.

To

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BART., C.S.I.,
CHAIRMAN, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

We the undersigned, the Chairman and the Secretary of a Mill Operatives Meeting held at the Race Course on Sunday, the 20th instant, beg most respectfully to make the following representations unanimously arrived at by upwards of ten thousand mill operatives with a view that the Millowners' Association may grant them that consideration which the combined interest of the Millowners and the well-being of the workmen who serve under them require.

A full report of the meeting has already appeared in the dailies from which you will be so good as to perceive that under the present state of their reduced wages the contemplated proposal of closing the Mills for eight days in the month means only additional curtailment of their scanty allowance and will not fail to result in indebtedness and penury to them. Under these circumstances the mill operatives earnestly request your kind attention to the following demands.

That the mill operatives have requested us to move you to cancel the Resolution passed on the 31st March 1890 and close the mills once a week, *i.e.*, on every Sunday during the year.

By complying with this humble request we shall feel ever grateful.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
D. C. ATHAIDE, Chairman.
W. M. LOKHANDAY, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th June* 1890.

D. C. ATHAIDE, ESQ.,
W. M. LOKHANDAY, ESQ.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd April last and to subjoin for the information of the memorialists a copy of the Resolution passed at a general meeting of the members of the Association held on the 10th instant:—

> "That the Chairman and Secretary of the Mill Operatives' Meeting, held on the 20th of April 1890, be informed that the Association cannot comply with the request in their memorial to cancel the Resolution to close the mills for eight days per month for three months; but that on the expiration of the three months, the members of this Association think it desirable to close their mills for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday in each week unless some native festival intervenes of such interest to the majority of the operatives that it is desirable to observe it as a holiday in lieu of Sunday: further, that on the day preceding the weekly holiday the mills will close two hours earlier than on ordinary working days for the purpose of cleaning the machinery."

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th July* 1890.

To
AGENTS AND OWNERS OF
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to inform you that the agreement for working short time, entered into on 31st March 1890, ceased and determined on the 15th instant. In notifying this, the Committee are glad to say that the spirit of the agreement has been very faithfully observed by the signatories thereto.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

SERVICE TELEGRAM.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
The 7th March 1890.

From
CALCUTTA,
From
HARVEY JAMES,
Chairman, Merchandise Marks Committee.
To
BOMBAY,
To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

Can you say what is the shrinkage on yarn dyed in each colour? We want actual facts as known by experience in large dyeing works. Length of grey yarn should be stated and length of same as dyed in each colour. State where dyed and what process employed in each case. Does shrinkage vary with kind of process employed, and, if so, how? Kindly reply by letter as early as possible.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1890.

S. HARVEY JAMES, ESQ.,
Chairman, Merchandise Marks Committee,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant, and to confirm my message in reply, despatched to your address yesterday afternoon:—

"Regret that no members of this Association are in a position from their own "experience to answer your enquiries regarding shrinkage in dyed yarns."

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MADRAS, 30*th January* 1890.

Telegram to the SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From BINNY & Co.,
Madras.

Are Bombay Mills having trouble Rangoon Customs? Is Association taking action? We contend permitted variation 5 % necessary in length as well counts.

The BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., Ld.,
MADRAS, 1*st February* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We wired you on the 30th ultimo with prepaid reply as per copy enclosed and regret that we have not heard from you in reply.

We have been having trouble with the Customs Authorities in Rangoon regarding the lengths of our yarns and as we hear from our correspondents there that other importers were in a similar situation. We wired you the enquiry so that we might join you in any steps you might be taking in the matter.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
BINNY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th February 1890.

TELEGRAM from the SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

To MESSRS. BINNY & Co.,
MADRAS.

"Members of this Association do not appear to have had any trouble of importance "with shipments to Rangoon and have consequently taken no action. Permissible "variation of five per cent. either way is allowed under the Act but the average must "be 840 yards."

The BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD.,
MADRAS, 10*th February* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your telegram of the 8th instant as per copy enclosed, for which we thank you.

We note what you say that the permissible variation is allowed by the Act but that the average must be 840 yards.

We do not see of what use the permitted variation in the counts is unless it is allowed in the length also, that is to say if a 10 lb. bundle of No. 20s is made up as such with 200 hanks.

If the counts are heavy by 5 per cent. it is obvious that there must be a shortage in length, if the bundle weighs 10 lbs., and *vice versa* an excess in length if the yarns are too fine.

As the Act was hardly framed to make spinners give a finer and more expensive yarn than they sold we hardly see the necessity of wording the clauses as they now stand.

We enclose some extracts from a letter we recently addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and shall be glad of your remarks thereon.

Asking you to kindly excuse the trouble we have given you,

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
BINNY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th March* 1890.

Messrs. BINNY and Co.,
Madras.

DEAR SIRS,

I have submitted to the Committee of this Association your letter of the 10th ultimo, suggesting the advisability of millowners beyond the Bombay Presidency being admitted members of the Association on a reduced scale of subscription. This matter is one which has on previous occasions engaged the attention of the Association, but the opinion of the Committee has always been that the rate of subscription is already fixed at such a comparatively low figure, that they do not consider the expense involved sufficient to deter millowners in other Presidencies from joining the Association. As it is, a very considerable number of up-country mills belong to the Association, and they, although situated in the Presidency, obtain no direct advantage from membership more than what would accrue to members in other presidencies.

With respect to what you have stated regarding the trouble which you have experienced with the customs authorities in connection with shipments of yarn to Rangoon, I have to say that the Committee of the Association are unable to deal further with the matter than they have already done, in the absence of more information regarding the actual circumstances. At the same time they direct me to inform you that, making full allowance for the difficulties which you point out in complying with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act, they are not in favour of proposing that Government should make any change. The spinning of yarns to average 840 yards to the hank is no more a mechanical difficulty than in spinning to an average of 800 yards; and the Committee would also point out that the Act does not render it compulsory for manufacturers to stamp anything as to either weight, count or length on the bundles. So long as this is so, spinners are in a position to protect themselves by only stamping or ticketing on their yarns real weights of length; and if they do so, the experience of the members of this Association goes to show that no difficulties arise.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

(No. 1.)

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 3*rd June* 1890.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association held on 30th ultimo, it was resolved that the opinions of Agents and Owners of Mills should be obtained by circular with respect to the permissible variation in the counts of grey yarns under the rules of the Merchandise Marks Act.

The report of the Committee recently appointed at Calcutta is attached, from which it will be perceived that at page 2, III. (a), it is proposed that a trade description shall be false in a material respect if any portion of the yarn in a bundle is greater or less than the described count by more than 5 per cent. or if the average count of the bundle (which, in the first instance, is to be taken as representing the parcel) is greater or less than the prescribed count.

This, it will be perceived, requires the fulfilment of two conditions. One that no hank of the yarn in the bundle shall vary more than 5 per cent. either way, that is to say that in yarn described as 20s there shall be nothing of a higher count than 21, nor below 19. Second, that the average must practically be exact 20s.

The matter comes before the Association under a reference from the Chamber of Commerce who have appointed a Special Committee to deal with the Calcutta report. Mr. G. Cotton, who is a member of that Special Committee, considers that the margin of 5 per cent. is insufficient in low counts as he is of opinion that it is not possible for various reasons, even with the utmost care, to spin yarns in Bombay within that limit, and he suggests that Government should be asked to make the permissible variations as follows :—

10 per cent. under 16s.
7½ per cent. between 16s and 30s and
5 per cent. above 30s.

Mr. Cotton is also of opinion that the average count of the whole of a bundle or a parcel should not be required to be "not greater nor less" than the described count, which is equivalent to saying that the yarn must absolutely average the exact number, but should be *not less than the described count.*

The latter point is conceded by the Special Committee of the Chamber and need not therefore be discussed ; but opinions are solicited as to the practicability of spinning the lower counts of yarn under the 5 per cent. margin.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Mr. Marshall has so fully explained my views that I need only repeat, that I do not think it is possible to spin nearer than I suggest. During the past twelve months I have wrapped a good deal of the best Bombay spinnings and the variation has been rather above the percentage I suggest.

G. COTTON.

I agree with Mr. Cotton.

K. M. HEERAMANECK.
DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT.

The observations made by Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, in the accompanying printed papers are not only pertinent but based on practical facts. The percentage allowed at present will be of no utility if at the same time no variation in the length of the hank is allowed. A margin of length is absolutely necessary and the suggestion of 830 yards meets fairly the whole difficulty. The climatic conditions of the country which need this margin cannot be overlooked.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

When this question of permissible variation was discussed at the first time, we were of opinion that no less than 10 per cent. on counts No. 20s and under will do, and we still adhere to that opinion. As regards other alterations, our Secretary's views are quite correct.

DVARKADAS VUSANJEE & Co.,
Agents, Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.

We agree with Mr. Cotton but are inclined to think the 10 per cent. should be on 20s and under.

For Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company,
P. PEARSON, *Secretary in Bombay.*

We agree with Mr. Cotton.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.

We agree with the views of Mr. Cotton.

KHATAU MACKANJI & Co.

We are of opinion that the margin of 5 per cent. allowed under the Act is not sufficient and the best that should be done is to allow the margin recommended by Mr. G. Cotton who must undoubtedly be considered an authority in this matter. Our own experience is the same. There is no intention whatever to defraud the consumer but the inherent difficulties of spinning within a margin of 5 per cent. are so manifest to all Indian spinners owing to climatic and other causes that, we think, it would not be difficult to convince the Government, that the margin asked by Mr. Cotton is a fair one and should be conceded, "to prevent unnecessary interference with honest trade." We think, however, that such a margin will be useless for all practical purposes unless, as Mr. Ashworth and Messrs. Binny & Co. (of Madras) have pointed out, an allowance is simultaneously made in the average length of the hank of grey yarn by ten yards, that is, that the trade description ought not to be considered as false if the average length does not fall short of 830 yards.

MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJI & Co.,
Agents, City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.

We agree with the agents of the City of Bombay M. Co., Ld.,

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents, Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld.

We also agree with the Agents of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.

TAPIDAS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.

We agree with Mr. Cotton's views.

MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.

We agree with the City of Bombay Co.'s Agents.

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.

I agree with Messrs. M. N. Banaji & Co.

HIRALAL TRIBHUVANDAS,
Secretary to the New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.

We agree with Messrs. M. N. Banajee & Co.'s views; but we think the permissible variation even of 10 per cent., in case of No. 6s and under to be insufficient.

The lower the count the smaller will be the margin of variation. With the same percentage of 10 per cent. in case of No. 10s and 6s the margin of variation in the former would be of one count and that in No. 6s would be only about half a count.

We think and from experience find that it would be impossible to spin No. 6s and under, owing to the very low and *irregular* stuff used in such counts, within the 10 per cent. variation. It would be better if the permissible variation in cases of No. 6s and under, be therefore fixed at 15 per cent.

JEEVANDAS & Co.,
Agents, The Bombay Cotton M. & S. Co., Ld.

With reference to the permissible variations in the counts of yarns, we agree with the views expressed by Messrs. Dwarkadas Vusanji & Co., Agents, Jivraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld., and think that ten per cent. on 20s and under would be a very fair and desirable limit, and that the Secretary's views are correct as regards the other variations.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Lakhmidas Khimji S. & W. Co., Ld.

We agree with the views of Dwarkadas Vusanjee & Co.

KHATAO MAKUNJI & Co.

In our opinion the trade description ought not to be considered as false, if the average length does not fall short of 830 yards and that ten per cent. variation per hank would be a fair margin.

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents, The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.

No. 863.

Home Department.
Public.

From

C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the

GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

SIMLA, 26*th April* 1890.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the report of the Committee appointed under Home Department Resolution No. 240—50, dated 3rd February 1890, to prepare draft instructions for the guidance of Customs Officers in connection with the working of the Merchandise Marks Act and to make suggestions for the amendment of the directions issued to Criminal Courts under Home Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889. I am to request that the Chamber of Commerce and any other mercantile bodies whom His Excellency the Governor in Council may see fit to refer to may be consulted on the subject-matter of the report, and that the Government of India may be favoured with an early expression of the views of His Excellency in Council on the proposals made by the Committee.

Dated 24th March 1890, with enclosures.

2. With reference to your letter No. 610, dated the 23rd January last, in which you refer for orders the question whether labels imported come within the definition of "goods," I am to say that the point was referred to the Committee for consideration and to add that it agrees with the view of the Advocate General of Bombay that the importation of labels cannot be prohibited by applying the provisions of section 10 (1) (*e*) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Calcutta, 24th March 1890.

From

The COMMITTEE of the INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Home Department.

By the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No 240—50 dated the 3rd February 1890, we were appointed as a Committee

(1) to draft instructions for the guidance of Customs officers in the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of 1889;

(2) to consider whether the instructions to Criminal Courts framed under section 16 of the Act and issued with the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, require to be amplified or modified.

2. We have now the honour to report that we met on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 13th, 19th, and 22nd March, and considered fully the questions referred to us.

3. In compliance with the first of the two directions conveyed to us, we submit herewith drafts of the instructions which we consider should be circulated for the guidance of Customs officers. One of these drafts contains the instructions which should be issued as regulations under section 11 of the Act [section 19A (2) of the Sea Customs Act, VIII. of 1878]. The other draft contains instructions which should issue as executive orders not having the force of law. These instructions, we think, will tend to simplify the work and action of Customs officers, and while they will not substantially affect the operation of the Act, they will tend to prevent unnecessary interference with honest trade.

4. The chief points in these draft instructions to which we wish to invite attention are these:

(*a*) We have provided at the instance of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, that piece-goods shall not be examined except under the orders of the Collector personally, that such examination should be made only to ascertain that the goods are stamped as required by the law, and that no examination to test the accuracy of the stamping need be made on such examination, such test being applied only on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect false marking.

(*b*) We have also provided that yarns shall be similarly treated.

(*c*) In view to the removal of doubts which have arisen in regard to the interpretation of the term "piece-goods" as used in the Act, and to prevent the unnecessary application of the stamping clauses of the Act to such clauses of goods as laces, nets, velvets, silks and gauzes, which would be liable to injury if stamped, we have adopted a list (rule 1 of the regulations) of the classes of goods which the Collector must always require to be stamped.

(*d*) We consider that the Collector should not be required to insist on security from an informant, but we have provided that he may in his discretion require security to the extent of Rs. 500.

(*e*) We have provided for an annual return of cases dealt with by the Collector under the Merchandise Marks Act, somewhat similar to the return which furnished in England.

In other respects the draft instructions are in great measure based on the orders issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs in England and do not require comment.

5. We regret that we are not able to answer the second of the directions conveyed to us with such complete accord as attended our deliberations on the first of the directions. Our mercantile colleague, Mr. Ashworth, desired that clause (b) of rule III. of the Notification No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, should be so modified that while the standard length of the hank of grey yarn should be retained at 840 yards, an allowance of ten yards should be made in respect of the average length,—that is, that the description should not be treated as false if the average length does not fall short of 830 yards. As the admittedly universal custom of the trade in England is to require that the hank of grey yarn shall be 840 yards in length, it follows that the acceptance of this proposal would have the effect that a spinner could not make up yarn intended to be put on the English market measuring less than 840 yards to the hank, but that he could make up yarn intended for the Indian market of no greater length than 830 yards. We have therefore found ourselves unable to accept the proposal.

6. In respect of rule IV. of the Notification it has strongly urged upon us that the average length of dyed yarn should not be required to be 840 yards, some allowance being necessary for shrinkage in dyeing. Our mercantile colleague, Mr. Ashworth, strongly recommended that the allowance should be fixed at 5 per. cent. We think that it may fairly be assumed that there is some shrinkage in dyeing, and that a hank of yarn which measured 840 yards in its grey (undyed) state is shorter after it is dyed. But we have been unable to accept Mr. Ashworth's proposal, all the evidence that we have been able as yet to obtain tending to shew that a much smaller allowance would suffice. The yarn dyers and shippers of Glasgow, the dyers of Barmen, and a firm in Lancashire, recommend 5 per cent. (Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the papers printed as an Appendix to this report). But in another paper the Glasgow dyers say that the shrinkage is 4 per cent. (No. 25 of Appendix); the late and present Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce object to any variation being allowed (No. 7 of Appendix); experiments made by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Manchester, shew that the shrinkage does not exceed 1 per cent. and is mostly much less (No. 13 of Appendix); Mr. Oswald Robinson, of Manchester, objects to any variation from 840 yards (No. 16 of Appendix); and the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce has furnished the Committee with the results of experiments kindly undertaken at our request from which it appears that the shrinkage varies much with the process employed and the colour of the dye, blue-dyed yarn losing about 3 per cent., and red-dyed yarn about one-half per cent. (No. 29 of Appendix). In view of the great difference of opinion on this subject we found ourselves unable to go further than to agree to a permissible variation of 3 per cent. provisionally until the actual facts of shrinkage could be ascertained and unanimity arrived at in mercantile circles as to the variation which should reasonably be permitted as a perma-

nence, or to omit rule IV. from the Notification altogether. The effect of omitting it would be that if dyed yarn were detained by a Customs Collector or brought before a Criminal Court, the owner or seller of the yarn would have to take the risk and incur the cost of proving that, if the yarn was less than 840 yards in length, whether by ½, or 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 per cent., the deficiency was in accordance with well-established trade custom, and that therefore there had been no false trade description.

7. Considering the possibly serious consequences arising out of the omission of the rule, Mr. Ashworth agreed to the adoption of 3 per cent. as a provisional measure of protection to trade until the question could be permanently settled. The Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow and Manchester have arranged to have careful experiments made and to recommend a variation in each case. We suggest that their joint recommendation should be accepted and acted upon by the Government, and that meanwhile a variation of 3 per cent. should be allowed.

8. We have agreed on certain other amendments of Rules III. and IV. of the Notification of the 13th August 1889, and suggest their reissue in the form given below :—

III.—A trade-description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn*, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) the described count or number in a bundle is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards; or

(*c*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of 5 hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or

(*d*) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks is not half when the described weight is ten pounds and is not a quarter when the described weight is five pounds, of the count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of a bundle is less than 815 yards.

9. In other respects we think that the Notification of the 13th August 1889, No. 1118, does not require modification or amplification.

10. We have considered some other questions in addition to those referred to us—

(1) We consider that a section should be inserted in the Act giving power to the Governor General in Council to define from time to time the term "piece-goods." Such an amendment is required to give statutory effect to the regulation we have proposed that only certain goods should be treated as piece-goods.

(2) It has been suggested to us that it is a hardship to require in section 10 of the Act [section 18 (*e*) (*ii*) of the Sea Customs Act] the name of both place and country on goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India. We think the objection reasonable and that it is sufficient to require the name of the country. We recommend that section 18 (*e*) be amended accordingly.

(3) With reference to rule 9 of the statutory regulations, we recommend the insertion in the Act of a section giving the Governor General in Council such a power with respect to yarns and certain other goods as, in the case of petroleum, is given to Local Governments by section 8 (1) (*e*) of the Petroleum Act, XII. of 1886.

We also recommend the insertion in the Act of a provision similar to that contained in section 125 of Act III. of 1887 (an Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act). We make this suggestion because we think it desirable that Customs Collectors should not be compelled to disclose the names of their informants.

S. HARVEY JAMES, *Chairman.*
J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG.
J. E. O'CONOR.
JOHN H. ASHWORTH.
GEORGE IRVING.

Dissent by Mr. J. H. Ashworth.

WITH regard to the rule passed by the majority of this Committee, that the hanks in a bundle of grey yarn shall be deemed to be a false trade-description if they do not average 840 yards in length, I beg to record my dissent.

Section 2 (3) of the Merchandise Marks Acts describes a false trade-description as one that is "untrue in a material respect." For the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the Act without causing undue restrictions, I am of the opinion that if the average length of the hanks is not *less* than 830 yards it shall not be deemed a "false trade-description."

JOHN H. ASHWORTH.

DRAFT.

Regulations under Section 11 *of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of* 1889, *respecting the detention and confiscation of goods imported in contravention of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of* 1889.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Customs Collector shall not require any piece-goods other than those mentioned in the list hereto appended to be stamped, namely—

List of piece-goods (unbleached, bleached, coloured, dyed, printed).

Cambrics.
Checks, Spots, and Stripes.
Chudders.
Chudder Dhooties.
Dhooties.
Domestics.
Doorias.
Drills.
Jacconets.
Jeans.
Lappets.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Longcloths.
Madapollams.
Mulls.
Muslins.
Nainsooks.
Printers.
Prints.
Sarries.
Scarves (Eklai).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Tanjibs.
Twills.
T Cloths and Mexicans.

2. Unstamped piece-goods imported for private and personal use and not for sale shall not be detained if the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are actually not intended for sale.

3. Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods mentioned in rule 1 are stamped shall be made intermittently at the discretion of the Customs Collector and only under his personal instructions.

4. The piece-goods contained in the packages so examined shall not be examined, when found to be stamped, to test the accuracy of the stamping, except on information received or when the Customs Collector has reason to suspect that the stamping is false.

5. All measurements of piece-goods shall be made on the table.

6. Yarns shall be examined or measured only on information or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade-description is false.

7. An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or number or length shall be made in the first instance up to the limit of one bundle in the consignment.

8. If on such examination the actual count or number is found to differ from the described count or number, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit stated in rule 9.

9. The test to determine count and length of yarns shall be applied as follows :

One bundle should be taken from any bale in the consignment, and each knot in the bundle weighed. From the knots so weighed should be selected the heaviest knot, the lightest knot, and the knot which approaches most closely to the standard weight of a knot of yarn of a particular count under examination.

(By standard weight is meant the weight which the knot of yarn of the described count should be, if the length of the hank is correct, *e.g.* a knot of No. 20 of ten hanks to the knot should weigh eight ounces.)

The heaviest knot should then be selected from the knots so weighed, and each hank in it weighed, the heaviest and lightest hank and also the hank which approximates most closely to the standard weight being selected. This process should be repeated with the other two weighed knots.

There will then be nine hanks to be dealt with, three from each of the three knots weighed.

These nine hanks should then be tested on the wrap-reel. If on such test the average count is not the same as the described count, or if the length is less than 840 yards, the process may be repeated, if the importer should require it, up to the limit of 1 per cent. of the whole number of bundles in the consignment, but no more extended examination shall be made unless the importer agrees to pay the cost thereof, in which case an examination may be made up to the limit of 10 per cent. of the bundles in the consignment.

10. The Customs Collector may require from any informant a security not exceeding five hundred rupees. If the Collector should be satisfied that the information given is wilfully false the security shall be forfeited.

DRAFT.

Instructions (Executive) for the guidance of Customs Officers in the Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act.

1. Labels or tickets, applied to boxes, cartons, parcels or other packages, which are manifestly intended only for the purpose of identifying articles for the convenience of dealers and shopkeepers, and are not specially intended to attract the eye of the purchaser, should not be treated as trade-descriptions. Examples : On bundles of hosiery, " hose, brown merino, size 10 " ; on shoes, " enamelled leather, men's No. 6 ; on hats, " brown felt, hard No. 7."

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to a mark or description on the goods themselves, or to a description containing the name of a place, country, manufacturer or trader, or to a trade-mark.

2. Goods manufactured on the Continent of Europe should be detained if the manufacturer's name and the trade-description are expressed in English, unless the name and description are accompanied by the name of the country of manufacture.

3. The Customs Collector should detain, on his own motion and without requiring information, any non-British goods marked with British names or trade-marks, or so described as to indicate that the goods were produced or made in the United Kingdom, unless such description is accompanied with the name, in conspicuous letters, of the country of manufacture.

A description in such cases which indicates a particular class or method of manufacture, and includes the name of a place in or a part of the United Kingdom, and is thereby likely or calculated to mislead, includes such terms as "Kidderminster Carpets," "Windsor's Soap," "Balbriggan" on hosiery, "Shetland" on shawls, and the like; for, though these terms may be held to be merely indicative of methods of manufacture, they are likely to mislead as to the place of origin.

4. A report on the proceedings of the Collector should be submitted annually to the Local Government for transmission to the Government of India. The report should shew the number of cases in which (1) detention was ordered, (2) detention was followed by confiscation, (3) detention was followed by release with or without a fine, (4) detention was ordered on information received, (5) detention was ordered without information. Under the first head should be specified the section of the Act under which action was taken.

APPENDIX.

From *Dated 6th June* 1889.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, Manchester,

To

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, Calcutta.

Merchandise Marks Act. Margin of variation for Grey Yarns.—We are in receipt of your inquiry by your telegram No. 1 of 6th instant, asking us to wire you the allowable variation for grey yarns, also the average accepted length per hank.

We presume there is some inquiry on foot amongst the members of your Chamber of Commerce so as to come to some agreement for submitting to the Governor General in Council, in order that the latter may frame rules to guide Magistrates. But we really cannot say much more than we did in our letter to you of the 13th February last, which letter was circulated amongst the members of your Chamber, and published in the Manchester papers of the 16th April last, copy of letter being sent you with our letter No. 10 of the 17th April last.

We therefore telegraphed you in reply—

[We] confirm [the recommendations made] as per our letter of 13th February. Wait our letters for instructions.

If a margin of 2 in the counts be allowed up and down, it should be accompanied by the proviso that the minimum length of the hank should be 820 yards. At present 820 yards passes, because the requisite number of knots made up of hanks 20 yards short of the standard would make up a net weight of 9 lbs. 13 ozs. to 9 lbs. 14 ozs. of yarn, which with the boards and strings, but without the casing paper, would make up a 10 lbs. bundle. When there is less yarn per bundle than this it is usually rejected by Manchester buyers.

One element we have not touched upon in this correspondence is the question of moisture in yarn, which, when in excess, must be considered fraudulent under the severe provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act of India and Great Britain. A spinner may spin 48s or

some such count, and then by adding moisture make it appear as though it were genuine 40s. In this country we should say that the natural moisture contained in cotton in our ordinarily humid atmosphere will be about 8 per cent. upon the dried cotton as, when heated to boiling water temperature (212° Fahr.) which eliminates nearly all the moisture, the cotton (or yarn) when exposed to our ordinary atmosphere would absorb 8 per cent. of water in about 24 hours. Hence in framing any regulations about variation in yarns, it should be guarded by some proviso in reference to moisture such as we suggest, and any excess of 8 per cent. above the absolutely dry yarn should be taken into consideration when determining the counts. By fixing it at 8 per cent. over the absolutely dry yarn, you would get over the inequalities of moisture in your atmosphere according as you are in or out of the rainy or dry seasons.

From — *Dated* 11*th June* 1889.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, Manchester,

To

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, Calcutta.

Grey Yarn and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—We confirm our letter of the 6th and 7th instant, since which we have received your telegram of the 8th instant, in which you send us further details of the proposed recommendations of your Yarn Committee. The complete telegram therefore now stands :—

"Yarn Committee recommends recognised length hank 840, but average 820 only. Weight bundle ten pounds, but average nine three-quarter pounds only. Thus reducing both standards 2½ per cent. No mention counts. We particularly request your immediate reply."

This fuller information seems to confirm the conclusion we drew from the first telegram, namely, that importers, under such a resolution, would be at liberty to import a wide range of counts in the same bundle provided the average counts did not differ more than 20 yards from the standard hank of 840 yards for the standard make-up.

As you would see from our last week's letter, our chief objection to the proposals of your Committee, if we have understood them aright, is that the permission of "average counts" will have the tendency to foster irregularity and thus make fraud more difficult of detection than it is.

On the other hand, if the average is not allowed, the maximum amount of variation proposed of only 2½ per cent. in the length of the hank, and in the weight of the bundle, will be a grave difficulty for all common spinnings and in the large and increasing quantity of coarse counts which are produced at the Indian mills; last year your exports alone were 128,907,000 lbs. For coarse yarns like 20s and below, we doubt whether any English spinning can be maintained with no greater margin of variation than 2½ per cent., and we should expect it will be much more difficult with the shorter-stapled cotton generally used for spinning in India. It was for this reason that we telegraphed you on the 7th instant our recommendation that no greater variation than 5 per cent. in the counts should be allowed, the counts to be determined by length and weight, the yarn not to contain more than 8 per cent. of moisture above its absolutely dry state.

From — *Dated* 3*rd July* 1889.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER of COMMERCE

To

THE BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

3. There can be no doubt, as stated by your Sub-Committee, that under the present system of reeling, it is impossible to attain an exact uniform length, and that the hank, as machines are at present arranged cannot contain more than 840 yards. But there is no practical difficulty in adopting the reels to give an average of 840 yards, and this, my Committee consider, is decidedly preferable to either of the other alternatives of attempting

to alter the basis on which the cotton yarn trade of the world is conducted or legalising a departure from the recognised standard which would to all intents and purposes be a fraud on the consumer.

4. I am desired to mention that the Bombay Millowners' Association, which embraces a large body of expert knowledge, concurs in, and has supported the opinion of the Chamber, and, it is believed, has it in contemplation to go even further by asking that it shall be made compulsory that every bundle shall contain the exact number of knots according to the counts, and this recommendation my Committee would also be disposed, if necessary, to support.

5. I need not point out to you that the question of count and variation allowed thereunder controls the permissible variation of the weight of the bundle.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Dated Glasgow, the 9th October 1889.

From

MESSRS. S. P. MILLER & Co., JOHN ORR EWING & Co., WILLIAM STERLING & SONS, ARCHIBALD ORR EWING & Co., ALEXANDER REID & SONS, WILLIAM TURNER & Co., DAVID MILLER & Co., JAMES GRAHAM & Co., JAMES FINLAY & Co., GEORGE HANDROYD DICK & Co., H. P. BUCHANAN & Co., R. M. DOWNILBOOTH STEVENSON & Co., H. D. MATHESON, Yarn Dyers and Shippers in Glasgow and its vicinity,

To

The SECRETARY of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The undersigned Yarn Dyers and Shippers in Glasgow and its vicinity have had their attention called to a rule issued by the Government of India on 17th August, that all cotton yarns including dyed twist, must average not less than 840 yards per hank. A telegram has also been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 3rd October, intimating that the Indian Customs authorities will confiscate all yarns averaging under 840 yards per hank.

We are all anxious to co-operate with Government in establishing every possible workable check on any fraudulent practices, but we desire to point out that all yarns must shrink in the dyeing as a natural result of the process It is, therefore, impossible that the standard hank of 840 yards grey can measure the same length when dyed. The natural shrinkage is estimated at 5 per cent. and the utmost length that can be guaranteed by dyers from yarn tested to 840 yards grey is an average of 800 yards dyed.

In these circumstances, we beg respectfully to request that your Chamber will petition Government to alter the rule as regards dyed yarn, and to instruct that an average of 800 yards is to be considered full length for hanks of dyed cotton yarns.

No. 510-F.

Dated Barmen, 21st October 1889.

From

F. H. VON EYNURN, ESQ., and T. H. BARTHES, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, Barmen,

To

The SECRETARY of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

We have been told that a rule has been issued by the high Imperial Government of India under the 17th August last according to which cotton twists, both grey and dyed, must average not less than 840 yards per hank; and we perceive by a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay to the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, published in English papers, that the Custom-offices in India will confiscate all yarns averaging under 840 yards per hank.

We are anxious that by the verbal performance of this rule—provided the communications are founded—the turkey-red-yarn houses of our districts, shipping turkey-red-yarns to British India, may easily run into undeserved loss, notwithstanding they are used to do their business in the fairest manner. We therefore feel induced to point to—

(1) that according to the practice hitherto existing in the trade of cotton twist avowed by the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, such yarns are tenderable and not to be refused by a fair buyer, the hanks of which show an underlength of less than two per cent.;

(2) that the grey spinnings of turkey-red-yarns exported by shippers to India are altogether imported from Great Britain, and that they are brought there according to the practice of commerce in Manchester;

(3) that all yarns are shrinking in the turkey-red-dye process and that a shrinkage of 3 to 5 per cent. in the length of the standard hank, compared with the length when delivered grey, is to be ascertained, by which it results that the fairest shipper of turkey-red-yarn, who is shipping the best yarn, may run the risk to offend against the Merchandize Marks Act. Turkey-red-yarns should not to be refuted, if the average length of the hanks shows 830 yards.

We beg to submit these considerations to the most honourable Chamber of Commerce and we venture by anticipations of soliciting your support, if the legal trade of our districts be compelled to apply for.

Dated Church, Lancashire, 24th October 1889.

From

MESSRS. F. STEINER & Co.

To

The MESSRS. KERR, TARRUCK & Co., Calcutta.

THE telegram which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce received from the Bombay Chamber on the 3rd instant, intimating that all *dyed* yarns not averaging 840 *yards* per hank would be confiscated by the Customs authorities, has turned the attention of all dyers in this country to the regulations on this point issued by the Government of India, dated *Simla, 13th August* 1889, 1118 *IV.*

Though we are aware that the dyers in the Glasgow district have already represented to the Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, the necessity which exists for the adoption of a much shorter minimum average length than 840 *yards* per hank, we wish to do our share also, and therefore suggest that you immediately address your local Chamber of Commerce on our behalf.

Our reason for requesting that an alteration should be made in the regulations as applied to dyed yarn is that the loss inseparable from the manipulation of the yarn in the process of dyeing, *i.e.*, shrinkage, breakage, &c., renders it impossible for the dyer to turn out as long a hank as he receives from the spinner.

In our opinion 5 *per cent.* would be a fair allowance for these losses, but we consider that an average of 800 *yards* to the hank, after dyeing, is the most that a dyer could guarantee to give from yarn in the *grey* state measuring full 840 yards.

With these facts before them we trust that your Chamber of Commerce will submit a strong recommendation to the Government and succeed in inducing the authorities to amend the regulations so that while they check fraudulent practices they will place no undue restraint upon legitimate trade.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

Speeches at the General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, January 15th, 1890.

Speech of Sir F. Forbes Adam.—The Merchandise Marks Act, the initial friction and difficulty overcome, has operated admirably, in the best interests of honest trade. The customs authorities have administered it with tact, sound judgment, and discretion. But all matters appertaining to it are not yet settled. Chamber of Commerce will have before long to submit to Government amending suggestions. Many importers are anxious that the provision which orders that the name of the place as well as the name of the country of manufacture, should be cancelled. They think that the name of the country is sufficient for the purposes of the Act, and that it is unfair to insist that any further information should be supplied to competitors—always on the alert to avail of it. There may be something in this. But I am inclined to the belief that as a rule competitors will find out fast enough for themselves—if it is in their interests to do so—where a thing is produced, and that it is useless to attempt to hide it. Next there is the question of length of yarns. The hank of grey yarn must average 840 yards. But dyers aver that there is a great shrinkage in process of dyeing and the Glasgow T. Red and other dyers put it at 4 per cent. At the same time they pronounce that the wording of the rules issued by the Government of India under the Act permits of a 5 per cent. shrinkage. It is known to experts that some colours shrink more than others, but I have failed to learn from any practical man that the shrinkage exceeds under any conditions more than 2 per cent. It is the opinion of many that it is practicable to buy grey yarn that, when dyed, will measure 840 yards on the average, just as it is practicable to buy grey cloth that when bleached will measure 18 yards—that no real difficulty bars the way. This is evidently not the opinion of the Scotch dyers. But the Scotch dyers in meeting assembled seem to me to frame the resolutions they pass more in conformity with what is convenient and comfortable than what is practicable and proper. All this will have to be considered and threshed out. It must be kept in sight that if 5 per cent. shrinkage is allowed while 2 per cent. is ample, a dyer may buy his grey yarn 820 yards, dye it, and bring it under the 5 per cent. on 840 margin, and so cheat legally in that way.

A third point in connection with the working of the Act is the absence of the name of any one whose duty it is officially to prosecute. It is, of course, the duty of every one who discovers the perpetration of fraud to bring it home to the culprit in his own interests as well as in the interests of the commercial body. But this entails trouble and expense and occupies time. It is often an invidious task, or is so regarded. Whereas if Government appointed an officer whose business it was when evidence was produced that satisfied him the case was a flagrant one, to prosecute and bring the offender to punishment, the operation of the Act would be found more efficacious. We have suggested that the Government Solicitor might very properly be appointed to undertake the work. Nothing has been decided. It remains with you to see that what is required is done. Mr. Little may possibly not entertain the suggestion with approval.

Before leaving the subject I would like to say a word about what seemed to be a feeling of soreness and disappointment aroused in Calcutta, because we did not join with them in asking Government to suspend the working of the compulsory stamping part of the Act. I greatly regretted this at the time. No one is more keenly alive than I am to the high importance of Chambers in India supporting each other and steadily co-operating, and so strengthening the power of one of the chief sources of independent criticism in India. Our interests are almost invariably identical. I would go so far as to say a Chamber should, if it sees nothing to disapprove of, actively help another Chamber although its own direct interests may not be involved. But in the case in point we were invited to go up to Government to ask that the operation of the Act be suspended because of the inconvenience caused to our members. Not having put a single representation made to them, and enquiry

having failed to elicit any complaints, the Committee could not truthfully do this. It may have been the accident of circumstances but it was unmistakably the case. I refer to this at length simply because I am actively alive to the vital importance of Chambers working together so far as possible on all occasions.

SPEECH OF MR. BEAUFORT.—Mr. A. F. Beaufort then said he did not propose to say very much regarding the subjects which had been discussed in Committee during the past twelve months, as he thought after the excellent review of the proceedings by the chairman, and the remarks made by Mr. Forrest, it would be more cautious for one who is called upon to guide their new Committee rather to listen to what others had to say, than to comment upon them himself. There was one subject, however, which he proposed to say a few words about. It was just three years since he advocated as forcibly as he possibly could the necessity of legislation on the lines of the existing Merchandise Marks Act. At that time they were not with him, but the passing of an English Act caused the Chamber unanimously to decide to ask the Government of India to legislate in a similar direction. This new Act had, during the past year, become law, and immeasurable good had already resulted from it. The friction which arose at first was wearing off, as shippers at home took the trouble to understand its provisions. So far not a single case of fraud had been brought to their notice, but some of them were aware of the one recently investigated by the Manchester Chamber, and which that body had asked the Karachi one to take up. The action of their friends in Sind would be looked for with interest. In connection with what was said in the report regarding a communication from the Glasgow dyers objecting to the hank of dyed yarn being considered as 840 yards, it was interesting to read some remarks which recently appeared in the commercial column of a leading Manchester newspaper. The writer says :—

" We see that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has been communicating with the Indian Chambers of Commerce with regard to the inconvenience of the legal length of the hank being fixed at 840 yards, the Scotch dyers wanting to make hanks of 800 yards legal, on the ground that the shrinkage in dyeing reduces a hank of 840 yards grey to something much less ; dyed turkey red being said to be a terrible dye for shrinking. We must confess that we entirely disbelieve this theory of shrinking. If turkey-red-yarn is delivered dyed 800 yards, we should doubt it had measured more than 803 yards grey, any shrinkage being much more likely to have been in the grey state before the dye touched it. It is a very convenient theory for the dyers. However, supposing that the alleged shrinkage is founded upon fact, as there are good grounds to dispute, then the sellers of dyed yarn must meet the case in exactly the same way as merchants have to meet it when they undertake to sell a white shirting 40 inches wide and 40 yards long—*viz.*, buy it so many inches broader in the grey state, and so many yards shorter, corresponding with the nature of the finish required. Similarly with finished dhoties, prints, and the like. The Scotch dyers have been asleep, or rather they have chosen to ignore the Indian law until they find their customers consider it too dangerous to continue shipping the short-hanked yarn which they have been hitherto supplying. This Act was passed 1st March 1889, and they ought by this time to have accommodated themselves to its provisions, and not to be appealing to the Indian Chambers to assist in getting them out of their scrape. But as would be seen from the *Examiner and Times*, the dyers have at last resolved to insist upon a guaranteed length of 840 yards from their spinners ; and this resolution seems to confirm the opinion that there is no shrinkage in turkey-red dyeing, or they would have asked for 5 per cent. more grey length to compensate the shrinkage from dyeing."

He commended these remarks to the attention of those importers who were inclined to support the Glasgow appeal. Unless the evidence produced hereafter was very much stronger than that so far forthcoming, he, for one, would most strenuously oppose any attempt to impair the integrity of the hank, which both in England and in India had been clearly defined as 840 yards, if it was merely to suit the convenience of a few dyers. (*Applause.*)

Telegram, dated 28th January 1890.

From

The SECRETARY, MADRAS CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

To

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

This Chamber considers five per cent. variation necessary in length of yarn as well as counts.

Dated Madras, the 24th January 1890.

From

MESSRS. BINNY & Co., Secretaries, the Carnatic Mill Co., "Ld."; Secretaries and Treasurers, the Buckingham Mill Co., "Ld."; Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, "Ld."

To

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

As members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, we have been asked to give our opinion on the rules for the guidance of Customs officers in working the new Merchandise Marks Act.

We have given the Chamber our views, but as they may be abridged, or some delay incurred before they are in your possession, we prefer placing them before you in detail as presenting 80,000 spindles.

We have no comments to make on the law as applied to cloths, and it is with reference to the clauses dealing with grey cotton yarn that we wish to draw your attention.

By the Act a variation of 5 per cent. is allowed in the counts. This appears to be a fair and sufficient margin, but its utility is quite done away with by the following clause requiring that the whole number of hanks in the bundle shall average 840 yards. If they average 840 yards and there are the correct number of hanks, the counts will be absolutely correct.

If the counts in a ten-pound bundle of No. 20s yarn were 5 per cent. coarse, the number of the yarns in the bundle would only measure 159,600 yards instead of 168,000 yards as required by the following section of the Act. It is even more difficult to reel yarn exactly to the required length than to keep the counts within 5 per cent. of the proper number.

In our mills bobbins or cops are taken from each spinning machine both morning and afternoon, and on the same count working with corresponding wheels, and the average taken and we may say that 2 wrappings seldom, if ever, correspond, showing how necessary is the margin allowed by the Act. The reeling machinery owing to the greater correctness that can be so arrived at is almost invariably driven by hand, and however watchful the attendants may be, it is practically impossible to get the yarn all exactly one length. Any one who has tried to wrap a hank of fine yarn will know how true this is.

We hardly see the necessity of preventing a spinner from giving a higher number than the described count; it is against his interests to do so, and yet to ensure his giving full length he might wish to spin a finer count and give a greater length or weight. We ourselves pack a quantity of yarn in 10½ lb. bundles.

We contend that, without a margin in the length, the variation allowed in the counts is useless.

The testing of whole bundles of yarn by the Customs will be an exceedingly laborious operation, and the result arrived at will be subject to errors, and, even if correct, the bundle examined may be an exceptional one. We doubt if the Customs officers could re-measure without a wastage of 5 per cent. at least.

We have ourselves already experienced the difficulties this Act will give rise to.

On the 18th of this month we received a telegram from our Rangoon correspondents stating that the Customs authorities decline to pass 68 bales on account of hanks not being 840 yards. We at once wired the enquiry whether the average of the whole bundle had been taken, and on the 20th received a reply that 10 hanks out of one bundle had been measured and found to average 734 yards, but that more would be tested the following day. Assuming that this measurement was correct, and supposing the yarn was made up as 20s the counts in the bundle would only be 17·47, and a reference to our wrapping books shows us that this is impossible. We assume that our friends meant that 10 knots or 5 lbs. had been tested, but this appears to us to be quite insufficient to stop a shipment of 68 bales, and illustrates how exceedingly difficult the testing of yarns will be if the Customs takes two days to reel 5 lbs. and then, unless there was same mistake in the yarn the particular bundle contained, arrived at a result that we have no hesitation in saying was incorrect.

We think that at least 10 per cent. of a shipment should be found incorrect before the whole is condemned.

The test adopted in the yarn trade appears to us an ample and sufficient one. If the weight of the bundle of yarn is 10 lbs. and it wraps within 5 per cent. of the described count, the bundle is bound to contain the correct yardage within 5 per cent.

We see no difficulty in making all bundles the correct weight.

The conditions of this climate are so various and the amount of skilled labour so small that it is perfectly impossible to give results mathematically correct with existing machinery.

We have written you at considerable length, but as our interests in the question are considerable, it must be our excuse for occupying so much of your valuable time.

Dated Bombay, the 10th February 1890.

From

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta.

I am directed by the Committe of this Chamber to wait upon you with a copy of a letter addressed to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the permissible variations under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for dyed yarns. I also attach a copy of the circular therein referred to, and I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to submit these papers to the Committee now sitting for the purpose of discussing rules for the direction of Custom House officials under the Merchandise Marks Act.

Dated Bombay, the 7th February 1890.

From

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow.

The Committee of this Chamber have had brought before them for their consideration a copy of a circular purporting to be the report of a meeting held at the office of Messrs. M'Grigor, Donald and Company, Glasgow, on the 11th December last, to consider certain representations which it was intended should be addressed to the Government of India on the subject of that section of the rules under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, defining what shall be deemed to be false trade descriptions as applied to dyed yarns.

2. At the meeting it appears to have been stated that your Chamber had received legal opinion to the effect that the section of the rule above referred to did allow a margin of 5 per cent. and rendered any further action in the matter unnecessary.

3. Foreseeing the possibility of very grave consequences arising to shippers should this interpretation of the rules be generally acted upon, the Committee of this Chamber, while having no doubt in their own minds that the reading was entirely erroneous, deemed it advisable to take legal opinion on the section, and the following is an extract of the reply given by the solicitors of the Chamber to the enquiry :—

"We beg to say that we do not concur in the interpretation put upon the rule by the Glasgow Committee and their legal adviser as that interpretation ignores the proviso at the end of the rule.

"The true effect of the rule, in our opinion, is that a trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of dyed cotton yarn shall not be deemed to be false by reason only of one or more of the hanks in such bundle measuring less than the described length, provided (1) that the deficit shall not in the case of any one hank exceed 5 per cent. of the described length ; and (2) that the average of all the hanks in the bundle shall not be less than the described length.

"On the other hand, if there should be a deficit in the measurement of any one hank in any bundle, which deficit shall exceed 5 per cent. of the described length, then the description is a false one even though the average length of the hanks in such bundle may be equal to the described length.

"Again, if on measuring the whole of the hanks in any bundle, it should be found that the average length of all the hanks in such bundle is less, in any degree, than the described length, then the description in that case, also, is a false one, even though there may not be in such bundle any one hank which measures less by 5 per cent. than the described length.

"It follows from the above that if any bundle should contain one or more hanks measuring less than the described length, such bundle must also contain other hanks measuring more than the described length, so as to bring the average of all the hanks up to the described length, otherwise the description will be false."

4. This opinion states at length the views of the Committee of this Chamber, who, when orginally consulted by Government, recommended that the permissible variation under the Act, as applied to dyed yarns, should be 5 per cent. in length, either way, but that the average length of the hanks should not be less than 840 yards. My Committee believe that this is in effect what Government intended to enact and although the language used may not be quite so precise as might be wished they cannot attach any other meaning to the section.

AT GLASGOW AND WITHIN THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. McGREGOR, DONALD & CO., ON THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1889

MET THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE MEETING OF YARN DYERS AND EAST INDIA MERCHANTS HELD ON THE 2ND OF DECEMBER 1889.

Present :

SIR ARCHIBALD ORR EWING, BART.,
MR. WYLIE,
MR. CHRISTIE, and
MR. MILLER.

Attending.—MR. JAMES A. REID,
SIR ARCHIBALD ORR EWING, *in the Chair.*

A letter explaining his inability to attend was read from Mr. Thomas Reid.

The Minutes of the General Meeting held on the 2nd instant were read.

The Committee proceeded to consider the instruction to them to carry out the resolution adopted at the General Meeting, *viz.*,—

"That it be represented to the Indian Government that a hank of grey yarn, which measures 840 yards in length will in the process of dyeing, shrink to the extent of 4 per

cent. and that dyed yarns of a diminished length of not more than 4 per cent. shall be allowed to pass as meeting the requirements of the Act."

Thereupon Mr. Wylie reported that the Directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce had, on the advice of Dr. W. H. Hill, adopted the view that the rule which had been published by the Government of India and which read as follows, *viz.*,—

> (IV.)—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of dyed cotton yarn shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent: Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length,

did, in point of fact, allow a margin of 5 per cent. and rendered any further action in the matter unnecessary.

The point having been referred to Mr. Reid as the legal adviser in attendance, and he having confirmed Dr. Hill's opinion, the Committee adopted the same construction of the rule in question and resolved to report accordingly, and to recommend that each of the firms represented at the General Meeting on the 2nd instant should communicate this resolution to their correspondents in the various markets of India.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

This Act requires no modification, but the trade should combine and prosecute those spinners, yarn agents, and shippers who deal in yarns that are short-reeled. What is the object of short-reeled yarns? To enable the unscrupulous competitor either to undersell or make a larger profit than the honest trader. As a rule it is sold at lower prices than the full length, and the consumer no doubt gets it a little cheaper; but he is deceived, and when this is found out we not only lose our reputation as producers, but we lose the business. These short lengths are generally palmed off in countries where the ultimate consumer is an ignorant peasant, and understands neither leas nor hanks nor yards. He only discovers that a knot or bundle he bought has not made as much cloth as it used to do before short-reeling was introduced. You cannot palm off short lengths on the English, French, or German manufacturer. There is one standard length for cotton yarns—namely, 840 yards in a hank. The same remark applies to dyed yarns, and it is no use Mr. M'Cartney trying to reduce it to 800 yards. He cannot find this standard anywhere. In doubled yarns the same standard applies, but after it is doubled we all know there is some milling up. Supposing, however, you untwist two-fold forties, the single yarn must be forties; that is, yarn containing 40 hanks of 840 yards each to one pound weight. No amount of quibbling can get over this fact, and it would be just as reasonable to try to persuade people that 34 inches make a standard yard as that anything but 840 yards can make a hank of cotton yarn.

Manchester, 4th December 1889. FAIR PLAY.

[*The Times of India, December 14th*, 1889.]

GREY COTTON YARNS AND THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

To those who disagree with the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in recommending certain rules under this Act, which rules the Government of India adopted, we commend the following letter which recently appeared in the *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*. It will be seen that a "regular buyer of yarn" in *Manchester* states "positively" that there is no difficulty in reeling yarn so as to give an average length of 840 yards per hank. It is doubtless "inconvenient" and "troublesome" being compelled to become honest.

but practical men know that the difficulties in the way are more fanciful than actual. The mere fact that spinners are prepared to supply yarns which will conform to the requirements of the Indian Act *at a higher price* shows that the "impossible" is possible. The difference in price is just the difference between the fraudulent and the honest yarn. In the English Act the length of a hank is not stated, but under rules of the Indian one, thanks to the Bombay Chamber, it is clearly stated as 840 yards; and now the Manchester Chamber has passed a resolution recognising a similar length as the length of the hank in England:—

The tenor of recent correspondence which has appeared in your columns has been to assert that it is, in practice, impossible to reel yarn so as to give an average length of 840 yards per hank; but as a regular buyer of yarn I can positively state that many spinners have always succeeded in giving at least such an average.

On the other hand, many spinners have intentionally given a shorter average length, arrived at in one or two ways either by putting on a "wheel" which reduces the number of revolutions of the reel per hank, or by reducing the circumference of the reel itself, or again by the adoption of both methods. All that is required is that spinners should adopt such a "wheel" or such a size of reel as will raise their present average to 840 yards. Each spinner must make his own arrangments, according to the strength of the yarn he is reeling, after allowing for breakages to give an average of 840 yards. Weak yarns might be reeled more slowly, so as to cause less breakage and less variation. I anticipate the statement that this means extra expense, but that is a question outside the Act. I have not such a poor opinion of Lancashire cotton spinners as to suppose that they are unable to comply with the Act on the question of average length. "Where there is a will there is a way."

I wish, however, to touch upon another question, which, so far, has not been referred to in the public prints, but upon which there is much divided opinion "on Change." I refer to the question of the net weight of yarn in a 5 lbs. or 10 lbs. bundle. Hitherto the custom has been to accept 4l bs. 15 ozs, and 9 lbs. 14 ozs. of net yarn, respectively, and many think this practice is not affected by the Act, but I shall endeavour to show that "full weight" is essential to compliance with its conditions. Hanks of 840 yards average and true counts would, as a matter of course, give full weight, and the only way to lose the 2 ozs. in the 10 lbs. bundle is by spinning 1¼ per cent. fine on the average. Many contend that this is permissible under the Act which allows 5 per cent. variation from the described count, but, to push this argument to absurdity, as the Act allows 5 per cent. fine of counts, why not send bundles 5 per cent. light, weighing 9 lbs. 8 ozs. of net yarn to the 10 lb. bundle? By parity of reasoning, if yarn must average correct length, counts should also average the described count, and this I think it is easy to show is what is contemplated by the Act. It is generally conceded, I believe, that absolute uniformity in the counts is unattainable, but that variations of 5 per cent. either way will, at times, occur. It follows therefore, that if yarn is spun 1¼ per cent. fine to allow of the loss of 2 ozs. per 10 lbs. bundle, the spinner has only 3¾ per cent. margin left before he reaches the maximum variation allowed by the Act. Consequently the unavoidable variation of 5 per cent. in spinning compels him to keep to the described count on the average, entailing, as a matter of course, "full weight" of net yarn. Moreover, weight is under control. Hanks will vary in length, and counts will vary, but weight is the one factor over which the spinner has absolute control, as the net yarn is always weighed out before being put into the bundle press, and made up; consequently any deviation arises either from intention or from carelessness.

As purity of motive has been much called in question in recent correspondence, I hope I shall be believed when I state that I have not in the remotest degree any interest in cotton mills outside the United Kingdom. If my views as to the interpretation of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act find acceptance and are adopted in practice, I may on some future occasion address you again on the subject of bundle yarns, but from a different standpoint.

Manchester, October 28th, 1889. OSWALD ROBINSON.

From *Dated* 30*th January* 1890.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS

To

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Calcutta.

For the information of the Chamber, we give you below extracts of letters received from our Manchester firm, relating to yarns and the Merchandise Marks Act :—

Extracts.

No. 1—*Manchester, 6th December.*—"We send you herewith an extract from the *Manchester Examiner,* dated 5th December 1889 :—

"As far as we can learn, it is generally accepted by the merchants as putting the case from their point of view, but the dyers are up in arms against the views expressed concerning the non-shrinkage of yarn in dyeing.

"Yesterday afternoon we received from a dyer dyed hanks of yarn previously reeled by ourselves grey, of which we took the exact length. On re-reeling it in the dyed state on the same reel, the following are the results, as far as we can send them to-day, as we have still to reel off two more hanks :—

Grey length.	Dyed length.	Counts.	Shrinkage o/o.
Yds.	Yds.		
840	837½	40s Tky. Red.	0·298
840	835¼	.....	0·565
700	700	50s Yellow.	None.
810	810	50s Pea Green.	None.
720	717	50s Dk. Green.	0·417

"As this question may be debated in your Chambers of Commerce on receipt of this mail, we think it well to give you these preliminary tests which at least dispose of the arguments of the Scotch dyers to your several Chambers."

No. 2—*Manchester, 20th December.*—"In continuation of what we wrote by our letter dated 6th December, respecting the non-shrinkage of yarn in dyeing, we beg to say that we have since received a further lot of hanks which were previously reeled by us, but dyed by another dyer; the result of the re-reeling we give you below :—

Grey length.	Dyed length.*	Counts.	Shrinkage o/o.
Yds.	Yds.		
835	830	50s Yellow.	·598
820	815	50s Pea Green.	·609
838	830	50s Orange	·955
830	824½	50s Dk. Green.	·602
836	830	40s Tky. Red.	·717
840	835	50s Do.	·595
590	580	40s Benzo Red.	·678
820	811	50s Orange.	1·098

"We think it right, however, to point out to you that on a second reeling the grey hank gains in length through the stretching of the yarn 5 yards to 12 yards according to the quality of the yarns used, consequently this lengthening of the hank should be taken into account when finding what shrinkage there is in the process of dyeing. Such yarn as the 50s used above will gain about 5 yards on a second reeling which will make the shrinkage by this length more than we previously informed you. The 40s being a better class of yarn gains more, say about 6 to 10 yards.

* Including an assumed gain of 5 yards from re-reeling.

"In the above results we have taken this probable gain, which is as *near as we can judge right, into account.*"

P.S.—We do not enclose the extract from the *Manchester Examiner*, as we presume that the Chamber have received it.

Dated Madras, 1st February 1890.

From

SIR CHARLES LAWSON, KT., SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Madras,

To

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Calcutta.

I am desired to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your telegram of the 22nd ultimo, in which you state that the Government is about to appoint a Committee in which your Chamber will be represented to frame instructions under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the guidance of the officers of the Custom House, and you invite this Chamber to offer suggestions for the Committee's consideration.

On the 14th November last, this Chamber addressed the Madras Government respecting the inconvenience experienced locally in complying with the Merchandise Marks Act, and the letter was forwarded by the Madras Government to the Government of India on the 17th December. In that communication, of which I enclose a copy, reference was made to the desirability of modifying the provision of the Act, which requires that "the place of manufacture" as well as the "country in which it is situated should be clearly indicated in the case of goods of foreign manufacture brought into India," and objection was taken to the rule issued by the Government of India under the Act, under which all cotton yarns including dyed twist, must average not less than 840 yards per hank, and that all yarns, averaging under 840 yards per hank, will be confiscated.

I am now desired to say that, according to the Act, a variation of 5 per cent. is permissible in the counts of grey yarns. This appears to overlook the fact that if the counts are 5 per cent. out in the yarn, it is impossible for the length to be correct if the bundle is the correct weight. Practical experience shows that the counts of yarn cannot be kept exactly to a desired point, and it is very difficult to obtain correct reeling. Spinners in England are altering their machinery to give a longer length than is actually required by the Act, and the results of trials made since this alteration show a variation ranging from 811 yards to 850 yards per hank. If these results are obtained in Lancashire mills where the labour is highly trained and experienced in every description of cotton manufacture, the Chamber considers it only fair that spinners in this country with the untrained and constantly migrating operatives they have to employ, should be allowed a fair variation in the length as well as in the counts, which 5 per cent. would give them. The Chamber does not recognise the necessity of preventing a spinner giving a higher count than that described so long as the weight of the bundle represents the described weight, or the weight as indicated by the number of knots it contains. The Chamber considers that 10 per cent. of a shipment should be found incorrect before the whole is condemned.

Yarn is usually tested by first weighing the bundle, and then wrapping the counts on a machine specially made for the purpose. If the yarn answers the description in these particulars, it is usually accepted by the trade as being correctly described so far as length and counts are concerned, and the opinion of this Chamber is that this is a proper and sufficient test for the Customs.

It is obvious that if a variation of 4·64 per cent. takes place in a Lancashire mill, where the machinery has been specially laid out to meet the requirements of the Act, it will be exceedingly difficult for Customs officials in India to arrive at anything like a correct result if they have to re-reel yarn under very much more difficult circumstances than those under

which it is reeled at the mill without making a considerable wastage, the length of which wastage it will be almost impossible to assess. It must not be forgotton that the bundled yarn is weighed and made up after reeling at the mills, and that yarn at the mill is reeled from a bobbin reducing the difficulty of reeling to a minimum.

With reference to the clause dealing with coloured yarns, the Chamber considers that the practice of substituting a finer count for a coarser, the difference in the weight being made up by the chemicals used in dyeing to be an objection, and that means should be found to make it compulsory for dyers to use yarns of the counts as are prescribed when in the grey.

Dated Madras, 14th November 1889.

From

The Hon. J. A. BOYSON, CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Madras,

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Fort St. George.

It has been brought to the notice of the Chamber that inconvenience is experienced in complying with the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which requires that "the place of manufacture" as well as "the country in which it is situated" should be clearly indicated in the case of goods of foreign manufacture brought into India, and I have the honour to ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to move the Government of India to permit the modification of the Act so as to relieve importers from the necessity of stating "the place of manufacture."

So far as the Chamber is in a position to see, the purposes of the Act will be gained by compliance with the stipulation as to the "country of manufacture," and no advantage can accrue from disclosing such a detail as the "town of manufacture" which importers are usually anxious to keep to themselves.

The Chamber wishes also to bring to the notice of the Government that, according to a rule issued by the Government of India on the 17th August under the Act, all cotton yarns, including dyed twist, must average not less than 840 yards per hank, and that all yarns averaging under 840 yards per hank will be confiscated. The Chamber desires to point out that the dyeing of yarns involves a certain amount of shrinkage, and that a hank of 840 yards of grey yarns will not measure 840 yards after it has been dyed and re-dried. It is calculated that the natural shrinkage of yarn in dyeing is 5 per cent. of the original length of grey yarn, so that the utmost length that can be guaranteed by dyers from yarn tested to 840 yards of grey yarn is an average of 800 yards of dyed yarns.

The Chamber, therefore, begs His Excellency the Governor in Council to move the Government of India to modify the rule under reference, so that an average of 800 yards may be accepted by the Customs authorities as full length for hanks of dyed cotton yarns.

Extract from the report of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on Monday, February the 3rd, taken from page 4 of the *Manchester Guardian* of Tuesday, February the 4th, 1890.

English and Indian manufactured goods.—Mr. George Hahlo said that since the passing of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act English manufacturers had suffered under great disadvantages. He did not know whether those present had read the letter which he had published on the subject, but the fact was that English yarns and cloth were very minutely criticised at the ports in India, while he understood that spinners and manufacturers in India had perfect liberty to reel, manufacture, and export to China and Japan any yarns or goods which they might choose. (Mr. George Lord: "No, no.") At any rate bundles of yarns had been returned to this country from China and Japan reeled in India which certainly were neither the proper count nor full lengths. He thought the Chamber might move in the

direction of having some sort of control over the mills in India such as was exercised over Manchester goods in India. In that case the competition would be a fair one.

Mr. J. E. Longson said that with regard to our export trade in yarns to Japan and China the figures which had recently been published indicated a very serious falling off as compared with former years, whereas he understood that the quantity exported by India to those markets was in excess of what it had been hitherto. He hoped the Chamber, in the midst of its multifarious duties, would not ignore the work they had already undertaken, and would continue, as far as possible, to carry it on until they had a proper understanding as to why Indian yarns were competing with us in China and Japan, and why our own trade was so seriously falling off.

Mr. G. Lord, in reply to these questions said he thought Mr. Hahlo could scarcely have read the report that was issued by the Chamber a year ago as to the cause of the competing with Lancashire by Bombay.

Mr. Hahlo : I have read it.

Mr. Lord said he thought the volume afforded an explanation of our own position at the present time. With regard to the Merchandise Marks Act, he would ask Mr. Hahlo in what respect a Lancashire spinner was at a disadvantage in comparison with the Indian spinner in the matter of reeling.

Mr. Hahlo said his firm had a bundle of yarn returned from Calcutta not long ago with the inquiry why they could not send out similar yarns at the same price. The bundle was Indian-spun yarn, and it was represented to be 30s. He looked at the thread, which appeared to him to be very thick, and sent it to the reeling room, when it turned out to be 23s and to measure only 780 yards.

Mr. Lord said he was sorry the Chamber was not likely to help gentlemen out of the difficulty. He wished a means could be suggested. With regard to the instance mentioned by Mr. Hahlo, he should like to ask, when was that bundle of yarn reeled. It came from Calcutta, and had, he supposed, been to China or Japan. The Merchandise Marks Act came into force in India in August last, and he supposed at this moment it would be no difficult matter to find lying at the godowns in Bombay 40s yarn reeled at 620 yards to the hank, or any length they liked. At the present time the very greatest care was being taken in India to compel spinners there to reel 840 yards full. He did not know that anything could be done in India more than had been done. The Government had passed an Act making it a penal offence to be in possession, for any purpose whatever, of a bundle or a quantity of yarn which was short-reeled, and that was all that had been done in this country. In the case of yarn going out of this country to India or elsewhere the Custom-house took no cognisance as to whether it was short reeled, and could it be expected that the Indian Government should pass a law to examine yarn as it was exported from India ? If they did, the same thing must be done in this country. The proposal had been made that there should be inspectors in India to go round the mills, but would they like that system instituted in Lancashire ? How, then, could they ask for it in India ? He dared say a few of the present generation would recollect the old Excise Officer who used to go round the printworks. Would they like an inspector to go round the mills in Lancashire ? On the contrary, it was very much more easy to put down fraud in India, and he believed it would be put down more completely there than in this country, for the reason that nearly all the yarn exported was spun within an area of three miles by seven in the island of Bombay, so that the spinners there were all under the public eye, whereas in England there were outlying districts all over the country where yarns might be reeled and exported short with impunity. If he were exporting yarns from this country to China and Japan, and found that short-reeled Indian yarn was competing with his, he should take care to possess himself of a bundle, and it was very easy to trace who the spinner of that yarn was in India. Having found out who the offender was, he should send out and institute proceedings. (Hear, hear.) Nothing more

could be done than had been done. Spinners in India were precisely on the same footing as spinners in Lancashire with regard to any yarn they exported under count. There was the same law and the same supervision in each case.

Mr. J. S. Dods said he did not think Mr. Lord had answered Mr. Hahlo's question. Mr. Lord seemed to forget that there was an enormous business done between Calcutta and Bombay in yarn. If the Bombay mills could reel as they liked and send the yarns to Calcutta without their being examined, then Mr. Hahlo had clearly a case that required looking into and which that Chamber might do something in the way of rectifying. Mr. Longson also wanted to know whether anything had been done to remedy the loss of our Eastern trade. The matter was inquired into by a Committee of that Chamber about twelve months ago. The export of yarn to China and Japan from Bombay went on increasing and he was one of those who said it would go on increasing until the silver question was settled. It was known to a good many people in that room that Bombay yarn had been imported into Lancashire and he would undertake to import it into Lancashire and make a profit by it if they would lower the exchange about three farthings on what it was to-day. It might have been brought in quantities but for the rise of exchange which had taken place within the last month. The question was one which could not be smothered and which must be settled, and he believed it would only be settled in one way.

Mr. Hahlo said Mr. Lord had given him a good deal of information which at the time he was not in possession of, but he should like to ask one question. The Custom-house officers in the ports of India had the right to examine yarns going into India. Had we the same right to examine yarn spun by Indian spinners going out to China and Japan?

Mr. Lord : No, certainly not. I ask you who is the corresponding authority in this country who examines English spinners' yarn? Continuing, Mr. Lord said Mr. Hahlo had stated that when yarn went into India it was examined at the Custom-house. That was true and then he asked whether the Custom-house likewise examined yarn which went out of India. That was not the question. The competitors were the spinner in Lancashire and the spinner in India. There was no supervision exercised over yarn when it left India, and neither was there over yarn when it left England. Therefore in the matter of yarns spun in India and yarns spun in England spinners were on precisely the same footing. There was a law in each country that the length of yarns should be 840 yards, and there was no supervision on its passing out of the country, whether that country be England or India. That disposed of the China and Japan question. Mr. Dods had raised another question with regard to yarn consumed in India, and he said the Bombay spinner was permitted to reel short. He really was not, because the law was most stringent and most easy of application, inasmuch as with the limited area it could pounce in a moment upon the offending spinner. Mr. Dods' remedy in such a case as he had put, was to possess himself of a bundle of short-reeled yarn, and take proceedings in the Calcutta Police Court. There was no difficulty in the matter if it was followed out in detail.

Mr. Behrens asked a question as to the legality or otherwise, under the Merchandise Marks Act, of stamping certain goods known in the American Markets as Indian linens, but which were in reality calico made from fine cotton, as Indian linens. Everybody, he explained, knew that they were not Indian linens at all, but cotton goods, and under the Merchandise Marks Act to stamp calico as Indian linen was decidedly wrong. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about the matter, and a great many firms, including his own, refused to stamp the goods as Indian linens, and were being prevented from shipping that class of goods. He desired to know whether it would be correct, under the Act to which he had referred, to stamp the goods as " imitation Indian linen," or to retain the words " Indian linen " and add " manufactured in Lancashire."

The president said Mr. Behrens' application to the Board with regard to the matter had not been lost sight of, and would be brought before the Merchandise Marks Committee the next time that Committee met.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

I am sorry to read that, in answer to inquiries from the Indian Government, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is stated to be about to recommend that the standard length of grey yarns should be fixed at an average of 820 yards, and dyed yarns at 800 yards, to the hank. I do not propose to touch particularly upon the length for dyed yarns, not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts; but I do know that some colours at any rate, shrink in the process of dyeing, but to what extent is a question upon which opinions differ. To fix, however, the average length of grey yarn at 820 yards would be a decidedly retrograde movement, and subversive of commercial morality. The instructions to regulate proceedings under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act fixed the average length of the hank at 840 yards. Eight hundred and forty yards has always been the recognised standard in this country, although prior to the passing of the Act considerable laxity had crept in; but there is no more difficulty in giving an average of 840 yards than 820 yards. There is a growth of opinion in Manchester in favour of full length (840 yards), and it is found that the Bombay dealers are taking and paying for full length, as consumers will all do when once they can depend upon a uniform standard. A good deal has been said and written about the shortcomings of Indian spinners, especially where they come into competition with English spinnings in China and Japan. Would it not be well, therefore, to begin at home, and then we can with better grace insist upon a strict compliance with the law on the part of our Indian competitors?

MANCHESTER, 12*th February* 1890. OSWALD ROBINSON.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

It will be to many spinners a great relief to learn from Mr. Oswald Robinson's letter that it is probable that the stringent rule with regard to the selling of full 840 yards is about to be relaxed by the Indian Government. To many spinners it has been a matter of difficulty to supply yarn, especially 40s which must pull 40 lbs per lea and count exactly 40s, with 840 yards to the hank. The buyers in India have insisted quite as much upon the retention of the test strength as upon the adoption of full length. As a matter of fact it is very doubtful whether there is sufficient cotton grown with the necessary strength of staple to supply this demand, and if spinners are compelled to completely alter their mixings the trade would be disorganised. Added to this is the irritation naturally caused by Lancashire spinners knowing that Bombay spinners are in the habit of supplying in large and increasing quantities yarns very much short-reeled without any interference from the authorities. Mr. George Lord, in his extraordinary defence of the new system, admitted that the only check upon the Bombay short-reeling was public opinion. Surely Mr. Lord is not so unsophisticated as to believe that this will act as a powerful deterrent.

13*th February* 1890. J. E. LONGSON.

Extract from the *Times of India*, dated 13th February 1890 (from its London Correspondent).

The vexed question of yarn lengths again cropped up at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Monday. The members appeared to be very much at sea as to whether the Indian law and British law were alike in reference to the counts and lengths of yarns. Mr. Wylie (of Messrs. W. Stirling and Sons) was "not quite certain"

upon this point. Mr. James Robertson believed that offenders were struck at by the Indian law in order to bring about a better state of things than previously existed, and because these offenders had been acting contrary to the British as well as to the Indian law. "It would have been better," said Mr. Robertson, "to have made a frank acknowledgment that they wanted a little time to get straight. They had indulged in the bad practice of sending out yarn of 820 yards to the hank, whereas it ought to have been 840. They wanted time to become as honest as the Merchandise Marks Act required." There is certainly no want of candour about Mr. Robertson! Mr. Wylie did not attempt to satisfy this gentleman upon minute points, but said that as to the general principle in regard to 840 yards being the count of the yarn, the British and Indian laws were entirely similar.

Extract from the *Times of India*, dated 27th February 1890 (from its London Correspondent).

At the instance of Mr. George Hahlo, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at their annual meeting on Monday, indulged in a discussion on the inconvenience of Indian competition. Mr. Hahlo is one of those who believe that, since the passing of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, English manufacturers have suffered under great disadvantages. He declares that "English yarns and cloth are very minutely criticised at the ports of India, while spinners and manufacturers in India have perfect liberty to reel, manufacture, and export to China and Japan any yarns or goods which they may choose." On Mr. George Lord denying this, Mr. Hahlo insisted that, at any rate, bundles of yarn have been returned to this country reeled in India, which certainly were neither the proper count nor full lengths; and what he urged the Chamber to do was to move in the direction of "having some sort of control over the mills in India, such as is exercised over Manchester goods in India," so as to make the competition a fair one. In reply to Mr. Lords's inquiry in what respect a Lancashire spinner is at a disadvantage in comparison with the Indian spinner in the matter of reeling, Mr Hahlo said his firm had a bundle of yarn returned from Calcutta not long ago with the question why they could not send out similar yarns at the same price. The bundle was Indian spun yarn, and it was represented to be 30s. But on examination it turned out to be 23s, and it measured only 780 yards. Mr. Lord said he would like to know when that bundle of yarn was reeled. It came from Calcutta, and had probably been to China or Japan; or whereas the Merchandise Marks Act only came into force in India in August last. No doubt, at the present moment, it would be no difficult matter to find lying at the godowns in Bombay 40s yarn reeled at 620 yards to the hank, or any length one liked; but, at the present time, there was no doubt that the very greatest care is being taken in India to compel spinners there to reel 840 yards full; and Mr. Lord confessed that he did not know that anything could be done in India more than has been done. In the case of yarn going out of England to India or elsewhere, the Custom House take no cognisance as to whether it is short-reeled, and can it be expected that the Indian Government shall pass a law to examine yarn as it is exported from India? If they do, the same thing must be done in this country. The proposal has been made that there should be inspectors in India to go round the mills; but would they like that in Lancashire? And, if not, Mr. Lord wants to know how they can ask for it in respect of India. Further, Mr. Lord contends that it is very much more easy to put down fraud in India—(and he believes it will be put down more completely there)—than in this country; for nearly all the yarn exported is spun within an area of three miles by seven in the Island of Bombay, so that the spinners there are all under the public eye; whereas in England there are outlying districts all over the country, where yarns may be reeled and exported short with impunity. If he had evidence such as Mr. Hahlo and other complainants allege, Mr. Lord says he would take care to possess himself of a bundle of the fraudulent yarn, trace (as is easily done) the spinner in India,

and then institute proceedings. For spinners in India are, he insists, on precisely the same footing as spinners in Lancashire; they are subject to the same law and the same supervision. But this was not at all clear to Mr. J. S. Dods who, pointing to "the enormous business done between Calcutta and Bombay in yarn," urged that there was manifest injustice if the Bombay mills can reel as they like, and send the yarns to Calcttta without being examined. By the bye, Mr. Dods is one of those who believe that the export of yarn to China and Japan from Bombay will go on increasing until the silver question is settled. "It is known to a good many people," he said, "that Bombay yarn has been imported into Lancashire; and I undertake to import it into Lancashire, and make a profit by it if you will lower the exchange about $\frac{3}{4}$d. on what it is to-day. It might have been brought in quantities, but for the rise of exchange which has taken place within the last month." Mr. Lord pointed out to Mr. Dods that the easy remedy for the alleged frauds in the trade between Bombay and Calcutta is to get a bundle of that short-reeled yarn, and take proceedings in the Calcutta Police Court. A question of a peculiar and suggestive nature—illustrating the means employed for competing with India—was raised incidentally by Mr. Behrens during the discussion. It appears that certain goods known in the American market as "Indian linens" are in reality calico made from fine cotton. Everybody, according to Mr. Behrens, knows that they are not Indian lines at all, but cotton goods; though he confesses that he suspects that under the Merchandise Marks Act, it may be regarded as "decidedly wrong" to stamp calico as "Indian linen." He says, however, that there is a good deal of difference of opinion about the matter, and that a great many firms including his own, refuse to stamp the goods as "Indian linen," and are being prevented from shipping that class of goods. He desired to know whether it would be correct, under the Act, to stamp the goods as "Imitation Indian linen," or to retain the words "Indian linen," and add "manufactured in Lanchashire;" and the Merchandise Marks Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are going to consider the point.

Extract from the *Pioneer*, dated 1st March 1890.

The second annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices, Cawnpore, on Thursday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Cooper, the President. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. A. S. B. Chapman (Elgin Mills Co.), Vice-President, E. C. Ball (W. Vale King and Co.), A. Beer (N.-W. P. Jute Mills Co.), A. West (Victoria Cotton Mills Co.), G. B. Allen and Ledgard (Cooper, Allen and Co.), A. McRobert (Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co.), W. D. Henry (Alliance Bank, Simla), W. B. Wishart (Beggs, Sutherland and Co.), Secretary, Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., Lalta Pershad, W. G. Bevis and R. W. Maxwell (Elgin Mills Co.): and by proxy the N.-W. P. Soap Co., Mackinnon and Co., Babu Lall Behary Lall, Allahabad Bank, the West Patent Press Co., and the Upper India Couper Mill Co.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said:

* * * * * * * * *

"Since we met in general meeting the Merchandise Marks Act has passed into law and whilst thanking the Government of India for the facilities which have been given to this Chamber for the expression of its views on the subject, the country generally might, I think, be congratulated on the passing of an Act which is bound to have a wholesome effect on our import trade, and give at the same time every chance to local manufactures for fair competition with imported stuffs. There is, however, one important point that is still the subject of controversy between importers and Government, and that is the stamping of dyed yarns. The Notification No. 1118 of the 13th August last prescribed that in grey yarns the average length of a hank must be 840 yards, also that in dyed yarns the count or number should be held to indicate length only, and that the average length must be 840 yards.

The contention now is that this is excessive in both cases : that Government should prescribe the average for grey yarn to be not less than 820 yards (840 being the standard) ; and that for dyed yarn, owing to shrinkage, even 820 yards is too much. Further, that an allowance of 5 per cent. should be made on 840 yards, and that though dyed yarn is to be marked to indicate a length of 840 yards, the description shall not be held to be false unless the average length is less than 798 yards, *viz.*, 840 minus 5 per cent. Now, whatever the arrangements may be to the contrary, the fact undoubtedly remains that the consumer is expected to pay for more goods than he gets, and it seems to me only reasonable that if shrinkage or losses arise out of certain processes of manufacture, the dyer and exporter should adjust such difference between themselves before the goods are placed on the market. I cannot see why the consumer should be expected to share in intermediary manufacturing losses, or pay for more goods than he actually receives, and it is to be hoped in the interests of consumers that this will be clearly laid down.

Telegram dated 14*th February* 1890.

From

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Replying official enquiries Chamber intends recommend Grey Yarns generally standard 840 yards average 820. Dyed Yarns standard 840 average 800 yards. Below standard Civil below average Criminal action. Wire your Chamber's views promptly.

Telegram dated 14*th February* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

To

SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

Chamber adheres Government " Notification " August thirteenth, yarn.

Telegram dated 14*th February* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MANCHESTER,

To

SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Information has reached member of this Chamber by wire from Calcutta to the effect that in reply to the enquiries of the Indian Government your Chamber intends to recommend that the notification as to Cotton Yarns, dated Simla, 13th August 1889, should be relaxed by allowing an average of 820 yards to the hank for grey, and 800 yards for Dyed Yarns, whilst still prescribing 840 yards as the " standard." Also that charges of offence against the standard be prosecuted by Civil, and against the " average " by Criminal, action.

I am requested to state that this Chamber adheres strongly to the principle that the integrity of the standard hank of 840 yards should be preserved, and that the proposed alteration of the notification of 13th August would, in the opinion of this Chamber, seriously imperil the maintenance of that principle.

I have forwarded this morning a telegram to you in accordance with the views expressed above.

Dated 21st February 1890.

From

SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Manchester,

To

SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Referring to my letter of the 14th instant, in the postscript of which I gave copy of a telegram then drawn up for despatch to you, wherein it was stated that the Chamber "approves Ralli's telegram," I wish to say that before my telegram was despatched to you, it was discovered that the extent of variation named by Messrs. Ralli was only 1½ per cent., and since this Chamber has approved the allowance of 5 per cent. provided for in the Government notification of August 13th, 1889, I wired you in the following terms—"Chamber adheres Government Notification, August 13th, yarn." You will kindly therefore take these words as expressing the views of the Manchester Chamber.

I have to thank you for your telegram of the 14th instant, received at 2-15 on that day and which runs as follows :—

"Replying official inquiries Chamber intends recommend grey yarns generally standard 840 yards, average 820; dyed yarns standard 840, average 800 yards; below standard civil, below average criminal, action. Wire your views promptly."

Telegram, dated 4th March 1890.

From

CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Calcutta,

To

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD ORR EWING & Co., Glasgow.

Do further tests still confirm allowance 4 per cent. for shrinkage dyed yarns necessary average bundle? Reply sharp.

Telegram dated 7th March 1890.

From

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD ORR EWING & Co., Glasgow,

To

EWING & Co., Calcutta.

Four per cent. confirmed.

Telegram, dated 7th March 1890.

From

CHAIRMAN, MERCHANDISE MARKS COMMITTEE, Calcutta,

To

SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay, and to CHAIRMAN, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore.

Can you say what is the shrinkage on yarn dyed in each colour? We want actual facts as known by experience in large dyeing works. Length of grey yarn should be stated and length of same as dyed in each colour. State where dyed and what process employed in each case. Does shrinkage vary with kind of process employed; and, if so, how? Kindly reply by letter as early as possible.

Nos. 457 AND 458.

Copy forwarded by post.

Dated 13*th March* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore,

To

CHAIRMAN, MERCHANDISE MARKS COMMITTEE.

I am directed by the President to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant, and to advise that he has wired to you to-day as follows :—

"Principal mills here testing practically shrinkage dyed yarns; report asked for follows on Saturday."

From this you will understand that a little time has been required to work out the necessary results before answering your enquiries fully.

Dated 13*th March* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay,

To

SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 12th instant, and to confirm my message in reply despatched to your address this afternoon :—

"Count practically includes weight, gauge, and length. Twenties yarn, for example, means twenty hanks of 840 yards each in one pound weight."

Dated 11*th March* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay,

To

CHAIRMAN, MERCHANDISE MARKS COMMITTEE.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 7th instant, and to confirm my message in reply despatched to your address yesterday afternoon :—

"Regret that no members of this Association are in a position from their own experience to answer our enquiries regarding shrinkage in dyed yarns."

Dated 15*th March* 1890.

From

SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore,

To

CHAIRMAN, MERCHANDISE MARKS COMMITTEE.

With reference to my letter of the 13th instant, I am now instructed to forward you reports of experiments conducted by three mills in Cawnpore, *viz.*, the Elgin Mills Company, the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and the Victoria Mills Company, Limited, from which it will be seen that the percentage of shrinkage varies as follows :—In blue, from ·8 to 10, in red, from ·5 to 3·9, and in khaki, from ·8 to 5·1 per cent., but that in each case the yarn, owing to the weight of the dye, becomes a coarser count. These experiments were carefully conducted under the personal supervision of the manager of each mill.

There are no large dye-works in Cawnpore, although a very considerable quantity of yarn-dyeing is done for the various mills for use in the manufacture of borders to *dhotees*, *dhurries*, &c.

The process followed is the ordinary native cold hand-dyeing, no machinery of any sort being employed. Indigo is the pigment used for blue, alizarine for red, and *hur* and *bhaira* for khaki.

The managers of all the mills state that it is a generally accepted fact that the European process of dyeing turkey-red greatly increases the weight of the yarn. But whether the shrinkage is considerable, they are not in a position to say.

Dated the 11*th March* 1890.

From

A. S. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., for the Elgin Mills Company,

To

The SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore.

I shall be very happy to see you any time to-morrow between 9 and 12 A.M. We have had some 16s yarns "rapped" and it is being dyed, and I hope to give you the result heareafter.

The loss in length of dyed yarn depends on two or three things : (1) the mixture of the cotton, (2) the counts, (3) the particular method each kind of colour is arrived at, &c., &c.

Results referred to above.

Sample.	Colour.	BEFORE DYEING.			AFTER DYEING.			REMARKS.
		Yards.	Weight.	Counts.	Yards.	Weight.	Counts.	
			dwts. grs.					
1	Blue	120	2 14	16s	117	2 20	14s 5 dec.	Ring yarn, twist
2	Do.	120	2 14	16s	119	2 20	14s 4 „	Do. do.
3	Khaki.....	120	2 14	16s	119	2 17	15s 2 „	Do. do.
4	Do.	120	2 14	16s	118½	2 15	15s 7 „	Do. do.

Dated Cawnpore, the 12*th March* 1890.

From

J. HARWOOD, ESQ., for Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld.,

To

The SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore.

In reply to your favour of yesterday *re* variations in yarns after dyeing, I beg to say that I have wrapped grey yarns and afterwards sent them to be dyed with the following results :—

Counts.

Grey yarn 20s·60 after being dyed red .....19s·18.
Ditto 20s·20 ditto blue .....18s·18.
Ditto 19s·61 ditto khaki .....18s·60.

These cases show that blue adds 10 per cent. to the weight, and red and khaki 5 per cent.

Dated Cawnpore, the 10*th March* 1890.

From

A. WEST, ESQ., for Victoria Mills Co., Ld.,

To

The SECRETARY, UPPER INDIA CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Cawnpore.

I am duly in receipt of your demi-official of date, forwarding copy of telegram received from the Chairman, Merchandise Marks Committee, Calcutta. I enclose three samples of yarn : the grey or undyed yarn is 120 yards standard ; blue yards 114·55 or 3·34 per cent. lost in shrinkage ; red yards 119·40 or ·47 per cent. lost in shrinkage.

The two dyed samples herewith are Cawnpore hand-dyed. In my opinion shrinkage varies with process, *i.e.*, if the bleaching process previous to dyeing is done by machinery, or milled, and that much depends on whether it is hard or soft twisted yarn, also the quality of cotton.

Telegram, dated 8th March 1890.

From

The BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

To

The GLASGOW CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Government intending altering proviso Rule 4 making 840 clearly average required. Would accept decision, mixed Committee, Glasgow dyers and representatives, Manchester Chamber, as to percentage shrinkage all qualities dyed yarns.

Telegram, dated the 17th March 1890.

From

The GLASGOW CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

To

The BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Cannot arrange Meeting before early next month.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd October 1889.

From

MESSRS. GRAHAM & Co.,

To

The SECRETARY,

BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Herewith we beg to hand you a letter, addressed to you, received by yesterday's mail, relative to that portion of the Act referring to dyed yarns, and should thank you to bring it before your Committee at the earliest possible date. You will perceive the important nature of the document from a glance at the names attached thereto.

It is most desirable that the matter should be settled at once, as our information is to the effect that several of the Glasgow dyers hold large stocks of yarn averaging 830 to 840 yards in the grey state which when dyed—owing to the shrinkage consequent upon the processes—will not measure more than 810 to 820 yards, and in the event of the Government refusing to alter the section, these stocks will be rendered in a manner useless.

Extract from page 4 of the *Manchester Guardian* of October 4th, 1889.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Important Telegram.

"The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from the Bombay Chamber :—

BOMBAY, *October* 3, 5-25 P. M.

"Impress on the members of your Chamber the absolute necessity of shipping no yarn to India of which the hanks average under 840 yards, otherwise Customs will confiscate."

With reference to this excerpt the following is taken from page 6 of the *Manchester Guardian* of October 5th, 1889 :—

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

"A meeting was held yesterday of merchants, spinners, and other members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce interested in the export of yarn to India, at the offices of the Chamber, 44, Mosely Street, the President (Mr. Henry Lee) occupying the chair. The meeting had been summoned for the purpose of considering the following telegram received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, which was published in our columns yesterday :—' Impress on the members of your Chamber the absolute necessity of shipping no yarn to India of which the hanks average under 840 yards, otherwise the Customs will confiscate.' After considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"(*a*) That the Indian Government be supported in its decision to recognise no other length than 840 yards as that of a hank of yarn.

"(*b*) That to meet special cases, the Indian Government be recommended after conferring with the various Chambers of Commerce in India to provide for extension of time as may be considered necessary for the trade to conform to the Indian law.

"(*c*) That in view of the practical difficulties in the way of the spinner, this meeting respectfully urges that a reasonable interpretation should be placed upon the enactment."

The next cutting is from the column on the same page and of the same date, headed

Commercial Markets.

Manchester, Friday, October 4th.

"The telegram from Bombay, published this morning, stating that shipments of bundled yarns imported into India of which the hanks average under 840 yards would, under the Indian Marchandise Marks Act, be confiscated by the Customs authorities, has excited a good deal of comment. It is admitted that it is quite possible to produce the better qualities in conformity with the strict requirements of the Act as defined in the regulations published by the Indian Government, but that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to comply with these regulations in the case of the lower and cheaper qualities, which cannot be reeled without constant breakages and consequent deficiency in the lengths of a portion of the hanks in each bundle. As at present understood, the regulations are held to be inequitable, inasmuch as English imported yarn will be subject to regular examination at the Custom-houses, whilst Indian-spun yarn will only receive occasional and fitful supervision in the markets of India, and such yarn when exported may escape it altogether.

The last cutting is taken from "Commercial Markets, Manchester, Wednesday, October 9th," page 4 of the *Manchester Guardian* of October 10th, 1889 :—

"With reference to the apprehensions, mentioned in our report two or three days ago that the effect of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and of the rules established under it would be to subject English yarns to a rigid inspection at the Custom-houses from which Indian spinnings would be exempt, there appears to be some misconception, or at least some premature misgiving. It is quite certain that the Indian Government intends to apply the Act vigorously and without respect. The Act itself provides that all 'goods' must before leaving the Indian mills, be properly stamped with the length of each piece, and it is reasonable to suppose that some method will be devised, even if it does not now exist, for securing the true description of yarns spun in Indian Mills before they leave those establishments. Indian spinnings have hitherto, it is understood, been notorious for being falsely described, so far at least as the counts are concerned; and in the long run the effect of a rigid application of the Merchandise Marks Act will be to heighten the reputation of these yarns. Meantime, if there be any advantage in false description, English yarns which in respect of counts and length of hank may be deficient will have it in the China markets under an efficient system of inspection in India. For whilst Indian yarns exported to China and Japan will be subject to the provisions of the Indian Act, English yarns shipped thither will simply come within the scope of the English Merchandise Marks Act, which in respect of yarns is apparently less strict in its operation than the Indian Act as interpreted by the rules issued by the Viceroy in Council.

Dated 6th July 1889.

From

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Madras,

To

THE CHAIRMAN, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am desired to inform you, with reference to the recommendations furnished to your Chamber by the Yarn Sub-Committee, that this Chamber connot approve of the first, *viz.*, "that 10 lb. bundles shall not contain less than 9 lbs. 12 ozs. of yarn on average." The permissible variation of 2 per cent. as proposed, is calculated, it seems to this Chamber, to inflict upon the consumer a loss which it is the intention of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act he should be protected against; in other words, the retail buyer would be exposed to the risk of being legally defrauded of 4 ozs. of yarn in each bundle he purchases. The effect of the recommendation is to make the weight of the bundle nominally 10 lbs., whereas it may be actually only 9 lbs. 12 ozs.

The reasons which guided your Sub-Committee in making the above recommendation have been carefully considered. The experience, however, of this Chamber and of the local mills does not show that the climatic influences of this Presidency affect the weight of honestly-packed yarn to any appreciable extent.

With reference to the arguments contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, as no reference appears to be made, possibly intentionally, to the stamping of yarn and weight in the Act which confines itself to piece-goods and length, *vide* section 12, it seems to this Chamber that the penal clauses are inoperative as regards yarn, and that any expression of opinion as to what may be deemed a fair deviation from the weight upon which a price is fixed is both unnecessary and undesirable, that being a question which can be best settled between the parties concerned.

For the foregoing reasons this Chamber cannot subscribe to the opinion that a permissible variation of 2½ per cent. " is not too much to be allowed," neither can it concur in the proposal that 9 lbs. 12 ozs. of yarn shall be deemed to be 10 lbs. of yarn.

As regards the second recommendation of the Yarn Sub-Committee, *viz.*, " that a ' hank ' of yarn shall be considered to be a length of 840 yards, and that on an average ' hanks ' shall not contain less than 820 yards of yarn," the Chamber considers that this is unobjectionable, for 820 yards per hank has come to be generally recognised as the lowest permissible variation. If the bundle is light, it can and ought to be made good for having allowed a margin of 20 yards in the hank ; the spinner should be prepared to make up his weight by loose hanks rather than have his light weight sanctioned by the Act, which is intended to protect the consumer and not to show the extent to which he can be mulcted with impunity.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st May 1889.

From

S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to " Yarns Sub-Committee," Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To

The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

I am directed by the Yarn Sub-Committee to submit, for the approval of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the subjoined recommendations which the Sub-Committee unanimously adopted at their meeting yesterday as permissible variations in grey yarns. As will be seen, the Sub-Committee have no suggestion to make so far as dyed yarns are concerned.

Extract from the proceedings of the Yarn Sub-Committee at their Meeting held on May 30th, 1889.

" The Sub-Committee recommend that a bundle of yarns shall be deemed to contain 10 lb. of yarns, and that the bundles on an average shall not contain less than 9 lbs. 12 ozs. of yarn.

" They also recommend that a hank shall be considered to be a length of 840 yards of yarn ; and that the hanks on an average shall contain not less than 820 yards of yarn.

" These recommendations involve a permissible average variation of 2½ per cent. in both the weight and the length of grey yarns.

" The Sub-Committee have no recommendation to make on the subject of dyed yarns."

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 18*th July* 1890.

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to address you with respect to the draft instructions for the guidance of Customs Officers in connection with the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, referred to in the communication from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No 863 of 26 April 1890.

2. This Association was not favored by Government with copies of the documents in question, but their attention was drawn to them by a reference from the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed rules regarding grey cotton yarn. In the proposed amendments of rules 3 and 4 of the Notification No. 1116, issued 13th August

1889, my Committee observe that it is proposed to make a trade description false if the described count or number in a bundle is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., and that the average count of the whole of the yarn shall not be greater or less than the described count. With respect to the permissible variation of 5 per cent., my Committee desire me to represent that while this variation would be ample in high counts of 30s and upwards, it is—owing to the climatic influences which have to be contended with and the very variable character of the staple of Indian Cotton—a practical impossibility to spin low counts, that is to say from 30s downwards, within a margin of 5 per cent. Careful experiments have recently been made in testing some of the best yarns produced in Bombay mills under the highest class of European supervision, and it has been found that, without the slightest desire to evade the letter of the law, none of the yarns tested have come up on the average to the standard which it is now sought to enforce. My Committee would, therefore, suggest that the permissible variations should be fixed at

10 per cent. on all yarns No. 16s and under.
7½ „ „ between „ 16s and 30s, and
5 „ „ above „ 30s

They would further respectfully point out that the proviso in the latter clause of section (a) rule III., requiring the average count of the whole of the yarn to be not greater or less than the described count, would be absolutely impracticable in working. If the words "greater or" are deleted, leaving the provision that the average of the yarn shall not be *less* than the described count, buyers would thereby be thoroughly protected, as a higher average count could only be given at a loss to the seller. To render it a certainty, however, that every bundle or parcel of yarn should be on the average exactly the described count, would be requiring what no spinner could possibly comply with, even in the finest yarns manufactured, not to speak of the low counts which are the universal production of Indian factories. The Committee of this Association therefore trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be good enough to represent to the Government of India the desirability of these alterations being enbodied in the draft instructions for the guidance of Custom House Officers before such instructions are put into force.

3. The rest of the proposed rules, in so far as they concern Bombay millowners, meet with my Committee's entire approval.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 6187 of 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st *September* 1890.

To
The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copies of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3886, dated the 12th ultimo, and of its accompaniments, and to request that you will be so good as to favor this Government with the opinion of the Association on the suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3886

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, *the 12th August* 1890.

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from the Home Department, No. 863, dated the 26th April 1890, on the subject of the Merchandise Marks Act, I am directed to forward copy of letters from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 606 and 608, dated the 30th June 1890, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the opinions of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and of the Bombay Millowners' Association may be obtained on the suggestions made.

I have, &c.,

J. E. O'CONOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 606—90.

Statistics.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, *30th June* 1890.

From

S. E. J. CLARKE, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Finance and Commerce.

SIR,

A case has been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, when the question was raised as to whether "Bleached yarn" came under the operations of the Rules published in Home Department's Notification No. 1118, dated 13th August 1889; and if so, whether Rules III. or IV. applied to them.

So far as the Committee are aware, there are no rules which apply to this class of yarn, but they are informed that the Joint Committee of the Manchester Chamber and Glasgow Dyers, which met recently at Carlisle, did go into the question of allowance to be made in the case of Bleached yarn, and decided that the maximum variation permissible might be taken as 2½ per centum, whether for single or double yarn when bleached. The Committee are clear that this class of yarn cannot be classed as Thread, and they would, therefore, suggest that in framing amended rules, under Section 16 of Act IV. of 1889, Government might take the opportunity to decide the latitude in counts and length allowable in the case of Bleached yarn.

The Committee, in making this suggestion, would not recommend that any distinction should be made between single and doubled yarns. They would deprecate the inclusion of Bleached yarn under the Rules affecting Dyed yarns. The former have hitherto been sold by presumably actual counts, and, were it decided that, "the trade description applied to a bundle of *Bleached* yarn shall be accepted as indicating length only," the way would, the Committee think, be paved for the introduction of abuses, which it is the object of the Merchandise Marks Act to prevent.

I have, &c.,

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

No. 608—90.

Statistics.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 30*th June* 1890.

From

S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq.,
Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To

The SECRETARY to the
GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Finance and Commerce.

SIR,

In connection with the subject of the framing of Rules, for the guidance of Customs Officers and of Criminal Courts, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV. of 1889, a representation has been made to the Chamber of Commerce that a trade in Indian yarns may spring up with French or French Colonial Markets, and that such a contingency does not appear to have been contemplated by the Act.

The following quotation will afford you an explanation of this difficulty :—

" French yarn is made up on a system based on the metre and gramme as units
" not on the yard and pound : *e.g.*—

1000	metres	weighing	500	grammes	=No. 1
1000	„	„	250	„	= „ 2
1000	„	„	50	„	= „ 10
etc.			etc.		etc.

" thus French 10s=English 11·8s. Moreover the yarn is not split up into
" leas and bundles vary in weight with the counts. There may be at any
" time a demand for Indian Spinnings in Districts where the above system
" is established. There are possibly other systems in vogue in other coun-
" tries."

The Committee beg to suggest that there would appear to be a necessity for the framing of a Rule to govern the difficulty to which they have drawn attention.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

8th September 1890.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st October* 1890.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter No. 6187 of 1st ultimo, with accompaniments, which submit references from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with regard to

(1) The permissible variation which should be allowed under the Merchandise Marks act in respect of bleached yarns ; and

(2) suggesting the necessity for framing a rule for the guidance of Customs Officers and of Criminal Courts under the Merchandise Marks Act respecting yarns which may be made up for French or French Colonial markets.

2. With respect to the first reference, I am directed to say that the Committee of this Association agree with the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that bleached yarn

cannot be classed as thread, nor on the other hand as grey yarn. From the information at their disposal, however, the Committee do not consider that bleached yarn, whether double or single, would be altered in length by the process of bleaching, although it would undoubtedly be reduced in weight, owing to the removal of the gummy, resinous and other extraneous matters inherent in grey yarn. So far as the counts and length are concerned, therefore, they consider that the permissible variation allowed under the Act should be the same as for grey yarns, but an allowance should be made in weight as follows :—

80s to 30s	.....	2½ per cent.
30s to 18s	.....	4 „
18s to 8s	.....	5 „
8s to 1s	.....	7½ „

3. As regards trade descriptions for yarns made up for the French or French Colonial markets, my Committee do not consider it advisable any special rule should at present be introduced. The stamping of yarns is not compulsory, and it is therefore open to any people making up bundled yarns for export to French territory, in the manner in which French yarns are usually made up, to describe them as they please, only seeing that they described them correctly and within the permissible variations laid down for the English system of reeling and bundling, the equivalent of which, under the French system, is very easy of calculation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 1738.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Judicial.

The 4th December 1890.

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions, which supersede those contained in Notification No. 1118 dated the 13th August 1889 :—

I.—A trade description of length stamped, on *grey*, *white*, or *colored cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under ;
5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long ;
7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long ;
9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long ;
18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long ;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length ;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece-goods under 35 yards long ;
18 ditto ditto 35 yards and up to 47 yards long ;
36 inches in piece goods above 47 yards long ;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white or coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width ;

three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ; one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width ;

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey* or *bleached cotton yarn*, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count ; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards ; or

(*c*) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn ; or

(*d*) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, when the described weight is ten pounds and is not a quarter, when the described weight is five pounds, of the count or number of the yarns ; or

(*e*) in the case of *Bleached yarn* the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

7½	per cent.	in counts	from 1	to 8 ;
5	Do.	do.	from above 8	to 18 ;
4	Do.	do.	do.	18 to 30 ;
2½	Do.	do.	do.	30 to 80 ;

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to thread of any kind (of cotton, wool, flax or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th December* 1890.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department, Judicial, Calcutta.

SIR,

The Rules under the Merchandise Marks Act, published by the Government of India in a recent issue of the official Gazette, having attracted the attention of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I have the honor, by their direction, to address Government respecting these rules which greatly concern the millowners of this Presidency.

2. When the draft instructions for the guidance of Customs' officers, under the Merchandise Marks Act, were under consideration in July of this year, my Committee took the opportunity of submitting to the local Government certain suggestions respecting the proposed rules for grey cotton yarns, and they cannot now do better than to forward for the information of the Government of India a copy of their letter on the subject addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, under date of 18th July 1890. The views of the Association are fully set out in that communication, but my Committee would respectfully take the opportunity of again pointing out how impossible it is in India to spin yarns from 1s to 16s with a less variation than 10 per cent. and 16s to 30s with a less variation than 7½ per cent. It is absolutely impracticable to make up yarn in a bundle, bale or consignment that should not average "greater" or "less" than the described count, or, in other words, that the average count of a bundle, bale, or consignment of yarn should be absolutely the count described.

3. The Committee of the Association, however, consider that the object of the Act would be served if in the rules now published the words "greater or"—as previously suggested by the Association—were deleted from the latter part of section III. clause (a), and they venture to hope that Government may see their way to meet the wishes of the Association in this respect.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

WORKING OF THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, III. OF 1887.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We have received to-day a communication from the Boiler Inspector asking us to have a separate engineer to supervise the boilers of our old and new mills, which are in such close proximity to each other as, in our opinion, to satisfy the interpretation put by Government upon Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887.

The above Section was once, I believe, discussed in our Committee, and I dare imagine that other millowners also have received similar notices. If you think it would do any good to have this matter again brought before the Committee with a view to secure relief from the over-stringent application of the interpretation in such cases as ours, please do the needful.

Yours faithfully,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

No. $\frac{B.I.}{9}$ of 1890.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE,
CUSTOM HOUSE, BOMBAY, *7th January* 1890.

The AGENTS,
COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LD.,
And JEHANGHIR WADIA MILLS.

GENTLEMEN,

Government having been asked for an interpretion of Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887, which lays down "no certificate shall be granted for a boiler unless the owner shall have in his employ as engineer *in direct and immediate supervision thereof* a fit and proper person," and whether one engineer can be allowed in charge of boilers situated in two separate premises, have, after due consideration, resolved that the direct and immediate supervision referred to in that section means "unobstructed and uninterrupted over-seeing," so that the engineer in charge was intended to be always directly and immediately available, so that he might always be consulted and give his orders by word of mouth with the engine actually in his view, and that the Legislature did not contemplate that the engineer should be in charge of different boilers in different buildings.

It having been brought to my notice that you have only one first-class engineer in charge of the boilers of both the Colaba Land and Mill Company and Jehanghir Wadia Mills, I have to ask you to be good enough to arrange to carry out the wishes of Government as early as possible by placing the boilers of these mills under separate supervision.

I have, &c.,
TOM DREWET, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers.
H. W. J. BAGNELL, For Collector of Bombay.

COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1890.

To
The SENIOR INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th instant, informing us of the interpretation Government have put on Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887 and asking us to arrange to carry out the wishes of Government in terms of the interpretation communicated by them.

The interpretation given by Government is that the Engineer should be in "direct and immediate supervision of the boilers."

With regard to the two mills of the Company, I beg you will be good enough to observe that they are both, at least their boilers are at such close proximity to each other that the engineer can be safely said to be "in direct and immediate supervision" of the boilers of either. As a matter of fact and experience he is directly and immediatly available at both and has the "unobstructed and uninterrupted over-seeing" of either and is on the spot to give his orders by "word of mouth."

I think that under the particular circumstances mentioned above you will on consideration agree with the view taken by us and permit us to go on with a single engineer as we have hitherto done without any harm.

It would be to our own interest to have another person if we found the present plan did not work well.

I have, &c.,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

No. $\frac{B.I.}{16}$ of 1890.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
CUSTOM HOUSE, BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1890.

To

K. R. CAMA, ESQ., Secretary,
COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LD.,
And JEHANGHIR WADIA MILLS, LD., Colaba.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that after much inquiry and consideration Government has ruled that the engineer in charge of boilers shall not at the same time have charge of a second set of boilers which are out of his sight and hearing.

Your second set of boilers are certainly so situated and you must therefore have a separate engineer for both places.

I have, &c.,

T. DREWET, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers.
H. W. J. BAGNELL, For Collector of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to refer you to pages 12 and 13 of the last Report of the Association, from which you will see that the question you refer to was fully gone into by the Committee with the result that the Boiler Inspector's Circular, which was objected to by Millowners at the time, was ultimately placed in abeyance. The matter will, however, be again brought up at the next meeting of the Committee to whom, in the meantime, your letter will be circulated.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th February* 1890.

The COLLECTOR of Bombay.

SIR,

The Agents of the Colaba Land and Mill Company and the Jehanghir Wadia Mills have laid before this Association correspondence they have exchanged with Government with regard to the supervision required under the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887, over the boilers belonging to them. From a copy of a letter addressed to the Agents of these Companies, under date of 7th January 1890, it would appear that the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers is attaching an interpretation to the Boiler Inspection Act which is directly antagonistic to the arrangement which was come to between the then Collector of Bombay—Mr. F. L. Charles—and a deputation from this Association who saw him on the subject. According to the views then expressed by Mr. Charles,—and what was practically the arrangement come to as between him and the deputation already mentioned,—it was definitely and distinctly understood that one certificated engineer would be sufficient to take charge of boilers in the relative proximity of those belonging to the Colaba and Jehanghir Wadia Mills; and this Association can scarcely conceive that Government are desirous, at such an early date, of upsetting the decision and management so carefully arrived at.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that engineers do not and cannot remain in the boiler house from the time that steam is first started until it is cut off. That would, in fact, amount to making an engineer into a stoker or fireman, and the Committee of this Association are not prepared to think that Government would attach such an interpretation to an engineer's supposed duties.

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association trust that it will not be necessary to do more than point out to you the inconvenience and obstruction which would arise from the interpretation of the Act given by Mr. T. Drewet in his letter already quoted, and they have no doubt that the matter has only to be brought before you to meet with immediate explanation and rectification.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. $\frac{BI}{36}$ of 1890.

Bombay Custom House,
7th February 1890.

From
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,

To
The Secretary, Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of 6th instant, I have the honor to say that the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers merely carried out the standing orders of Government in requiring that one engineer should not hold charge of the boilers of the Colaba Land and Mill Company and the Jehangir Wadia Mills. Under the strict interpretation at present placed on section 4 of the Act an engineer cannot be allowed to have charge of different boilers in different buildings. But even if the interpretation of the section were less strict I do not think the case now in issue is one in which it could be modified, having regard to the fact that the two mills in question are separated by blocks of buildings.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, *10th March* 1890.

The Secretary to Government,
General Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to address Government with respect to the interpretation attached by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium to Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887, with regard to owners of mills being required to provide an engineer for two different sets of boilers and engines, even if in the same compound and capable of supervision by one qualified man. This interpretation is directly at variance with an agreement come to between the Association and Mr. Charles, the then Collector, on 8th February 1889. The matter was then very fully discussed between the Collector and the deputation representing this Association, and it was agreed that the order originally issued to millowners requiring them under the section in question, to provide separate engineers for different sets of boilers in the same compound,

should not be enforced. The reasons for considerable latitude being allowed under section 24 are numerous, but the main points are that an engineer under no circumstances can be expected to remain in direct and unbroken supervision of boilers. He sees at frequent intervals that the firemen are attending properly to their duties and that the boilers are carefully and efficiently worked. But his time is more directly occupied by looking after the working of the engine, and it would be contrary to all usage and of no practical utility for any engineer to remain continuously in the boiler house. The spirit and purposes of the Boiler Inspection Act, would, my Committee contend, be fully complied with by the mode of general supervision which they have indicated ; but in the event of Government failing to accept this view, I am directed to suggest that the Collector, or some authorized officer of Government, may be deputed to receive a deputation from the Association on the subject, as the several reasons which exist for a lenient interpretation of section 24 of the Act could be much more readily and fully explained than by correspondence.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 1314 of 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *3rd April* 1890.

To
The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th ultimo, and in reply to state that the interpretation put on Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887, by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is correct and in accordance with the interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. M. URQUHART,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th July* 1890.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1314 of the 3rd April 1890, stating that the interpretation put on Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act III., of 1887, by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, is correct, and in accordance with the interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government.

2. The Committee of the Association are not prepared to controvert the legal interpretation which the Collector has placed upon Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act, which they have no doubt is perfectly correct, but they wish me to point out again that this interpretation entails a distinct hardship on millowners without any counterbalancing advantages, and they therefore respectfully beg to suggest that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to amend the Act so as to admit of engines and boilers, belonging to the same Company or owner, and situated within the same compound, at a not greater distance than one thousand feet from each other, being placed under the care and supervision of one duly qualified engineer.

3. In my previous letter of 10th March 1890 I had the honor to submit the reasons for soliciting this concession. They are shortly these :—In the first place, an engineer while he takes care to inspect his boilers from time to time and see that the firing is being properly executed in no case is ever supposed to remain permanently in the boiler house, and there is therefore no reason whatever why he should not be able to give equally efficient inspection to a second set of boilers in the same compound to which he has easy means of access. The mere fact of the careful working of the Boiler Inspection Act in Bombay of itself is a great safeguard that no undue strain is placed upon boilers in working, and renders the supervision of an engineer comparatively light. It would be diametrically opposed to the interests of the members of this Association to incur the faintest risk in the working of their boilers and engines. It is not a mere question of the value of the boilers and engines themselves, but any accident to a boiler or prime mover necessarily means the stoppage of the entire factory; and they would not therefore advocate for a moment the concession which they now ask did they feel it involved any increase in risk, however slight. This, their practical experience, however, shows them would not be the case, and the Committee of the Association are not aware of any arguments to the contrary. The provision in the Act is doubtless made with the view of preventing the owners of small factories providing themselves with only one engineer to supervise two or more sets of engines and boilers, and in such cases the members of this Association have no objection to offer, as it is quite possible that these might be situated at such a distance from each other as to render the supervision practically nominal. In the case of large mills or factories, however, the position is widely different. The engineer, as a rule, has almost no manual labour to perform, and he has ample time at his disposal for efficient supervision which is his real work. There would be no difficulty whatever, therefore, in his visiting two sets of engines and boilers, at a short distance from each other, at frequent intervals throughout the day; and this, in effect, is all that is usually expected from an engineer, except in the case of actual repairs or changes being executed.

3. The members of this Association therefore trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to reconsider Section 24 of Act III. of 1887, with the view to meeting their views.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 3051 of 1890.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 1*st August* 1890.

To
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th ultimo, suggesting an amendment of Section 24 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, No. III. of 1887, so as to admit of engines and boilers belonging to the same company or owner, and situated within the same compound and not more than 1000 feet apart, being placed under the care and supervision of one duly qualified engineer, and in reply to inform you that the proposal will receive due consideration from Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. De C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX F.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT NO. 3, 1887.

No. 3522.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *2nd September* 1890.

The following draft rules under Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, are published for general information. Persons who have any objections to urge to them are required to communicate the same in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, on or before the noon of 4th October 1890 :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to frame the following—

RULES FOR SETTLING THE DUTIES OF INSPECTORS UNDER THE SAID ACT WITH RESPECT TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Iron Boilers.

1. The Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty he must be very careful, as in the event of accident it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand he must be careful as regards safety, and on the other hand he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler.

2. The Inspector should fix the working pressure for boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

The Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination plans and particulars of boilers before the commencement of manufacture, by these means hoping to prevent questions arising after the boilers are finished. The Senior Inspector should receive and report on any plans of boilers intended for use in Bombay or the districts that may be submitted in due course.

When the Inspector has received plans and tracings of new boilers, or of alterations of boilers, and has approved of them, he will of course be careful in making his examination, when the boiler is ready for work, to see that they have been followed out. When he has not had the plans submitted, but is called in to inspect a boiler, he will of course measure the parts, note the details of construction, and if necessary, bore the plates to ascertain their thickness, &c., before he gives his certificate.

The Inspector cannot declare a boiler to be safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship. He should therefore be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate.

3. In the case of new boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 lbs. per square inch of net section on solid iron screwed stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 5,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way : Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay, and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay ; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

When gusset stays are used their area should be in excess of that found in the above way.

4. When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders the following formula should be used for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in the case of combustion chambers that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate, and the back plate of the combustion box.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.
P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.
D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.
L = Length of girder in feet.
d = Depth of girder in inches.
T = Thickness of girder in inches.
C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.
C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.
C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

5. The pressure on plates forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula:

$$\frac{C + (T \times 1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches.
C = Constant according to the following circumstances.
C = 100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.*
C = 90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.
C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.
C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.
C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.
C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.
C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plates than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

When the riveted ends of screwed stays are much worn or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screwed stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state, it will be often necessary to reduce the constant 60 to about 36.

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* If the diameter of riveted washers be at least $\frac{3}{4}$rds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constant may be increased to 150.

When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness as the plates they cover and not less in width than $\frac{3}{4}$rds the pitch of the stays, the constant may be increased to 160.

The Inspectors should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the edge of the tube plates than 7,500 lbs. per square inch, which is that used in the following formula :

$$\frac{(D-d)\,T \times 15{,}000}{W \times T} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

D = least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire-box, or distance between combustion box tube-plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

6. Having regard to many cases in which serious defects have been discovered, the Inspector should take care that boilers, the outside of which cannot be seen, are cleared of all covering and fittings for inspection at least once in every four years, or oftener, if the Inspector considers it necessary. It will often be found necessary long before this to reduce the pressure, unless the boilers are partially cleared from their seats to enable the Inspector to judge of their condition. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Senior Inspector for his consideration. The Inspector must recollect that he is not to certify as sufficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

The Inspector should record in his Inspection Book the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent cleared from brick work, and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and if not set were they where examined. Boilers which have been cleared should in all cases be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brick work is re-built.

7. Boilers well constructed, well designed, and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of working pressure over boilers inferior in any of the above respects, as unless this is done the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage, and good workmanship and material will be discouraged. The following rules are therefore prescribed :

When cylindrical boilers are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspections during the whole period of construction, then 5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the iron is to be taken as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 lbs. across the grain. But when the above conditions are not complied with, the additions in the following scale must be added to the factor 5, according to the circumstances of each case :

A†	·15	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
B†	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
C	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
D	·5	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
E*	·75	To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
F	·1	To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
G†	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
H	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
I†	·2	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*	·2	To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
K	·2	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
L	·1	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
M	·3	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
N	·15	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.
O	·1	To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
P	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
Q	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
R	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
S	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
T	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
U	·25	To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the stakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
V‡	·3	To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, as in the case of flue boilers; and the circumferential seams fitted as described opposite P, R, and S, but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q and T, V ·3 will become V ·4.
W*	·4	To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
X*	·4	To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
Y‡	1·65	To be added if the boiler was not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

Where marked * the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or is very unsatisfactory.

† When the holes are to be rimered or bored out in place, the case should be submitted to the Senior Inspector as to the reduction or omission of A, B, G, and I, as heretofore.

‡ When boilers are comparatively short, the cases should be submitted to the Senior Inspector for consideration as to the omission of V as heretofore.

When the circumferential seams are double strapped and double riveted or lapped and treble riveted, and the calculated strength not less than 65 per cent. of the solid plate V, ·3 may be omitted as heretofore.

The strength of ordinary joints is found by the following method :

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Per-centage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the} \\ \text{solid plate.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivet} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Per-centage of strength of rivets as compared with the} \\ \text{solid plate.}\S \end{array} \right.$$

Then take iron as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch and use the smaller of the two per-centages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale.

$$\frac{(47{,}000 \times \text{per-centage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of the boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$

= Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.

In the case of ordinary zigzag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch = $\frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $\times$ $\frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet.

Plates that are drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outsides.

Butt straps must have been cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good a quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. The rivet holes may have been punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

§ If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the per-centage as found by 1·75.

When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eight thicker than the plates they cover.

The diameter of the rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

Dished ends must be stayed as flat surfaces; but when they are theoretically equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres, the stays, when solid, may have a stress of 14,000 lbs. per square inch of net section, but the stress should not exceed 10,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Truly hemispherical ends subjected to internal pressure may be allowed double the pressure that is suitable for a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

All man-holes and openings must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out, and in no case should the plate rings be less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached. The openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers should have their shorter axes placed longitudinally. It is very desirable that the compensating rings round openings in flat surfaces be made of L or T iron. Cast-iron doors are not to be passed.

The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes must be efficiently stiffened and stayed, as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions. New boilers must be tested by hydraulic pressure to twice the working pressure in the presence and to the satisfaction of a recognised Inspector.

8. Circular furnaces with the longitudinal joints welded or made with a butt strap:

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times \text{the square of the thickness of the plate in inches}}{(\text{Length in feet} + 1) \times \text{diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \text{working pressure per square inch,} \right.$$

provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:

$$\frac{8{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \text{Working pressure per square inch.} \right.$$

The second formula limits the crushing stress on the material to 4,000 lbs. per square inch.

The length is to be measured between the rings if the furnace is made with rings.

If the longitudinal joints instead of being butted are lap-jointed in the ordinary way, then 75,000 is to be used instead of 90,000, excepting only where the lap is bevelled and so made as to give the flues the form of a *true* circle, when 80,000 may be used.

When the material or the workmanship is not of the best quality, the constants given above must be reduced, that is to say, the 90,000 will become 80,000, the 80,000 will become 70,000, the 70,000 will become 60,000; when both the material and the workmanship are not of the best quality, such constants will require to be further reduced, according to circumstances and the judgment of the Inspector, as in the case of old boilers. One of the conditions of best workmanship is that the joints are double-riveted with double butt straps, or single riveted with double butt straps, and the holes drilled after the bending is done and when in place and the plates afterwards taken apart, the burr on the holes taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outride.*

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.

- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are welded.
- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
- 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.

* The following examples will serve to show the application of the constants for the different cases that may arise:

The working pressure for corrugated furnaces, practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length, and the plates are not less then $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than found by the following formula :

$$\frac{9,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \text{Working pressure per square inch} \right.$$

Steel Boilers.

9. For steel boilers the rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows :—

The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and riveted, 10 per cent. The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate, and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips, and supported by nutted stays.

The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

Boilers.—General.

10. Small boilers must be surveyed and be fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers.

11. No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted, or arranged so that the escape of steam from it through the safety valve can be wholly, or partially, intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and the superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, *viz.*, to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

12. Each boiler must be fitted with a glass water-gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge ; that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler. When a factory has more than one boiler, and these boilers are fitted with stop-valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

13. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of steam boilers, including boilers with curved ends, without first obtaining the permission of the Senior Inspector in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement, unless by direction of the Senior Inspector, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a boiler that is intended to have a working certificate, they should, as soon as possible, with a view to preventing subsequent delays and questions, obtain plans and submit the same for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	75,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	85,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	70,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	65,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	65,000	where the longitudinal seams are single rivetted and bevelled.
	60,000	where the longitudinal seams are single rivetted and not bevelled.

In the case of upright fire boxes of donkey or similar boilers, 10 per cent. should be deducted from the constants given above, applicable to the respective classes of work.

When any deviation from an approved plan is made it should be submitted for the Senior Inspector's consideration, and when any deviation is sanctioned it is only for that particular case, unless otherwise stated. Inspectors should in all cases record whether the boilers are made of iron or steel, and if made partly of steel and partly of iron, they should specify for what parts either metal is used.

14. On every inspection of a steam boiler the Inspector is expected and, when possible, directed to go inside the boilers, and make a thorough examination of it.

When the boilers are not large enough for the Inspector to get into, he should see them tested by hydraulic pressure at every annual inspection at least. The hydraulic test should also be applied at every inspection if the Inspector consider it necessary. In the case of old boilers the Inspector must use his own judgment as to the necessary pressure to be applied. This is in no way to interfere with the instructions to test all new boilers to double their working pressure, not with the proper internal examination of all boilers that are large enough for the Inspector to get into.

Whenever it is only removeable stays that prevent getting in, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting his declaration.

If any part of a main boiler near the uptakes fire boxes, or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a certificate, but should report the case to the Senior Inspector.

If for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a small boiler, he must distinctly record his reasons for not being able to do so.

15. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently, and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination.

16. Before testing a boiler the Inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements, and calculate what the working pressure should be in accordance with the regulations, and only test to double the working pressure; if the test is not satisfactory, the pressure must be proportionately reduced.

This course will enable any necessary alterations to be made by the owners and prevent delay or disappointment. The Inspector who grants the certificate should not give a greater pressure without first consulting the Senior Inspector.

The Inspector who grants the certificate must examine the boilers thoroughly, and will be held responsible for the pressure allowed, in the absence of special instructions from the Senior Inspector.

17. The Inspector should see all new boilers, and boilers that have been cleaned for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure, up to double the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being set, and before they are covered in, to test the workmanship, etc.; but the working pressure is to be determined by the strength of stays, thickness of plates, and strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed twice the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been examined and until the strength has been calculated, from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

When the boilers are set the Inspector may, at any time he thinks it necessary, before he gives a certificate, have them tested by hydraulic pressure to satisfy himself as to any doubtful part, or of places not easy of access, care being taken in the case of old boilers not to overstrain them; but the test must always exceed the working pressure.

The hydraulic test should be applied to all boilers that have not previously had a working certificate, before a certificate is granted for them.

When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and a certificate granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boilers by hydraulic pressure has an opportunity of examining them inside and outside after the test, such Inspector should determine the pressure to be allowed on the boilers in question, taking care to inform the makers, owners, or agents, and the Inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should in his opinion be allowed on them.

The amount the of hydraulic pressure test, and the date on which it was last applied to the boilers, should be recorded in the dimension sheet of that boiler.

Inspectors should pay particular attention to the examination and testing of steam pipes and economisers.

In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted, in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. This regulation should be complied with in all cases of bent pipes fitted with socket expansion joints. It is also desirable that fixed glands and bolts should be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipes, as cases have occurred, particularly with small straight pipes, in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

18. In all boilers in which the Inspectors find that cast iron is employed in such a manner as to be subject to the pressure of steam or water, they are directed to report the circumstances to the Senior Inspector, in order that they may receive instructions how to act. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should discourage the use of cast iron saddles for boilers.

19. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, *under any circumstances whatever*, to be increased unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Senior Inspector. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he should communicate with the Inspecter who last inspected the boiler; and if, on learning the reasons why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Senior Inspector; but, as above stated, the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by him.

Safety-valves.

20. The Inspectors are instructed that in all *new boilers*, and whenever *alterations can be easily made*, the safety-valve and stop valve should be placed directly on the boiler; and the neck, or part between the valve and the flange which is bolted on to the boiler, should be as short as possible.

The Inspector should note that it is not intended by this instruction that old boilers which have been previously passed with such an arrangement should be thrown out of work for the alterations to be carried out.

Of course in any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

The Inspector shall record, amongst other things, the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves and that the safety-valves are in such condition as required by the Act.

21. The area per square foot of fire grate surface of safety-valves, or (when there is more than one safety-valve on the boiler) the combined area of the safety-valves should be not less than that given in the following tables opposite the boilers pressure intended, provided the valves are not less than two inches in diameter. This applies to new boilers which have not received a working certificate.

In ascertaining the fire-grate area, the length of the grate should be measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge, and the width from side to side of the furnace on the top of the bars at the middle of their length.

If there is only one safety-valve on a *main* boiler the Inspector should not grant a certificate without first referring the case to the Senior Inspector for special instructions.

In the case of small boilers, if it is wished to fit valves smaller than two inches diameter the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
Lbs.	Square inch.	Lbs.	Square inch.	Lbs.	Square inch.
15	1·250	77	·407	139	·243
16	1·209	78	·403	140	·241
17	1·171	79	·398	141	·240
18	1·136	80	·394	142	·238
19	1·102	81	·390	143	·237
20	1·071	82	·386	144	·235
21	1·041	83	·382	145	·234
22	1·013	84	·378	146	·232
23	·986	85	·375	147	·231
24	·961	86	·371	148	·230
25	·937	87	·367	149	·228
26	·914	88	·364	150	·227
27	·892	89	·360	151	·225
28	·872	90	·357	152	·224
29	·852	91	·353	153	·223
30	·833	92	·350	154	·221
31	·815	93	·347	155	·220
32	·797	94	·344	156	·219
33	·781	95	·340	157	·218
34	·765	96	·337	158	·216
35	·750	97	·334	159	·215
36	·735	98	·361	160	·214
37	·721	99	·328	161	·213
38	·707	100	·326	162	·211
39	·694	101	·323	163	·210
40	·681	102	·320	164	·209
41	·669	103	·317	165	·208
42	·657	104	·315	166	·207
43	·646	105	·312	167	·206
44	·635	106	·309	168	·204
45	·625	107	·307	169	·203
46	·614	108	·304	170	·202
47	·604	109	·302	171	·201
48	·595	110	·300	172	·200
49	·585	111	·297	173	·199
50	·576	112	·295	174	·198
51	·568	113	·292	175	·197
52	·559	114	·290	176	·196
53	·551	115	·288	177	·195
54	·543	116	·286	178	·194
55	·535	117	·284	179	·193
56	·528	118	·281	180	·192
57	·520	119	·279	181	·191
58	·513	120	·277	182	·190
59	·506	121	·275	183	·189
60	·500	122	·273	184	·188
61	·493	123	·271	185	·187
62	·487	124	·269	186	·186
63	·480	125	·267	187	·185
64	·474	126	·265	188	·184
65	·468	127	·264	189	·183
66	·462	128	·262	190	·182
67	·457	129	·260	191	·181
68	·451	130	·258	192	·181
69	·446	131	·256	193	·180
70	·441	132	·255	194	·179
71	·436	133	·253	195	·178
72	·431	134	·251	196	·177
73	·426	135	·250	197	·176
74	·421	136	·248	198	·176
75	·416	137	·246	199	·175
76	·412	138	·245	200	·174

22. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and appurtenances is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial.

The Inspector is to record the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and the responsibility of issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on the point is very grave. The Inspector should satisfy himself that the boilers are sufficient with the weights he states. The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

The responsibility of seeing to the efficiency of the mode by which the valves are fitted so as to be as much as practicable under the control of the Engineer when steam is up rests with the Inspector, as long as it is efficient, and the method adopted is approved of by the Senior Inspector.

The safety-valve should be fitted with lifting gear, which should in all cases be arranged so that it can be worked by hand.

Care should be taken that the safety-valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter ; that the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, including the waste steam pipe, should each have an area not less than the area of valves required, and that each valve-box has a drain pipe fitted at its lower part. In the case of lever valves, if the lever is not bushed with brass, the pins must be of brass ; iron and iron working together must not be passed. Too much care cannot be devoted to seeing that there is proper lift, and free means of escape of waste steam, as it is obvious that unless the lift and means of escape of waste steam are ample, the effect is the same as reducing the area of the valve or putting on an extra load. The valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

The Inspectors are, as far as is in their power, to make these points generally known to the owners of steam boilers.

23. When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to see the valves weighted accordingly, and the weights or springs fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure. The limits of the weight on the valves is to be recorded, and should it at any time come to an Inspector's knowledge that the weights or the loading of the valves have been shifted, or otherwise altered, or that the valves have been in any way interfered with, so as to increase the pressure, without the sanction of the Senior Inspector, he is at once to report the facts.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon. Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT, Chief Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *15th September* 1890.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the draft rules under Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, published in a recent issue of the *Government Gazette*, I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that as the proposed rules will seriously concern millowners and agents, they have decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider and report on same in detail, and I am to request that Government may be pleased to await the Committee's report before giving effect to the rules.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 3864 of 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *25th September* 1890.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and in reply to inform you that Government trust that any representations which the Bombay Millowners' Association may desire to offer concerning the draft rules under Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act may be submitted as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *4th October* 1890.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have had under consideration the Draft Rules under Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act which were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 4th September 1890.

2. These Rules are of such an extraordinary and unusual character that my Committee submit that, in the interests of the steam users of the Bombay Presidency, Government should not attempt to put them in force until the opinions of the leading experts in boiler construction in England can be obtained. The whole of the rules have been extracted bodily, with scarcely a verbal alteration, from the rules published by the Board of Trade for marine boilers, and they lay down a basis of construction which would not only be far in excess of the most exacting requirements, but would entail an enormous additional expense in the first cost of the boilers and a continuous additional and unnecessary outlay in producing steam. As compared with the boilers now in ordinary use, my Committee believe that these rules, if enforced, would entail an increase in strength of something like 12 per cent.—an increase which is manifestly quite uncalled for, as such a thing as a boiler accident in Bombay has been practically unknown for years past, showing that there is no necessity for enforcing any more stringent rules or precautions than have hitherto prevailed. The dimensions and factor of safety having, as I have already pointed out, been extracted from the Board of Trade rules for marine boilers, are much in excess of what is required for boilers working at an equivalent pressure on land, the severe strains which marine boilers are subjected to by heavy weather and the working of a ship rendering additional precautions necessary, which are not required for boilers working on land. Moreover, the Board of Trade rules for steamer boilers are considerably in excess of those laid down under Lloyd's Surveyors' Rules which are always accepted as amply sufficient for safety. As showing the unnecessary character of the rules and that they have not been adequately considered by professional experts, my Committee wish to point out to you the uncalled for regulation that all boilers should be tested up to double their working pressure. The highest professional opinion in England entertains some doubt as to the advisability of testing even up to 50 per cent. in excess of the working pressure, and there cannot be a doubt that to put the test up to double, would entail the risk of straining a boiler and doing it permanent and irretrievable injury. So much importance do the members of this Association attach to these rules that they have deputed me personally to proceed to England and obtain the

opinion of the leading English experts upon them. These experts are Messrs. Longridge and Fletcher, the Chief Inspectors under the two Boiler Insurance Associations of England, and my Committee trust therefore that His Excelleney the Governor in Council will be pleased to defer putting the rules into force until such time as these opinions have been obtained. No time will be lost in getting these opinions and the Association will be happy to place them, as also all other information obtained in connection with this subject, at the disposal of Government. To pass the rules in the present form would, my Committee consider, place an extravagant power in the hands of the Boiler Inspectors who should not, the Committee respectfully submit, be empowered to act in any way but in their capacity of Inspectors, pure and simple.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 4134 of 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th October* 1890.

To

The SECRETARY to the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and in reply to inform you that in the circumstances therein stated, the consideration of the draft rules under Section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act will be deferred until the receipt by Government of the further communication on the subject promised by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX G.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT TO PRIME MOVERS.

No. 4967 of 1890.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16*th December* 1890.

To

The SECRETARY,

Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

A proposal is now before Government to extend the provisions of Section 33 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887 to prime movers in this Presidency. Before, however, deciding upon the proposal His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to be informed of the views of the Millowners' Association on it, so far as the prime movers in the city of Bombay are concerned, and I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with these views at your early convenience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st December* 1890.

The ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4967 of the 16th instant, in which you ask for the views of the Bombay Millowners' Association respecting a proposal to extend the provisions of Section 33 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act III. of 1887 to prime movers in the city of Bombay.

2. The Committee of the Association having given the matter very careful consideration, direct me to say that the proposal does not meet with their approval. The exemption of prime movers from inspection was, after very careful enquiry, omitted from the last amendment of the Boiler Act, and, so far as the Committee are aware, no loss of life nor injury of any consequence has since taken place, to justify the extension of the Act in the direction now proposed. Such an extension would not only unnecessarily hamper trade but would be a great hardship to millowners by causing them to open up their engines for inspection at times when it would be most inconvenient for them to do so. It would also necessitate the stopping of a mill for two or three days, and, in the case of large engine bearings, the opening up would invariably be followed by hot brasses and other troubles. The inconveniences and loss of money attending such stoppages need scarcely be pointed out. In England it has not been found necessary to have any such inspection, and the Committee of the Association respectfully trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will not consent to a proposal which, while serving no good purpose, could only result in vexation and annoyance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL, for Secretary.

No. 252 OF 1891.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 20*th January* 1891.

To
The SECRETARY,
Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st ultimo, stating that for reasons advanced the Committee of the Millowners' Association are of opinion that it is not desirable to extend the provisions of Section 33 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act to prime movers in the city of Bombay.

2. The arguments used by the Millowners' Association against the extension of the Act in the manner above referred to are against the inspection by officers appointed under the Act of prime movers *generally* in the city of Bombay, but His Excellency the Governor in Council, as at present advised, considers that these arguments will lose some of their weight if the inspection is limited in its extent to steam chests and cylinders. I am therefore directed to enquire whether the Millowners' Association are willing that the more limited extension above mentioned should be made.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd February* 1891.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 252 of the 20th ultimo.

2. My Committee desire me to express their thanks for the courteous manner in which Government has been pleased to solicit the views of the Association with reference to the suggested extension of the provisions of Section 33 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act to prime movers—an extension which it is now suggested might be limited to the inspection of steam chests and cylinders only. The Committee are unable to agree with the opinion expressed in your letter under reply that such limitation would in any way lessen the force of the arguments which they had the honor to submit to Government in their letter of 31st December 1890. The inspection of steam chests and cylinders would necessitate the stoppage of engines and cause as much loss and annoyance therefore to steam users as if every portion of an engine was inspected, and the Committee would again respectfully submit that such inspection would serve no purpose whatever.

3. Since the Boiler Inspection Act of 1887 was passed, excluding the inspection of prime movers, there is no record of any injury or loss of life having resulted from the change in the law, and the Committee of the Association are therefore at a loss to imagine what possible cause there can be for seeking to re-impose a restriction on trade which was only removed four years ago after very careful inquiry and consideration. I am directed to point out, moreover, that an annual inspection of steam chests and cylinders would be of no real service in discovering defects, as cylinders will not work unless they are in sound condition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

LEVY OF A FEE FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF AGE FOR CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

No. 93 OF 1889-90.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *9th October* 1889.

From
The INSPECTOR of FACTORIES, Bombay,

To
The SECRETARY to the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 26th September 1889,* from the Committee of the Millowners' Association considering that it would be wise to adopt the old system under which children were charged a small fee for their age certificates, I have the honor to state that I have already pointed out to Government that in England the certifying surgeons are paid fees and that it might be advisable to adopt the same system out here. Government have refused to listen to my proposals and have pointed out that it was decided some time ago that the Presidency Surgeons should not be allowed to receive fees for certifying chil-

* Same as letter to Government, dated 11th October 1890.

dren's ages. Under these circumstances, I do not think it would be well that I should forward your letter to Government, but I would suggest that if you wish to move in the matter you should address the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, direct.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1890.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to address you regarding the system at present adopted of examining boys in factories respecting their age, and the certificates which are given in connection therewith. Under the present arrangement the children are charged no fee for the certificate, and the consequence is that they take very little care of it, and, in a number of instances which have come to the knowledge of members of my Committee, the certificates have either been destroyed or entirely lost.

2. The Committee consider that if the old system were resumed under which boys were charged a small fee, say, eight annas or one rupee each, the certificates would be more carefully looked after and it would lead to the inspection being more exact and rigid. They would therefore suggest that the old system of examination be resumed and a fee charged as formerly.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 4488 OF 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29*th October* 1889.

To

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to state that as the levy of fees for the grant of certificates of age to children employed in factories is not authorized by the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and has been further disallowed by the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets his inability to entertain the proposal made by the Millowners' Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I.

USE OF STEAM WHISTLES IN MILLS.

No. 6247 of 1889-90.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *6th July* 1889.

From

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
For the City of Bombay.

To

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

In your letter of the 11th February you were good enough to inform me that the Committee found cases in which the use of steam whistles for intimating the stopping and starting of the engines was a reasonable and practically an essential condition. But from your previous letter and from independent inquiries I learn that there are many mills, and these not by any means the least important, in which a steam whistle is never used. How can it then be said that the use is essential to safety in some cases? I shall be grateful for any information which the Association can give me, so that I may have real grounds to justify me in making a distinction between one case and another. Otherwise I see no course open to me except to decline in all cases to permit the daily use of a steam whistle.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th July* 1889.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
For the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6247 of the 6th instant.

In addition to the correspondence I have had with you direct, I have also written very fully on the subject of the use of steam-whistles in mills to the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, and, so far as the reasons go for the use of steam-whistles, I have nothing to add to the information I have already given. Some mills from their difference in construction and style of machinery find the use of steam whistles more necessary than in others; and my Committee consider that the only way to deal with the question would be for you to prohibit the use of steam whistles except where the owners of the mills themselves can clearly show that they are necessary for the safety of their workmen in starting and stopping the machinery.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA OF A BRANCH OF THE BOILER INSURANCE AND STEAM POWER COMPANY OF MANCHESTER.

No. 1002-90.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, *9th October* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

My Committee instruct me to send you, for the information of your Chamber, copy of this Office Circular No. 51-90. The Committee are of opinion that if a branch of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company could be established in this country a reasonable claim might be made out to substitute its operations, for the present more costly but unsatisfactory system of Boiler Inspection.

In Calcutta there is a very general feeling in favor of such a movement, and I am to ask whether the Bombay Chamber would be willing to support a proposal for the introduction of a Branch of the Company into Bombay.

Your early attention will oblige

Yours faithfully,
S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

CIRCULAR No. 51-90

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, *4th October* 1890.

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to hand you the subjoined copy of a letter from "the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Ld.," of Manchester, and to ask you to do them the favor of stating at your early convenience whether you would support a branch of the Company should it be established in Calcutta.

Yours faithfully,
S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

THE BOILER INSURANCE AND STEAM POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(No. 673-90.)

MANCHESTER, *September 11th*, 1890.

HEAD OFFICE : 67, King Street, Manchester.

BRANCH OFFICES : London, 139, Cannon Street, E. C. ; Glasgow, 2, West Regent Street; Birmingham, 20, Exchange Buildings ; Leeds, 21, East Parade ; Swansea, 10, Fisher Street; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6 Side.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta, India.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was duly favored with your letter of the 18th July last, and have deferred replying to it until I could bring the matter before my Board for the purpose of considering what course we could suggest to best assist you in the object you have in view.

All the Bills brought before Parliament at various times which it has been attempted to pass in this country to secure compulsory periodical inspection of all Steam Boilers, &c., have contained provisos that the certificate of a Boiler Insurance Company should be accepted in lieu of the Government Engineer's Certificate, and in all the propositions which have been made with a view of securing that object, it has always been

admitted that the certificate of such a Company as ours would be quite adequate to serve the purpose of safety, and would meet the requirements of the Government.

It occurs to me, therefore, that if you could induce your Government to accept our certificate after thorough examination of the fitness of the boiler for the pressure at which it would be safe to work for the ensuing twelve months in lieu of the certificate of their own officers, and would also make that privilege exclusive to our Company, it would be worth our while to establish a branch or branches in India.

I think you will perceive that unless we had the exclusive privilege of issuing certificates, the business would not be sufficient to repay working expenses.

I may mention that my Company is the first Boiler Insurance Company that was ever formed, being established in the year 1859. All other Boiler Insurance Companies in this and other countries have been framed upon its basis. It has a capital of £250,000, with Invested Funds amounting to £85,000, and has at the present moment about 27,000 Boilers and Engines insured. It is, of course, much the largest society of the kind.

Personally, I have been Assistant Engineer and Chief Engineer to this Company for the last 27 years, and therefore have a most exceptional experience, having had during that time upwards of 67,000 Boilers under my notice. I mention these facts to give you some idea of our ability to deal with the matter.

We examine boilers periodically two or three times per annum while at work, that is, without giving notice of our visits, and in addition to that, we make a thorough, or complete examination of the boiler once per annum, oftener if required.

We cover boilers against risks of explosion, or collapse of flue, or fire-box, for whatever cause these accidents may arise, also damage to surrounding property of any description resulting from explosion of boiler, or collapse of flue, and, in this country, claims for personal injuries under "The Employers' Liability Act, 1880," and also the legal liability of the insured under "The Boiler Explosions Act, 1882."

The cost of inspection would, of course, be very much greater in India than in this country, and we think that the fee necessary to cover the salaries and travelling expenses should enable us to give with each certificate a "Guarantee" of £1,000. The annual premium which would cover all expenses of every nature would probably range from £5-0-0 to £7-10-0 per boiler per annum. We insure up to as much as £5,000 per boiler, and it would, of course, be optional for any firm to increase the amount insured on each boiler to that figure, the premium being arranged accordingly. It would be about 50 per cent. more for £5,000.

The firms connected with us would also have the benefit of the accumulated knowledge we have acquired respecting the manufacture and working of steam boilers, and also with regard to the production and use of steam power. We should also be able from this side to supervise for them the construction of all Boilers and Engines ordered in this country for export to India.

I need hardly observe that we have a very large staff of trained engineers, and could easily select suitable men to proceed to India.

If you think the necessary arrangements could be made with the Government, and these propositions meet with your approval, I could make arrangements for visiting Calcutta this year when I should be able to give you whatever assistance might be necessary for the carrying out of your views.

I should also be glad if you would communicate with the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, or any other centre where there are a considerable number of boilers, and obtain their influence, and if possible assistance, in getting the Government to admit our certificates. Awaiting your early reply.

Faithfully yours,

J. F. S. CROSLAND, Chief Engineer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th October.*

The SECRETARY,
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

Having been favored by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a copy of your letter No. 1002-90 dated 9th instant, together with its accompaniment, I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to say that they view with favor the proposal submitted to your Chamber respecting the establishment in this country of branches of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Ld., of Manchester, and they would be glad to support any action taken by your Committee in the matter.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL, for Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

REQUIREMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER INSURANCE POLICIES ON MILLS.

The BOMBAY ASSOCIATION of FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The members of this Association have long felt the want of correct and authoritative plans of the cotton mills covered by their policies; and the matter having lately assumed greater urgency from the prominence given to this class of risk by the frequency of fires in connection therewith, I am directed by my Committee to request you to call the attention of the members of your Association to the subject. My Committee recommend that in future a plan on the scale of 60 feet to the inch be attached to the specification of every policy on cotton mills in Bombay and the Mofussil, and these plans should be lettered or numbered in blocks, and the letters or numbers referred to in the specification. With a plan attached to the specification and referred to therein by the numbers or letters on the different blocks on the plan, the possibility of any misunderstanding would be reduced to a minimum; but as things are at present, there is every likelihood of difficulty arising in some future loss settlement. The mill agents may intend some item of insurance to extend to certain property, and may make arrangements accordingly with the representative of some office which arranges the insurance. In the course of a year or two changes may take place in the mills which will give the original working an altered scope or meaning, the official who arranged the wording may be absent from Bombay, and the consequence will be that the loss settlement will be rendered very difficult, and perhaps result in actual loss to the Mill Company.

Another matter to which my Committee desire to draw the attention of the members of your Association is the absence of telephonic communication in some of the cotton mills in Bombay. It is unnecessary to insist upon the vast importance of such communication being available in the event of a fire occurring; and my Committee urge most strongly that those members of your Association who are not already provided with telephones will take steps to supply the want forthwith.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant which has been submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

As regards your suggestion that Insurance Agents should be furnished with correct and authoritative plans of the cotton mills covered by their policies, I am to say that my Committee do not feel called upon to ask the members of this Association to comply with this request, the matter, they consider, being one which should be left to special arrangement between the insurer and insured.

As to the other question alluded to by you, namely, the absence of telephonic communication in some of the mills, I am to say that in this matter also the Committee are unable to move. It is for underwriters themselves to encourage by differential rates the adoption of such appliances as they may consider likely to add to the safety of the risks they incur.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 2*nd July* 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

It has lately been brought to the notice of the Committee of this Association that it has become a custom in some mills to collect the sweepings in different departments of the mills and have the same picked on the spot instead of removing them to a detached building in the mill compound, as is implied by the warranty regarding the removal of sweepings daily.

Moreover, it seems that receptacles in the shape of bags and boxes are placed against the mill windows and walls in the various departments, and in these receptacles are collected loose cotton and bobbins and reels partly covered with half spun and spun yarn. It would appear that these receptacles are only occasionally cleared, whereas they should be emptied daily.

My Committee think that it is perhaps owing to these collections and the picking and sweepings in the mills that the late fires, the origin of which seems to be unknown, may be attributed.

The system is one which my Committee deem requiring immediate attention, and I am directed to request that the practices be discontinued, as the continuance may possibly lead to disputes hereafter.

My Committee also desire to draw the attention of the members of your Association to the necessity of the greatest care being taken to prevent any scraps of oily waste being taken into the mixing rooms of mills along with the clean waste with which it is often used.

Requesting that these matters may be brought to the notice of the members of your Association as soon as possible,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1890.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, which has been circulated to the members of the Committee of this Association.

In reply I have to inform you that the Committee consider the points you mention are not such as can be dealt with by the Association as a body, but should be brought to the notice of insurers direct by the companies accepting the risks. It is, for instance, a matter which rests entirely between the underwriters and the insured whether the conditions of policies regarding the removal of sweepings are, or are not, complied with. If underwriters find that such conditions are neglected by the insured, it is for them to point out the risks thereby incurred. My Committee desire me to point out that some of the suggestions which you make are practically impossible in actual working. The mill sweepings, for instance, may be removed once in twenty-four hours, yet this does not of necessity mean that every particle of sweeping can be removed from the mills at the close of the day's work. Further, half spun bobbins are bound to accumulate from day to day, and it is impossible to dispense with some such receptacles, as you allude to, for these articles.

3. As regards the mixing room spinners, in their own interests, are only too anxious to avoid any pieces of oily waste getting into the mixing, as such accidents naturally deteriorate the yarn, but it is impossible. Men take the greatest care to avoid occasional pieces getting in along with clean waste, and it would not be practicable, therefore, to guarantee absolute immunity in this respect.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX AMONGST MILL OPERATIVES.

No 3508 OF 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 26*th August* 1889.

To
The SECRETARY to MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

It has been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that small-pox has been found to prevail to a larger extent than is desirable amongst the section of the population which comprise the mill operatives. His Excellency in Council therefore considers it expedient that all the operatives should be protected by vaccination, and advisable that the millowners should require their employes to be thus protected. I am accordingly directed to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Millowners' Association as to whether there is any objection to these measures. If the millowners assent to have their operatives vaccinated, Government will arrange that special vaccinators should, at dates fixed with the owners, visit the mills to inspect the operatives and vaccinate those on whom the operation is considered necessary, if they are willing to be vaccinated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th Septeml er* 1889.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3508 of the 26th ultimo, intimating that it has been brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor in Council that small-pox has been found to prevail to a larger extent than is desirable amongst the section of the population which comprises the mill operatives, and that it is considered expedient that all the operatives should be protected by vaccination and advisable that the millowners should require their employes to be thus protected.

2. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, while not personally aware of small-pox being so prevalent as H. E. the Governor in Council has been informed, are nevertheless decidedly of opinion that steps should be taken to prevent any increase of the disease, and they would therefore cordially support the proposed action of Government in the matter. They desire me to add that it would be advisable for the officers entrusted with the duty to make special arrangements with each separate concern as to the date and mode in which vaccination should be accomplished. A system of special inspection at the time of the employes leaving the mill would probably be more feasible than any other mode.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 3915 OF 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *20th September* 1889.

To
The SECRETARY to the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated 9th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay has been directed to make special arrangements with the owners or agents of each mill as to the dates on which the operatives should be inspected, and has been informed that those amongst them on whom the operation is considered necessary should be vaccinated, if willing to undergo the operation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 987 OF 1889.

BOMBAY, *30th September* 1889.

From
The SUPERINTENDENT of VACCINATION,
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE, Bombay,

To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., Secretary,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

In connection with the vaccination of operatives in the several mills in the City of Bombay, as desired by Government in their Resolution No. 3914, dated the 20th instant, I am directed by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay to request you to kindly favour me with a list of all the mills together with their addresses and the names of the owners or agents with whom I should communicate on the subject.

2. I would also request the favour of your kindly asking the owners or agents to assist my men when they attend their respective mills for the purpose of vaccination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

SHANTARAM KANTUK, Assistant Surgeon,
Superintendent of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st October* 1889.

The SUPERINTENDENT of VACCINATION,
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 987 of the 30th ultimo and to hand you herewith a statement showing the mills in Bombay with the names of their agents.

As regards the 2nd para. of your letter I am communicating with members of the Association asking them to meet your wishes in the direction solicited.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 2362 OF 1890.

GENERAL DEPATMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *14th June* 1890.

To
The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 3915, dated 29th September last, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 263, dated 26th February last, from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that the arrangements mentioned in the letter referred to above are not given effect to by most of the millowners. I am to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Millowners' Association as to whether the millowners would agree to employ only persons certified to have been protected from small-pox by vaccination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 263 of 1890.

BOMBAY, 26*th February* 1890.

From

The SUPERINTENDENT of VACCINATION,
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE, Bombay,

To

The SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
For the Government of Bombay.

SIR,

I respectfully beg to submit for your favourable consideration the following report with respect to the vaccination of the mill and other factory hands in this city, which was the subject of Government Resolution No. 3914, General Department, dated 20th September 1889.

2. I regret very much to report that the Resolution has proved a dead letter, as will be seen from the following facts :—

Out of a total of about 52,500 mill operatives only 337 allowed themselves to be vaccinated ; and this, too, occurred at the outset under the belief that it would not involve expense—the expense was on account of Municipal lymph charges only. The agents subsequently stated that if payment was to be made for the vaccination of their hands they would refuse to assist in the matter.

(2.) As a preliminary inspection of the hands was necessary to ascertain the number of unprotected individuals in them, I sent the head Vaccinator with one or two other subordinates every day, at great inconvenience to my work, to do the inspection ; and the result is that 27 mills were inspected, 4 refused to help, and in the case of 17 the Managers professed their inability to induce the working hands to submit to the inspection. The Managers of 2 mills have refused even to reply to my request for assistance.

(3.) Even among the mills inspected, the women have generally refused to be inspected, so that altogether the whole affair, I am sorry to state, has been unsatisfactory, and this, in spite of the fact that my subordinates paid two and three visits to most of the mills at a great sacrifice of time in order that the work might not cause the slightest inconvenience to the mills.

(4.) The result of the inspection is submitted in a tabular statement accompanying this report. From this it will be seen that out of a total of about 12,804 men inspected, 1,069 were found to have been totally unprotected, besides 1,049 whose vaccination was imperfect, so that altogether 16·54 per cent. stood in need of vaccination, and of the women, 27 were found to be more or less unprotected or 16·67 per cent. ; in the case of the latter no inference can be drawn as to the general unprotected condition of that class of operatives, because only a very small proportion, *viz.* 162 allowed themselves to be inspected. The general condition of the males may, however, be fairly estimated, although only half the number of mills have been inspected ; but even in their case the presence of vaccination marks cannot be regarded as affording certain protection, because most of them were vaccinated in their infancy in the Mofussil, and the experience of small-pox epidemics in Bombay has shown that cases of small-pox have occurred among persons bearing what appeared to be vaccination marks ; there is also the experience of the Goanese community who, although exhibiting vaccination cicatrices on their arms, take the subsequent operation as though it was done for the first time, the operation running the primary course.

3. The Resolution of the Government of India on the Administration Report of the Sanitary Department of this Presidency in its third para., remarks that the " prevalence of this disease in Bombay city, where the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for the last eleven years, is to be regretted." Although this matter is alien to the main subject of this letter, I would respectfully submit that the occurrence of small-pox in this city has

hitherto been almost conclusively demonstrated to have been due to the importation of the disease from outside. In my letter No. 724, dated 22nd July last, I showed that so far as the two last epidemics were concerned the first cases, of which any history could be obtained, were clearly imported. The spread of the disease was also shown to have occurred mostly among temporary residents—persons wholly or partially unprotected, chiefly coming from down the coast, and persons about the age of 14 years, whom the Act, as at present constituted, could not reach. The occurrence of small-pox in whatever manner it may originate, is undoubtedly a source of great danger to the infantile population of the city, and any measure that can lessen this must be welcome. I would, therefore, very respectfully submit that in view of these remarks of the Imperial Government some means may yet be devised to strengthen my hands.

4. The condition is admittedly unsatisfactory in an eminent degree, and I venture to submit that nothing short of compulsory vaccination of the mill and factory hands can remove or minimize the danger that must always lurk in the fact of such large a proportion of the population remaining unprotected, and working together from day to day under circumstances favourable to the spread of an infectious disease like small-pox.

5. In this connection I cannot help submitting to your notice, that under Section 7, of the Bombay Vaccination Act, my Department is debarred from bringing to book unprotected individuals above the age of fourteen years. The result is, that even if among the individuals of both sexes that have refused to be inspected, a large proportion were unprotected, I could not compel their vaccination. An amendment which will make unvaccinated persons, above the age of 14 years, amenable to the provisions of the Compulsory Act is, in my humble opinion, a desideratum.

6. In my letter No. 724, dated 22nd July 1889, I submitted that the owners and proprietors of mills and factories might be prevailed upon to follow the sound and practical method adopted by Government in insisting upon all new admissions into the services, being properly vaccinated. This salutary principle would remove all friction as between the employers and employes and would meet all the ends desirable without interfering with the daily work of the mills. The existence of Public Vaccine Stations in the neighbourhood of the mills would facilitate matters greatly, for the work people could easily resort to them.

7. With respect to those already in service I would respectfully venture to suggest the adoption of the method so successfully followed in America, and as set forth in evidence of Dr. John H. Ranch given before the Royal Commission on vaccination. That method might *mutatis mutandis* be adopted here by withholding the wages of the employes until they produce vaccination certificates. I venture to think that if Government induce the Millowners' Association to adopt the above suggestions all that is desirable would be accomplished without resorting to coercive measures.

8. The extreme importance of keeping this great emporium of commerce free from small-pox by methods which, after the working of a Compulsory Act for 12 years, may be regarded as merely supplementary, and which have been found to be effective in Europe and America, is self-evident, and I venture to hope that, on your representing the matter, Government may be pleased to give effect to the above suggestions.

9. I further most respectfully beg to suggest that now that the Factory Bill is before the Imperial Legislative Council some provision may be made to ensure the efficient protection of factory hands against small-pox.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

SHANTARAM V. KANTUK, Assistant Surgeon,
Superintendent of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

No. 26 of 1890.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of unprotected persons against small-pox among the hands working in mills in the city of Bombay and their percentage to the total number of hands inspected :—

Number of hands Inspected.	Result of Inspection.				Percentage.				Remarks.
	Doubtful.	Imperfect Vaccination.	Unprotected.	Total.	Doubtful.	Imperfect Vaccination.	Unprotected.	Total.	
Men 12,804	238	811	1,069	2,118	1·85	6·33	8·35	16·54	
Women 162	3	19	5	27	1·85	11·72	3·09	16·67	

SHANTARAM V. KANTUK, Assistant Surgeon,
Superintendent of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

BOMBAY, 26*th February* 1890.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 267 of 1890.

NAMES OF MILLS INSPECTED.

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Alliance Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Essa Khalifa Spinning and Weaving Mill.
Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
The Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Imperial Mills Company, Limited.
Jadhowji Raghowji Mills Company, Limited.
Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jiwraz Baboo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills.
Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning Company, Limited.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.
Morarji Gokuldass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colaba.
Ookeda Khetsi Spinning Mill.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Vide letter marked A.*
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Union Mills.

Names of Mills, the Manager of which refused to assist in the work of inspection. *Vide letters marked B.*

David Mills Company, Limited.
E. D. Sassoon Mill.
People of India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Names of Mills whose Managers proposed their inability to induce the hands to submit to the inspection. *Vide letters marked C.*

Bombay Cotton Mill Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. *No letter.*
City of Bombay Mill Company, Limited.
Colaba Land Mill Company, Limited.
Dhun Mills, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. *No letter.*
Lalji Spinning Mill.
Mahaluxumi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Manekji Petit Mill Company, Limited.
Dinshaw Petit Mills.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tardeo. *No letter.*
Presidency Mills Company.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Star of India Mills Company.
Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Western Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Names of Mills, the Managers of which did not reply to my letters of request :—

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Nicol Mill Company, Limited.

In the Alexandra Mill 337 persons got themselves vaccinated.

SHANTARAM V. KANTUK, Assistant Surgeon,
Superintendent of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

True Copy,

KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
For Superintendent, General Department, Secretariat.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1890.

The ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter No. 2362 of the 14th ultimo, covering copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, regarding the difficulties he has experienced in vaccinating mill operatives.

2. In reply, the Committee of the Association desire me to say that from careful enquiries which they have made, they find themselves unable to assist the operations of the vaccinators to any material extent, as their hands strongly object, in the majority of cases, to be vaccinated in the mills, nor would it be practicable for them, in the existing state of the labor market, to lay down any such condition as that suggested by the Superintendent of Vaccination, namely, to employ only persons certified to have been protected from small-pox by vaccination. In a great many instances this would simply mean the closing of the mills—a contingency which owners are not prepared to face—and my Committee can only suggest compulsory vaccination as a means of meeting the difficulty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX M.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

56, PARK STREET,
CALCUTTA, 18*th December* 1890.

From

The PRESIDENT, NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION,

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a set of questions framed for the purpose of obtaining evidence before the Native Passenger Ships Commission, and to invite you to attend as a witness. You are at liberty to select any questions on which you may desire to furnish information. The answers should be given in writing, and should be forwarded to my address as soon as it is convenient for you to do so. You will then be asked to attend the meeting of the Commission, and as each answer is read out by you at the meeting, the members of the Commission, who desire to ask you further questions on your answers, will do so in writing. After your verbal reply is given you will be asked to write it in pencil on the paper containing the question.

If there are any additional points on which you consider you have information to give which is not brought out by these questions, I shall feel much obliged by your writing to me on the subject. If the points you mention are considered within the scope of our enquiry, I will furnish you with questions bearing on these points which you may answer, and add to the printed list of questions now sent to you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., C.S.I.,
President, Native Passenger Ships Commission.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st December* 1890.

The PRESIDENT,
NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant with its accompaniment, and, while thanking you for your courtesy in inviting this Association to give evidence before the Commission now sitting to enquire into the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, to say that my Committee much regret that they have no information to give or evidence to offer which would be of service to the members of the Commission.

I have, &c.,
C. J. MICHAEL, for Secretary.

APPENDIX N.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

No. 27547 OF 1890-91.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

From BOMBAY, 20*th January* 1891.

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER

To

The SECRETARY,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honor to call the attention of your Committee to the increasing nuisance from the smoke of the mills in our city. For some time past I have personally observed that many chimneys emit more smoke than I remember them doing at any previous time. The many new mills, which have been erected within the past few years, add to the nuisance which is now becoming one of serious magnitude, and I think it would be well for your Committee to call the attention of the members of the Association to the matter with a view that all practical steps may be taken to abate what I am sure you will agree with me in thinking as a very serious cause of nuisance to the inhabitants of Bombay.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 3*rd February* 1891.

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Bombay Municipality.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 27547 of the 20th ultimo, which has had the most careful consideration of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association. My Committee are aware that with the large increase in the number of mills in Bombay and neighbourhood during recent years there has naturally been a proportionate increase in the amount of smoke emitted, and the tendency will no doubt be in the future to go on increasing the number of mills and no doubt adding to the smoke. The Committee, however, would take the opportunity of pointing out that the smoke nuisance—so far as it is a nuisance—is inseparable from all manufacturing industries, but as compared with manufacturing centres elsewhere, they do not consider the amount of smoke produced in Bombay in any way excessive. On the contrary, from the fact that boilers and appliances of nearly all the mills at work in or near the city are of the most modern construction, and also that the coal consumed is, generally speaking, of a very superior quality, the smoke nuisance is by no means so great as it would be from, say, a similar number of factories in Lancashire. So far as my Committee are aware, no means have yet been invented of materially lessening the amount of smoke produced; but it can be mitigated, in some degree, by careful firing, etc.; and my Committee are taking steps to impress upon the members of this Association the desirability of every effort being used to reduce the amount of smoke emitted from furnaces in every possible way.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 30067 of 1890-91.

Municipality of Bombay,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, *7th February* 1891.

From

The Executive Health Officer

To

The Secretary,
Millowners' Association.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant and beg to thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter. I trust that the action your Committee are taking will be successful in dealing with the smoke nuisance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 11*th February* 1891.

The Members of the Bombay
Millowners' Association.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to circulate, for the information of members, copy of a letter which they have received from the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality respecting the smoke nuisance arising from the various mills in the city.

As the members of the Association are aware, it is quite possible by the use of a good class of coals, and by careful firing, to greatly reduce the quantity of smoke issuing from furnaces, and the Committee trust that the members of the Association will give their best attention to these points so as to avoid any grounds of complaint from the Municipal authorities, who otherwise may be led to institute proceedings against millowners, under the Act, thereby entailing serious trouble and expense to the industry generally.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX O.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1890, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,4'9	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,701,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594 896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16 352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038 579	7,754 005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595.176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690

ANNUAL PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

RAILWAYS.	Length of Line open at the end of each year.																		
	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
(STATE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.)	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian	.....	37¾	120½	120½	120½	139½	286½	370½	560¾	871½	927	1,098	1,121½	1,121½	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,497½
Patna-Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana-Malwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal-Nagpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Mahratta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Mysore Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villupuram-Dharmayaram, Nellore Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bezvada Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhond-Manmad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109¾	141¾	154¾	154¾	362¾	366	412¼	412¼	630½	666¾	666¾
Oudh and Rohilkhand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	6	48	48	48	48	48
Bengal Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardha Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toungoo Mandalay Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jammu and Kashmir (*British Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bareilly-Pilibhit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	140	140	140	185
Nalhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherra-Companyganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amritsar-Pathankot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(GUARANTEED COMPANIES.)																			
Madras	.....	.....	.....	65	80¼	95½	95½	137	296¾	447½	477½	570	609½	643¾	643¾	675¾	735½	781½	830½
South Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48¾	82	82	82	100¾	145½	162¼	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾
Great Indian Peninsula	20½	33½	49½	87¼	87¼	193½	244¼	297	437¾	495	552¾	585½	701½	815½	852½	873½	873½	1,258¾	1,273½
Bombay, Baroda & Central India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	134	167¼	185	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349¾
(ASSISTED COMPANIES.)																			
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarakeshwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deogarh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dibru-Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal and North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thaton-Duyinzaik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(FOREIGN.)																			
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West of India Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(NATIVE STATES.)																			
H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
H. H. the Gaekwar's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H.H. the Gaekwar's Viramgaum-Mahsana-Vadnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State Se tion*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morvi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jodhpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajpura Bhatinda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native States Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for all Railways	20½	71	170	272¾	288¼	428½	626¼	839¼	1,587¾	2,335¾	2,550	2,966¾	3,372¾	3,568¾	3,936½	4,016¼	4,294¾	4,775	5,077¼

RAILWAYS.

Length of Line open at the end of each year.

RAILWAYS.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
(STATE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.)	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,498¼	1,510¼	1,510¼	1,512½	1,515	1,515	1,520½	1,525½	1,525¼	1,525¼	1,525½
Patna-Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	57	57	57	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Rajputana-Malwa	.....	91½	329	465¾	536¼	536½	632¾	751	1,050½	1,254¼	1,254¼	1,398¾	1,663	1,667¼	1,667¾	1,667¾	1,664¼	1,671¾
Bengal-Nagpur (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	98	149	149	149	149	186	186	293	501
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40½	214	315¼	597½	853	854	979
Do. Mysore Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	86	87	140	140	139¾	139¾	139¾	219¾	296
Indian Midland (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	66½	66½	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	116¾	211¼	514¼	677¼
Vilupuram-Dharmayaram, Nellore Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82¾	82¾	83
Bezvada Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21½	21½
Dhond-Manmad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	11½	13	13	13	13	13	13
North-Western	663½	663½	663½	725½	766¾	766¾	1,267¾	1,267¾	1,544¼	1,679½	1,732½	1,785½	1,785½	1,792	2,058¼	2,384¾	2,381¼	2,369
Oudh and Rohilkhand (*d*)	299½	462½	546½	549¾	549¾	549¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	554¼	601¼	685¼	692	692¼	692¼	692½
Bengal Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	114	125½	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	125
Wardha Coal	.....	.....	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Toungoo Mandalay Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	220
Jammu and Kashmir (*British Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½
Bareilly-Pilibhit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36	36	36	36
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55½	106	106	104½
Eastern Bengal	185	185	187	186½	187	321¼	419	429½	430½	453¾	483	504¼	529¾	606¼	606½	676¾	673¼	746½
Nalhati	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Tirhoot	.....	.....	(*e*) 53	45	45	79	79	85	85	85	85	193	227	225¾	245¾	259¼	273¼	273
Jorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26¾	29¼	26¾	30½	30¾
Cherra-Companyganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	7½	7½
Amritsar-Pathankot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	65	65	65	64¾	64¾	64¾
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	161	161	161	161	161	254	254	327	327	333	333	333
(GUARANTEED COMPANIES.)																		
Madras	830½	858	858	858	858	858	857	857	858	858	861½	860¾	860¾	860¾	828¾	838¼	839¼	839¼
South Indian	185¾	185¾	185¾	281¾	474¼	599½	612½	633	653¼	653½	653½	654½	654½	654½	654½	654½	654½	654½
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,280½	1,280½	1,287¾	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288¼	1,288¼	1,288¼	1,288¼
Bombay, Baroda & Central India (*f*)	389¼	411¾	428¼	430¼	439¼	444	444	444	444	444	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461
(ASSISTED COMPANIES.)																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51
Tarakeshwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Deogarh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5⅓	5⅓	4	4⅔	4⅔	4⅔	4⅔
Dibru-Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	38⅓	77½	77½	77½	77¾	77½	78
Bengal and North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	303	376¼	376¼	376¼	376
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55
Thaton-Duyinzaik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
(FOREIGN.)																		
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
West of India Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	51	51	51
(NATIVE STATES.)																		
H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed	.....	.....	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	204½	274	329¼	329¼
Khamgaon	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½
Amraoti	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	5½	5½	5½
H. H. the Gaekwar's	.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	40¼	56¾	60¼	60¼	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
H.H. the Gaekwar's Viramgaum-Mahsana-Vadnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20¾	27½	27¾
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	44	44	44
Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	192½	192½	193	193	193¼	193¼	193¼	259¾	329
Morvi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	68	68	68	68	93¼
Jodhpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½	64	64	123⅝	123¾	123¾	124
Rajpura-Bhatinda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16	15	15½	108
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native States Section*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total for all Railways	5,370½	5,695	6,227¾	6,519	6,833	7,322¼	8,212	8,492¾	9,308	9,892½	10,145½	10,780¼	12,000¼	12,375½	13,386	14,377	15,245¼	16,095¼

(*a*) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Sindia State Railway opened for traffic on 10th January 1878.
(*d*) Includes the Benares Branch opened for traffic on 22nd December 1862. This line was acquired by the State from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Guaranteed Railway Company on 1st January 1889.
(*e*) Opened for famine relief grain traffic only during this year.
(*f*) Includes the Patri Branch.

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1881 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1890.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 1,67,593	Pcs. 1,66,059	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665	Ps. 32,05,280	Pcs. 22,83,782	Pcs. 26,97,543	Pcs. 22,49,526	Pcs. 24,38,190
37/9 ,, do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under. ...	,, 47,351	,, 8,932	,, 19,780	,, 31,769	,, 18,887	,, 1,687	,, ...	,, ...	,, 1,220	,, 600
,, ,, do. do. 6¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 2,62,943	,, 2,54,268	,, 2,59,270	,, 2,05,089	,, 1,00,653	,, 51,259	,, 390	,, 8,214	,, 51,699	,, 12,991
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,79,432	,, 5,21,770	,, 4,56,477	,, 4,66,818	,, 3,20,735	,, 3,49,722	,, 1,68,102	,, 2,09,723	,, 2,57,453	,, 2,27,098
,, ,, do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	,, 84,430	,, 84,467	,, 71,686	,, 1,16,072	,, 87,814	,, 47,547	,, 31,119	,, 61,311	,, 97,817	,, 94,726
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 79,202	,, 63,498	,, 1,64,658	,, 3,85,693	,, 2,10,309	,, 84,581	,, } 1,85,076	,, 2,47,751	,, 3,97,405	,, 5,27,770
,, ,, do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 11,64,084	,, 9,10,195	,, 7,28,991	,, 5,66,486	,, 4,01,786	,, 1,84,533	,, }			
,, ,, do. do. above 8¼ lbs.	,, 19,25,016	,, 23,98,794	,, 17,99,759	,, 19,31,292	,, 14,61,640	,, 5,19,064	,, 1,78,229	,, 1,94,087	,, 2,08,140	,, 2,02,522
40/5 ,, do. do. 6 lbs. & under. ...	,, 3,884	,, 1,787	,, 1,319	,, 2,753	,, 559	,, 9,662	,, 12,970	,, 15,159	,, 10,889	,, 3,417
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 71,497	,, 84,497	,, 1,28,011	,, 1,12,800	,, 96,313	,, 90,358	,, 1,07,048	,, 65,578	,, 78,320	,, 41,362
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 1,98,216	,, 1,85,929	,, 2,00,049	,, 1,56,423	,, 3,27,503	,, 4,08,077	,, 2,87,347	,, 2,56,185	,, 3,52,621	,, 2,43,458
,, ,, do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	,, 4,59,326	,, 4,56,668	,, 4,06,153	,, 4,60,267	,, 4,96,279	,, 3,35,627	,, 5,40,319	,, 3,39,960	,, 2,69,066	,, 1,91,676
,, ,, do. do. above 9 lbs.	,, 1,89,225	,, 2,45,370	,, 1,80,244	,, 2,37,980	,, 2,47,594	,, 2,41,537	,, 4,00,770	,, 4,64,301	,, 3,62,823	,, 4,90,512
50 ,, do. do.	,, 2,95,772	,, 3,05,705	,, 3,27,846	,, 2,78,881	,, 3,65,271	,, 3,01,802	,, }			
54 ,, do. do.	,, 30,036	,, 31,828	,, 38,492	,, 28,052	,, 27,140	,, 36,042	,, } 4,74,820	,, 5,59,891	,, 6,26,622	,, 7,72,712
60 ,, do. do.	,, 9,320	,, 20,725	,, 12,450	,, 18,364	,, 12,556	,, 17,570	,, }			
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under. ...	,, 89,175	,, 50,736	,, 34,770	,, 656	,, 32,688	,, 9,990	,, 14,051	,, 3,879	,, 19,851	,, 2,350
,, ,, do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	,, 34,519	,, 7,495	,, 10,917	,, 700	,, 422	,, 272	,, 1,100	,, 1,050	,, 350	,, 239
,, ,, do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	,, 43,017	,, 35,462	,, 31,320	,, 24,534	,, 8,450	,, 16,109	,, 17,891	,, 12,283	,, 7,881	,, 14,361
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,68,654	,, 5,43,607	,, 4,41,364	,, 2,72,127	,, 3,84,108	,, 4,08,439	,, 3,51,097	,, 3,66,123	,, 4,46,382	,, 4,89,769
,, ,, do. do. above 7 lbs.	,, 73,925	,, 81,727	,, 69,488	,, 84,797	,, 54,540	,, 63,168	,, 74,264	,, 57,379	,, 40,632	,, 45,352
32 ,, do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under. ...	,, 1,07,411	,, 34,765	,, 91,668	,, 73,551	,, 69,629	,, 61,792	,,			
,, ,, do. do. 2¾ lbs.	,, 60,830	,, 22,365	,, 25,535	,, 34,438	,, 87,613	,, 72,993	,,			
,, ,, do. do. 3 lbs.	,, 5,11,923	,, 4,87,224	,, 4,83,241	,, 3,09,483	,, 3,77,163	,, 2,84,374	,, } 9,48,696	,, 9,92,265	,, 10,36,242	,, 7,88,188
,, ,, do. do. 3½ lbs.	,, 77,173	,, 33,767	,, 36,403	,, 49,350	,, 71,680	,, 28,850	,,			
32/6 ,, do. do. above 3¼ lbs.	,, 74,602	,, 60,310	,, 34,306	,, 42,312	,, 44,172	,, 60,680	,,			
50 ,, do. do.	,, 3,11,499	,, 4,30,902	,, 3,66,651	,, 5,42,157	,, 2,91,278	,, 4,96,637	,,			
22/24 ,, * 30 yds. Printers 3½ lbs. & under. ...	,, 2,09,642	,, 2,23,349	,, 2,80,800	,, 2,59,643	,, 2,58,400	,, 2,13,117	,, } 3,03,375	,, 1,71,898	,, 1,06,848	,, 2,91,177
,, ,, * ,, do. above 3½ lbs.	,, 25,034	,, 36,413	,, 22,532	,, 24,008	,, 17,345	,, 28,284	,, }			
34/9 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs 2 oz. & under	,, 3,88,303	,, 4,99,638	,, 8,38,819	,, } 9,48,211	,, 8,03,484	,, 10,99,208	,, 8,00,325	,, 5,87,422	,, 10,94,116	,, 6,96,495
,, ,, do. above 2 lbs 2 oz.	,, 2,53,485	,, 2,25,749	,, 2,27,721	,, }						
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	,, 4,78,488	,, 5,02,926	,, 6,67,880	,, 6,81,368	,, 7,14,233	,, 8,78,119	,, 7,82,724	,, 8,54,870	,, 9,30,727	,, 10,37,074
36/9 in. ,, Mulls	,, 3,94,233	,, 75,418	,, 2,53,353	,, 3,01,572	,, 3,67,767	,, 3,24,779	,, 2,69,313	,, 2,31,486	,, 3,13,384	,, 7,37,214
40/5 in. ,, do.	,, 1,84,212	,, 1,40,370	,, 2,27,169	,, 3,33,503	,, 4,27,484	,, 4,47,546	,, } 4,32,950	,, 5,46,630	,, 3,33,954	,, 1,58,919
50 in. and wider do.	,, 3,003	,, 1,002	,, 995	,, 1,666	,, 9,560	,, 2,120	,, }			
Domestics	,, 1,187	,, 456	,, 100	,, 815	,, 3,073	,, 1,029	,, 550	,, 918	,, 6,179	,, 2,123
Long Cloths	,, 331	,, 440	,, 581	,, 3,054	,, 4,507	,, 1,250	,, 2,234	,, ...	,, ...	,, 1,990
Twills and Drills	,, 1,77,942	,, 3,00,831	,, 1,63,086	,, 2,18,012	,, 2,62,714	,, 2,80,634	,, 2,35,601	,, 3,06,320	,, 2,34,754	,, 2,74,252
Dimities or Spots	,, 38,993	,, 51,588	,, 58,966	,, 41,075	,, 2,150	,, 1,951	,, 250	,, 550	,, ...	,, 219
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 92,74,908	Ps. 95,87,032	Ps. 93,24,166	Ps. 95,41,819	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps 1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776	Ps. 95,34,901	Ps. 97,86,756

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 4,66,308	Pcs. 5,11,241	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 17,81,029	„ 9,24,873	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 83,661	„ 65,590	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128
Dimities or Figured Shirtings ...	„ 83,992	„ 1,33,755	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,898	„ 32,794	„ 38,145
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 10,38,800	„ 6,05,485	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,15,328	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577
40/45 in. × „ do.	„ 4,04,723	„ 2,55,941	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88 342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802	„ 11,03 226	„ 3,76,007
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 1,71,174	„ 82,068	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics...	„ 2,248	„ 3,872	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,408	„ 5,909	„ 30,656	„ 42,377	„ 34,205	„ 18,078
45 „ × „ do.	„ 43,237	„ 53,599	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209				
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 397	„ 2,352	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400	.....	„	„	„	„ .....
Twills and Drills	„ 6,333	„ 8,895	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244	„ 36,450	„ 32,166	„ 35,557
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 40,81,902	Ps. 26,47,671	Ps. 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps.43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Pcs.66,34,548	Pcs.61,72,448	Ps. 57,23,698
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,50,976	Pcs. 4,17,219	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 46,956	„ 29,065	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451	„ 11,984	„ 70,029
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 1,55,638	„ 1,69,442	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 2,03,923	„ 2,64,070	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,183
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 1,22 867	„ 57,767	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 1,11,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866	„ 33,428	„ 58,949
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 41,245	„ 36,218	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606	„ 92,644	„ 52,162	„ 82,974
33/39 in × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 16,372	„ 23,183	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567	„ 4,699	„ 25,057
30 in and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 33.483	„ 17,348	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530	„ 14,269	„ 18,254
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz	„ 1,61,576	„ 99,695	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,866
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 2,13,698	„ 1,70,468	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918	„ 2,42,679	„ 1,74,440
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 27,45,323	„ 15,51,159	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274	„ 15,28,972	„ 18,29,772
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs	„ 35,364	„ 46,837	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968	„ 1,08,664	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550
Total for 12 months...	Ps. 40,27,421	Ps. 28,82,471	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds.3,14,726	Yds.2,82,095	Yds.3,47,525	Yds.4,06,004	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 6,919	„ 6,357	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511	„	„ 2,760
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 4,12,755	„ 2,04,730	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681
Flannels	„ 6,36,637	„ 4,95,559	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,73,748
Broad Cloth	„ 2,11,779	„ 2,15,424	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554
Alpaca, Mareno, Italian, &c	„ 6,42,058	„ 5,58,052	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354
Union Cloth	„ 5,43,046	„ 4,00,814	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155	„ 4.28,988	„ 5.22,023
Long Ells	„ 50,880	„ 29,784	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760	„ 39,508	„ 35,080
All other Sorts*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336	„ 15,62,131	„ 20,22,498
Total for 12 months..	Yds.28,18,800	Yds.21,92,815	Yds.30,99,811	Yds.42,03,374	Yds. 39,98,063	Yds, 47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874	Yds.58.02,987	Yds. 4446124	Yds. 60,29,176

* Figures from the year 1881 to 1886 not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirthings	Pcs. 13,419	Pcs. 10,604	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs. 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263	Pcs. 53,262	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695
,, Madapollams or Cambrics	,, 1,09,959	,, 87,022	,, 1,03,592	,, 1,04,947	,, 43,056	,, 1,45,549	,, 99,717	,, 1,14,539	,, 1,57,275	,, 96,110
,, Mulls	,, 2,228	,, 1,204	,, 654	,, ...	,, 4,734	,, 50	,, ...	,, 512	,, 309	,, 628
,, Jacconets	,, 2,12,817	,, 78,013	,, 1,56,861	,, 1,64,108	,, 59,050	,, 1,56,249	,, 1,09,978	,, 90,850	,, 1,81,934	,, 50,714
24 in. Blue, Orange, and Whites	,, 20,842	,, 12,445								
,, Blue, Green and Yellows	,, 11,116	,, 7,271								
,, Orange Grounds...	,, 15,038	,, 4,968	,, 19,79,812	,, 19,63,020	,, 21,42,512	,, 26,56,088	,, 14,96,381	,, 20,78,892	,, 19,68,620	,, 15,21,883
,, Prints, not included above	,, 3,260	,, 1,630								
32 in. White Grounds	,, 1 96,427	,, 3,20,013								
,, Prints, not included above	,, 10,37,282	,, 16,59,644								
36/40 in. × 20 yards printed Muslins & Jacconets	,, 46,700	,, 35,433	,, 27,953	,, 24 862	,, 39,394	,, 42,607	,, 2,06,128	,, 4,59,056	,, 4 30,089	,, 3,60,022
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	,, 1,48,346	,, 3,19,775	,, 3,02,016	,, 1,13,559	,, 1,26,799	,, 1,64,966				
Lappets, White	,, 1,46,314	,, 1,56,335	,, 1,70,238	,, 2,16,799	,, 1,62,944	,, 1,95,245	,, 1,70,504	,, 2,38.718	,, 2,22,063	,, 1,19,435
,, Coloured	,, 57,730	,, 76,764	,, 68,439	,, 1,16,505	,, 58,449	,, 92,814	,, 61,924	,, 1,04,609	,, 1,03,019	,, 68,015
Lappet Scarfs	,, 26,493	,, 20,293	,, 14,499	,, 21,188	,, 14,053	,, 14,555	,, *50,932	,, *70,453	,, *46,773	,, *52,951
Dhoties, Grey	,, 32,16,046	,, 17,39,829	,, 32,48,993	,, 29,55,045	,, 29,18,626	,, 51,93,846	,, 35,04,703	,, 37,74,353	,, 54,93,915	,, 33,16,919
,, Bleached (including Scarfs)	,, 5,09,974	,, 4,82,311	,, 8,76,942	,, 8,08,304	,, 5,01,544	,, 10,45,922				
Sarries, Grey, Bleached. and Coloured	,, 3,00,934	,, 2,39,538	,, 3,59,646	,, 5,04,418	,, 3,44,914	,, 7,03,171	,, 15,12,238	,, 20,93,738	,, 25,56,736	,, 23,03,528
Scarfs, Coloured...	,, 37,283	,, 40,984	,, 69,297	,, 1,49,245	,, 1,14,413	,, 66,014				
Book Muslins	,, 40,354	,, 31,505	,, 31,924	,, 50,794	,, 48,166	,, 56,410	,, 79,414	,, 1,16,784	,, 1,21,999	,, 86,511
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped & Checked	,, 2,49,668	,, 4,37,564	,, 4,92,783	,, 3,35,497	,, 4,36,385	,, 5,32,752	,, 1,77,986	,, 3,87,837	,, 3,37,076	,, 1,73,805
Doriah and Mull Stripes	,, 5,89,189	,, 4,58,186	,, 6,31,063	,, 6,93,510	,, 5,83,561	,, 9,30,732	,, 7,48,907	,, 12,71,291	,, 12,47,752	,, 8,99,003
Cotton Tickings...	,, 5,140	,, 4,029	,, 4,252	,, 4,216	,, 4,367	,, 2,421	,, 3,832	,, 2.777	,, 2,714	,, 2,143
Twills and Drills	,, 6,348	,, 13,780	,, 23,004	,, 14,603	,, 37,693	,, 39,965	,, 58,352	,, 48,672	,, 52,494	,, 58,998
Immitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	,, 93,137	,, 56,767	,, 76,525	,, 1,25,064	,, 61,107	,, 66,817	,, 51,549	,, 64,029	,, 54,849	,, 63,659
Ebmbd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White) ...	,, 37,540	,, 47,190	,, 53,564	,, 84,373	,, 61,893	,, 69,536	,, 1,13,298	,, 1,62,001	,, 1,27,827	,, 90,371
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, 1,47,945	,, 28,656	,, 31,458	,, 13,513	,, 29,424
39 in. × 12 Nainsooks, Colared and Printed...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, 40,892	,, 15,004
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 71,33,584	Ps. 63,43,097	Ps. 87,07,822	Ps. 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps.1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps.1,11,63,831	Ps.1,32,33,772	Ps. 94,03,818
Nets Do. ...	yds. 6,66,788	yds. 8,14,254	yds. 8,07,291	yds. 9,16,813	yds. 10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,03,222
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 61,377	doz. 61,436	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340
,, Printed Do. ...	,, 5,00,356	,, 4,83,837	,, 8,46,619	,, 8,47,990	,, 9,13,151	,, 8,84,698	,, 7,02,732	,, 8,81,701	,, 7,86,191	,, 9,83,764

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1881.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 51,613	lbs. 18,000	lbs. 11,600	lbs 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 8,100	lbs. 27,300	lbs. 23,210	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910
„ 26/32,s „ 30's	„ 10,21,472	„ 6,27,748	„ 6,53,360	„ 3,22,860	„ 5,04,775	„ 5,46.106	„ 5,52,400	„ 12,78,372	„ 4,81,300	„ 5,73,418
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 14,67,970	„ 11,09,591	„ 13,65,156	„ 14,07,358	„ 16,96,020	„ 16,76,400	„ 12,44,820	„ 22,58,755	„ 19,88,495	„ 15,40,172
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 4,53,480	„ 3,49,075	„ 4,97,830	„ 6,23,992	„ 4,95,780	„ 4,56,260	„ 8,07,670	„ 10,13,371	„ 7,01,450	„ 6,68,710
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 1,98,280	„ 1,67,110	„ 2,40,475	„ 3,69,870	„ 3,79 858	„ 3,11,080	„ 4,19,065	„ 6,66,277	„ 8,07,170	„ 5,45,254
„ above 60's	„ 27,158	„ 12,840	„ 43,140	„ 11,460	„ 33,967	„ 11,198	„ 28,814	„ 33,970	„ 38,617	„ 47,477
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	„ 1,16,260	„ 75,500	„ 53,400	„ 20,200	„ 34,600	„ 39,900	„ 12,930	„ 1,09,864	„ 27,100	„ 40,405
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 26,29,290	„ 26,26,810	„ 44,47,270	„ 27,04,780	„ 28,14,495	„ 32,12,550	„ 25,69,724	„ 38,43,576	„ 23,67,125	„ 34,38,258
„ „ 40's	„ 1,20,140	„ 99,650	„ 65,800	„ 1,21,856	„ 1,21,035	„ 1,91,032	„ 2,30,974	„ 5,37,440	„ 4,90,810	„ 6,25,508
„ „ above 40's	„ 3,380	„ 3,010	„ 450	„ 2,200	„ 1,835	„ 2,009	„ 1,510	„ 10,760	„ 14,190	„ 47,300
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs.60,89,043	lbs.50,89,334	lbs.73,78,531	lbs.55,86,076	lbs.60,88,975	lbs.64,54,626	lbs.58,95,207	lbs.97,75,595	lbs.69,19,897	lbs.75,38,412
Bleached	.....	„ 1,38,308	„ 65,429	„ 83,580	„ 1,87,883	„ 2,01,997	„ 2,10,190	„ 3,05,769	„ 2,65,528	„ 2,93,521
Turkey Red	lbs. 42,38,781	lbs.48,44,768	lbs. 51,16,333	lbs.65,98,749	lbs.53,81,188	lbs.61,53,922	lbs. 66,66,830	lbs 62,32,297	lbs.41,99,615	lbs.53,38,697
Orange and Yellow	„ 9,16,571	„ 8,10,573	„ 7,91,220	„ 10,45,078	„ 9,66,383	„ 9,30,434	„ 8,76,622	„ 10,64,087	„ 9,26,716	„ 11,39,004
Green	„ 6,20,215	„ 6,27,855	„ 5,65,700	„ 7,25,442	„ 5,32,711	„ 6,09,473	„ 4,85,037	„ 5,65,673	„ 6,57,320	„ 6,04,760
Imperial Red	„ 1,80,997	„ 81,552	„ 79,995	„ 1,40,348	„ 39,675	„ 49,500	„ 40,900	„ 6,500	„ 15,650	„ 3,400
Other Colours	„ 37,939	„ 40,363	„ 27,407	„ 67,024	„ 74,132	„ 68,391	„ 83,661	„ 7,695	„ 5,793	„ 23,653
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs.59,94,503	lbs.64,05,111	lbs.65,80,655	lbs.85,76,641	lbs.69,94,089	lbs.78,11,730	lbs.81,53,050	lbs.78,76,252	lbs.58,05,094	lbs.71,09,514
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,20,83,546	lbs. 1,16,32,763	lbs. 1,40,24,615	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,953	lbs. 1,42,58,447	lbs. 1,79,57,616	lbs. 1,29,90,519	lbs. 1,49,41,447
SUNDRY.										
Coals* ... ... Total for 12 months...	Tons5,30,811	Tons3,78,242	Tons4,58,363	Tons5,01,319	Tons5,53,423	Tons4,91,829	Tons5,47,298	Tons5,79,278	Tons5,57,571	Tons5,30,316

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1881 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1889.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece Goods.			Coloured Piece Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	7,674	1,21,29,138	29,52,007	...	.....	7,674	1,21,29,138	21,261	84,90,730
MADRAS	624	7,22,992	2,68,559	232	3,05,218	856	10,28,210	2,447	7,88,860
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, &c.).	888	13,46,231	4,55,712	60	1,29,891	948	14,76,122	17,248	53,69,535
SCIND (Kurrachee)	9,943	1,80,39,427	37,83,109	37	75,654	9,980	1,81,15,081	2,370	7,49,690
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR AND GUZERAT.	1,142	27,93,970	6,11,625	119	2,72,528	1,261	30,66,498	3,255	10,05,950
BRITISH CONCAN (Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.).	733	16,83,120	4,19,642	591	11,16,749	1,324	27,99,869	1,492	4,54,501
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, &c.).	21	40,787	10,311	46	83,646	67	1,24,433	.....	.....
GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	287	5,20,246	1,41,808	132	3,14,423	419	8,34,669	912	2,90,936
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon Moulmein).	352	3,70,870	1,40,389	1	2,300	353	3,73,170	4,838	17,50,230
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	79	74,536	31,950	16	21,450	95	95,986	6	2,400
CHINA (Hongkong)	18	28,250	5,980	2	1,442	20	29,692	2,02,729	8,10,91,600
CHINA (Treaty Port) Shanghai	1,282	19,56,305	4,39,570	...	.....	1,282	19,56,305	51,968	2,07,86,910
CHINA (Haiphong)	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	100	40,000
JAPAN (Yokohama, and Kobe)	25	30,000	9,175	1	1,200	26	31,200	62,220	2,48,83,500
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	465	8,09,120	1,80,657	18	26,412	483	8,35,532	4,700	17,67,255
PERSIA (Bushire, Abas, Memorah, &c.).	581	10,36,511	3,06,369	169	2,68,770	750	13,05,281	439	1,34,748
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida Jeddah, &c.).	847	12,05,783	3,40,879	214	5,04,134	1,061	17,09,917	927	2,85,480
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout Bagdad, &c.).	977	15,98,119	4,44,798	31	40,325	1,008	16,38,444	1,423	5,67,800
MEKRAN Vermalla Gwadhur, &c.)	78	1,43,792	30,456	1	832	79	1,44,624	.....	.....
ADEN	7,825	1,24,73,106	31,51,115	445	9,73,365	8,270	1,34,46,471	5,325	16,36,767
AFRICA—Mauritius	195	2,38,832	69,992	42	76,092	237	3,14,924	2	600
AFRICA—Zanzibar	10,475	1,24,91,487	27,59,916	55	84,726	10,530	1,25,76,213	222	67,850
AFRICA—Mozambique	4,671	65,66,954	12,12,028	327	4,35,008	4,998	70,01,962	.....	.....
AFRICA—Massowa	785	11,46,674	2,35,391	20	34,629	805	11,81,303	10	3,000
AFRICA—Suakim	179	3,11,928	85,584	16	38,201	195	3,50,129	.....	.....
ATRICA—Egypt	19	16,086	5,471	5	5,400	24	21,486	.....	.....
AFRICA - Madagascar	159	1,82,030	39,330	5	9,700	164	1,91,730	.....	.....
AFRICA—Natal	19	19,234	7,497	10	12,303	29	31,537	.....	.....
AFRICA—Hullulla	21	21,000	5,096	...	.....	21	21,000	1	300
AFRICA—Mayotta	...	300	180	...	.....	...	300	.....	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	7	14,118	4,110	1	1,216	8	15,334	8	2,400
EAST INDIA & PHILIPPINE ISLAND. (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	104	41,370
JAVA—(Batavia, Chereban, Samarung, Sourabaya, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	567	2,22,825
SIAM—Bangkok	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	6,000
EUROPE	98	1,29,440	27,640	2	1,400	100	1,30,840	140	56,000
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.).	1	96	20	1	31	2	127	.....	.....
Total Exports from 1st Jannary to 31st December 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,045	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237
Exported same time 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,22,583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,360	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	.....	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	.....	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909
Do. do. 1880	32,705	5,41,64,246	.....	2,380	46,63,476	35,085	5,88,27,722	1,15,434	4,26,18,335

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1889.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	PIECE-GOODS.								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Cold. and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	797	22,45,780	261	6,09,001	146	3,24,109	...	.....	1,204	31,78,890	367	1,13,300
MADRAS	805	17,04,596	221	5,85,085	376	8,72,220	6	7,450	1,408	31,69,351	296	1,06,100
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagaptam, &c.)	5,280	1,36,68,369	1,206	42,27,236	481	15,67,176	38	88,336	7,005	1,95,51,117	1,362	4,32,125
SCIND (Kurrachee.)	6,025	1,80,21,064	8,257	2,68,51,547	4,676	1,57,71,957	10	13,245	18,968	6,06,57,813	2,895	9,06,180
KUTCH, KATHIAWAR, and GUZERAT	3,715	1,08,73,764	345	11,62.245	896	28,63,557	72	96,385	5,028	1,49,95,951	711	2,24,070
BRITISH CONCAN (Carwar, Vingorla, Compta Hurnee, Caranja Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,321	40,24,588	101	2,53,013	209	6,34,019	21	32,924	1,652	49,44,544	1,272	3,82,191
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, &c.)	36	1,11,485	7	7,891	15	31,160	...	.....	58	1,50,536	15	5,276
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	903	24,43,571	103	3,04,411	286	8,92,601	17	18,524	1,309	36,59,107	2,112	6,36,465
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,023	15,28,900	294	5,89,540	567	10,39,492	...	.....	1,884	31,57,932	339	75,947
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	234	2,47,274	128	3,92,380	226	6,48,580	8	19,392	596	13,07,626	16	4,805
CHINA (Hongkong)	1	1,950	31	27,315	125	86,170	...	.....	157	1,15,435	...	.....
CHINA (Treaty Port) Shanghai.	75	45,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	75	45,000	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama, and Kobe.)	...	.....	1	1,018	2	1,900	...	.....	3	2,918	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	157	2,86,244	560	10,83,526	798	17,60,792	2,681	48,55,895	4,196	79,86,457	2	600
PERSIA (Bushire, Abas, Memorah, &c.)	5,973	1,37,59,703	1,763	44,17,386	2,792	68,04,431	6,716	1,25,31,962	17,244	3,75,13,482	2,625	7,57,455
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	1,108	20,32,384	557	15,05,039	477	12,56,715	1,232	35,16,066	3,374	83,10,204	491	1,53,510
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bussorah Bagdad, &c.)	1,032	21,52,297	127	2,88,660	193	4,75,750	3,351	35,89,146	4,703	65,05,853	56	15,800
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadher, &c.)	14	25,127	16	41,775	14	17,940	...	.....	44	84,842	17	4,715
ADEN	446	10,01,537	585	13,98,578	415	9,94,995	569	13,64,315	2,015	47,59,425	309	96,710
AFRICA—MAURITIUS	575	11,36,161	416	8,12,914	292	6,84,635	150	2,68,477	1,433	29,02,187	...	.....
AFRICA—ZANZIBAR	761	14,31,268	312	7,19,371	479	11,52,452	5,916	73,60,770	7,468	1,06,63,861	83	24,796
AFRICA—MOZAMBIQUE	508	12,14,980	114	2,10,606	264	5,19,210	1,495	17,99,732	2,381	37,44,528	...	.....
AFRICA—MASSOWA	44	95,125	64	1,63,315	16	44,885	11	28,935	135	3,32,260	...	.....
AFRICA—SUAKIM	47	1,22,450	22	65,580	8	16,245	3	12,040	80	2,16,315	...	.....
AFRICA—EGYPT	1	1,100	5	3,880	2	3,600	...	.....	8	8,580	...	.....
AFRICA—MADAGASCAR	32	54,079	21	41,210	37	79,230	71	90,970	161	2,65,489	...	.....
AFRICA—NATAL	99	1,94,055	62	1,39,310	149	3,49,111	...	30	310	6,82,506	...	.....
AFRICA—CAPE TOWN	...	.....	1	960	...	.....	...	.....	1	960	...	.....
AFRICA—MAYOTTA	1	1,950	3	4,920	6	13,475	11	10,900	21	31,245	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	8,800
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	21	42,204	9	19,620	10	24,346	4	4,419	44	90,589	19	5,050
EUROPE	1	2,185	11	6,282	22	21,019	8	7,964	42	37,450	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	199072453	13031	39,53,895
Exported same time 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	196332913	14797	44,76,460
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	206350248	10156	31,54,742
Do. do. 1886	35,522	9,08,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76.87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	216797107	11326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42.89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	204147720	11156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,93,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84,416	199384192	13643	41,41,278
Do. do. 1883	46,903	1119,31,809	9,609	3,01,49,799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94,370	213702487	14583	45,04,862
Do. do. 1882	34,410	8,98,60,754	7,209	2,41,80,077	11,133	3,16,43,360	17,281	2,68,80 175	70,033	172564366	12019	37,33,174
Do. do. 1881	35,945	9,40,39,838	6,626	2,36,08,879	11,080	3,06,90,959	19,594	3,12,14,084	73,245	179553760	12167	37,82,101
Do. do. 1880	37,134	9,28,29,038	6,116	2,13,45,082	9,953	2,78,27,491	15,434	2,51,43,938	68,637	167145549	11667	36,11,018

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1890.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	8,380	1,18,78,782	33,35,475	1	4,200	8,381	1,18,82,982	26,910	1,06,23,363
MADRAS	342	4,06,475	1,59,624	83	1,15,280	425	5,21,755	1,168	3,91,100
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	856	13,36,823	4,63,501	84	2,12,946	940	15,49,769	18,507	57,39,878
SCIND (Kurrachee)	10,780	1,89,03,656	39,44,602	21	50,295	10,801	1,89,53,951	2,571	8,13,376
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR AND GUZERAT	802	20,23,708	4,53,003	54	1,42,678	856	21,66,386	3,681	11,21,725
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	668	16,03,867	3,94,601	534	12,47,193	1,202	28,51,060	1,100	3,39,401
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	29	66,811	17,256	39	94,950	68	1,61,761	1	200
GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	216	4,31,516	1,14,994	131	3,69,733	347	8,01,249	1,844	5,97,635
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein)	307	3,31,941	1,11,165	2	3,615	309	3,35,556	7,965	25,09,885
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	37	42,490	18,957	25	41,150	62	83,640	21	6,400
CHINA (Hongkong)	...	.....	.....	...	174	...	174	1,95,898	7,83,59,200
CHINA (Treaty Ports) (Shanghai, Hanoi, and Tientsin)	3,148	36,60,400	9,47,125	...	...	3,148	36,60,400	1,29,162	5,16,71,450
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	21	23,800	6,600	...	...	21	23,800	37,722	1,50,88,830
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore)	573	9,89,668	2,74,000	17	29,888	590	10,19,556	3,864	15,24,885
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	366	6,37,390	1,80,812	134	2,55,458	500	8,92,848	713	2,23,350
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,098	16,46,565	4,73,405	212	4,60,332	1,310	21,06,897	833	2,65,875
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	701	12,51,000	3,52,901	17	24,678	718	12,75,678	1,240	4,93,600
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	51	90,543	18,175	...	...	51	90,543	.....	270
ADEN	7,852	1,21,27,384	32,08,585	548	11,72,537	8,400	1,32,99,921	6,323	19,66,650
AFRICA—Mauritius	48	60,334	19,910	27	54,561	75	1,14,895	2	600
AFRICA—Zanzibar	14,570	1,78,73,343	39,61,548	174	2,40,917	14,744	1,81,14,260	138	41,900
AFRICA—Mozambique	4,237	61,12,030	11,84,808	103	1,52,175	4,340	62,64,205	.....	.....
AFRICA—Massowa	1,858	29,35,800	6,16,960	55	1,45,881	1,913	30,81,681	1	300
AFRICA—Suakim	382	6,72,724	1,68,677	28	62,280	410	7,35,004	1	300
AFRICA—Egypt	1	1,650	550	2	3,900	3	5,550	22	8,800
PADANG	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6	2,400
FALSE POINT	21	25,700	8,900	...	...	21	25,700	.....	.....
JAVA—(Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	329	1,25,620
SIAM—(Bangkok)	6	10,800	3,130	...	...	6	10,800	.....	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	3	900
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	1	1,000	325	...	...	1	1,000	80	30,000
EUROPE	34	20,037	8,000	3	2,300	37	22,337	115	45,280
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,87,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93,173
Exported same time 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,015	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237
Do. do. 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,22,583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58 53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,662	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	.....	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,440	1,40,486	5,31,15,882
Do. do. 1881	27,777	4,90,81,034	.....	2,219	51,74,794	29,996	5,42,55,828	1,19,590	4,41,00,909

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1890.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	PIECE-GOODS,								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored, and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards	Pckgs,	Yards.	Pckgs-	Yards.	Pckgs-	Yards,	Pckgs,	lbs,
CALCUTTA	1,729	37,01,319	98	2,07,557	146	3,10,656	...	...	1,973	42,19,532	69	18,850
MADRAS	470	8,08,386	109	3,13,116	210	3,93,687	...	...	789	15,15,189	67	21,100
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	5,537	1,47,04,681	1,281	45,69,380	471	16,18,771	37	82,994	7,326	2,09,75,826	1,697	5,45,790
SCIND (Kurrachee)	7,021	1,89,74,057	7,922	2,47,44,312	4,119	1,32,57,461	3	6,718	19,065	5,69,82,548	2,616	8,08,019
KUTCH, KATHIAWAR, and GUZERAT	3,400	1,05,74,524	326	9,98,718	704	26,78,121	30	53,754	4,460	1,43,05,117	592	1,85,123
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,138	38,56,934	85	2,66,901	139	4,48,617	9	12,932	1,371	45,85,384	1,014	3,12,602
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	32	1,19,454	7	8,200	13	21,540	...	...	52	1,49,194	9	3,470
GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	891	24,10,035	104	3,30,784	194	6,87,043	8	15,619	1,197	34,43,481	2,673	8,06,613
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,137	18,28,780	364	6,67,266	332	6,87,628	4	7,280	1,837	31,90,954	160	37,500
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	152	1,80,208	160	5,29,896	226	7,14,379	5	8,720	543	14,33,203	13	4,025
CHINA (Hongkong)	3	7,200	26	36,455	62	83,740	...	...	91	1,27,395	...	...
CHINA (Treaty Ports,) (Shanghai, Hanoi and Tientsin.)	...	...	1	80	20	22,619	...	...	21	22,699	...	...
JAPAN (Yokohama, and Kobe)	...	...	1	124	4	4,579	...	...	5	4,703	...	...
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	59	1,03,698	496	9,61,523	808	18,47,626	2.044	36,77,450	3,407	65,90,297	...	...
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	4,590	1,07,97,925	1,855	42,00,409	2,763	61,51,065	5,944	1,11,51,983	15,152	3,23,01,382	2,563	7,56,705
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	822	17,37,351	549	15,48,372	434	11,09,388	1,034	27,05,074	2,839	71,00,185	557	1.74,832
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	548	11,24,436	66	1,60,729	130	2,62,256	3,604	40,71,287	4,348	56,18,708	57	17,150
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	2	6,257	9	14,920	5	7,484	...	...	16	28,661	12	4,115
ADEN	355	8,64,356	730	18,41,619	404	10,16,970	838	20,20,688	2,327	57,43,633	125	39'457
AFRICA—MAURITIUS	510	10,14,810	376	7,52,651	313	7,91,143	80	1,69,858	1,279	27,28,462	...	...
AFRICA—ZANZIBAR	605	12,34,798	436	10,16,734	477	12,85,987	5,214	68,14,677	6,732	1,03,52,196	68	21,730
AFRICA—MOZAMBIQUE	546	11,88,437	78	1,53,994	286	5,80,851	1,724	21,31,002	2,634	40,54,284	...	...
AFRICA—MASSOWA	95	2,47,640	176	4,13,617	57	1,54,676	15	31,260	343	8,47,193	5	1,500
AFRICA—SUAKIM	94	2,58,482	62	1,64,019	18	37,970	7	12,000	181	4,72,471	3	900
AFRICA—EGYPT	1	1,010	8	5,690	3	600	...	...	12	7,300	...	...
AFRICA—NATAL	14	24,680	8	14,430	20	29,850	1	1,700	43	70,660	...	...
SIAM—BANGKOK	1	2,400	14	39,909	32	86,096	40	72,000	87	2,00,405	...	...
PADANG	...	...	2	4,293	1	4,774	...	...	3	9,067	...	...
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	...	3	5,101	1	4,800	...	...	4	9,901	...	...
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	10	20,051	1	3,892	1	1,838	...	...	12	25,781	4	1,500
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	...	6	12,675	5	19,120	...	...	11	31,795	...	...
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne and Sydney.)	..	...	1	360	1	50	...	...	2	410	...	...
EUROPE	8	12,905	42	86,953	5	6,738	...	...	55	1,06,596	...	...
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,996	78,217	1,87,254,612	12,304	37,60,981
Exported same time 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,031	39,53,895
Do. do. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	19,63,32,913	14,797	44,76,460
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	20,63,50,248	10,156	31,54,742
Do, do. 1886	35,522	9,08,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	21,67,97,107	11,326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	20,41,47,720	11,156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11.695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,93,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84,416	19,93,84,192	13,643	41,41,278
Do. do. 1883	46,903	1119,31,809	9,609	3,01,49,799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94,370	21,37,02,487	14,583	45,04,862
Do. do. 1882	34,410	8,98,60,754	7,209	2,41,80,077	11,133	3,16,43,360	17,281	2,68,80,175	70,033	17,25,64,366	12,019	37,33,174
Do. do. 1881	35,945	9,40,39,838	6,626	2,36,08,879	11,080	3,06,90,959	19,594	3,12,14,084	73,245	17,95,53,760	12,167	37,82,101

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURD PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1889.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	
TITWALA	...	...	...	...	
KHADOWLI	...	...	...	...	
SHAPOOR	...	...	...	...	
KHURDEE	...	...	...	...	
ATGAUM	...	...	...	...	
ASANGAON	...	...	...	...	
WASSIND	...	...	...	...	
KUSSARA	...	...	...	...	
EGUTPOORI	5	10	...	...	
DEOLALEE...	...	...	...	...	
GHOTEE	1	5	...	...	
ASVALI	...	...	...	...	
NASSICK	3	16	7	7	
ODHA	...	...	...	...	
KHEIRWADEE	...	...	...	...	
NIPHAR	...	...	...	...	
LASULGAUM	1	1	...	...	
MUNMAR	21	125	15	63	
NANDGAUM	1	4	2	7	
HIRAPUR	...	...	...	...	
CHALISGAUM	1	5	...	...	
WAGLI	...	...	...	...	
NAIDONGREE	...	...	...	...	
KUJGAUM	...	...	...	...	
PACHORA	2	8	...	...	
MYJEE	...	...	...	...	
MUSSAWUD	...	...	...	...	
JULGAUM	1	1	6	4	
BHADLEE	...	...	1	1	
BHOSAWUL	...	...	...	...	
WARRANGAON	...	...	1	5	
NARGAON	...	...	...	...	
MULKAPORE	...	...	...	...	
BISWABRIDGE	...	...	...	...	
NANDOORA	12	56	...	...	
BORGAON	...	...	...	...	
SHEAGAUM	27	117	8	33	
KHAMGAUM	19	102	...	...	
PARUS	...	...	...	...	
AKOLA	40	245	5	22	
MOORTIZAPORE	...	...	1	1	
KATIPURNA	...	...	...	...	
MOHONA	...	...	...	...	
KOORUN	...	...	...	...	
BUDNAIRA	...	...	...	...	
AMRAOTE	...	...	...	...	
CHANDOOR	...	...	...	...	
DAMERGAUM	...	...	...	...	
DEYGAUM	...	...	...	...	
POOLGAUM	...	...	...	...	
PAWNAR	...	...	...	...	
WURDHA	...	...	...	...	
HINGUNGHAT*	...	...	...	...	
WARRORA*	1	12	...	...	
NAGREE*	...	...	...	...	
BORI	...	...	...	...	
SINDEE	...	...	...	...	
NAGPORE	...	...	7	20	
SOWDA	...	...	2	9	
NIMBORA	...	...	...	...	
RAVERE	...	...	...	...	
BOORHANPORE	2	7	12	18	
CHANDNEE	...	...	...	...	
DOONGERGAUM	...	...	1	4	
KHUNDWA	8	38	...	...	
TALWADYA	...	...	...	...	
DHURUM KHANDI	...	...	...	...	
KURKEON	...	...	...	...	
HURSAD	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	145	752	68	194	

* Wurdha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. R. NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	145	752	68	194	
BIR	...	...	...	...	
HURDA	1	5	...	...	
TIMBURNI	...	...	...	...	
PAGHDAL	...	...	...	...	
BHERUNGI	...	...	...	...	
SEWNEE	6	26	...	...	
DULERIA	...	...	...	...	
ITARSI	...	...	...	...	
BAGRA	...	...	...	...	
SEMRI	...	...	...	...	
SOHAGPUR...	...	...	2	8	
PEPERIA	...	...	...	...	
BANKERI	...	...	...	...	
BABAI	...	...	...	...	
GADRAWARRA	...	...	...	...	
MOPANI	...	...	...	...	
BOHONEE	...	...	...	...	
KARELI	...	...	...	...	
NURSINGHPUR	...	...	...	...	
KURUCKBAIL	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
SHAPOORA...	1	5	...	...	
MIRGUNGE	...	...	...	...	
JUBULPORE	64	276	...	...	
Carried forward...	217	1,064	70	202	

G. I. P. R. SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	217	1,064	70	202	
COORLA and CALIAN	...	...	...	...	
BUDLAPUR	...	...	...	...	
WANGNI	...	...	...	...	
NAREL	...	...	...	...	
KHANDALLA	...	...	...	...	
LANOWLEE	...	...	...	...	
KURKULLA	...	...	...	...	
KURJUT	4	18	...	...	
CAMPOLI	...	...	...	...	
TULLIGAUM	4	21	1	2	
CHINCHWUD	...	...	...	...	
KIRKEE	1	6	...	...	
POONA	23	107	5	19	
LOONEE	...	...	...	...	
OOROWLEE	...	...	...	...	
YEOAT	...	...	...	...	
KHEIRGAUM	...	...	...	...	
PATUS	...	...	...	...	
DHOND	...	...	...	...	
DECKSAL	11	66	...	...	
POOMULWAREE	...	...	...	...	
JEHWOOR	11	67	17	67	
KEIM...	...	...	1	1	
BARSEE ROAD	324	1,820	31	192	
MADHA & MARHEH	1	4	...	...	
MOHOL	...	...	...	...	
ANGER	...	...	...	...	
SHOLAPORE	5	11	10	23	
KURUBGAUM	...	...	...	...	
DOODNEH	...	...	...	...	
GOOLBURGA	...	...	...	...	
SHAHABAD	...	...	...	...	
WADI	...	...	...	...	
NULWAR	...	...	2	5	
YEDAGHERRY	2	4	1	2	
SYDAPORE...	...	...	...	...	
KISTNA	...	...	...	...	
GANDGAPUR	...	...	...	...	
RAICHORE...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889...	603	3,188	138	513	
Do. do. 1888...	541	2,851	593	1,828	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TAMSAR	...	...	...	...	
BHUNDARA	...	...	...	...	
KAMPTI	...	...	...	...	
BELASPUR...	2	8	...	...	
GONDIA	...	...	3	8	
AMGAON	...	...	...	...	
DONGERGARH	...	...	...	...	
RAJ-NANDGAON...	...	...	...	...	
DOWHALI	...	...	...	...	
DRUG	...	...	...	...	
RAIPUR	3	11	...	...	
BUTAPURA	...	...	...	...	
NIPANIA	...	...	...	...	
TILDA	...	...	...	...	
SALEKASA...	...	...	...	...	
BILHA	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS For 1889...	5	19	3	8	
Do. do. 1888...	3	25	54	126	

TO STATIONS ON THE IND-MIDLAND RAILWAY.

KARONDA	...	...	...	...
HOSANGABAD	2	13	...	...
BARKHERA	2	11	...	...
DIP	...	...	...	...
BHOPAL	2	9	...	...
DEWANGANJ	...	...	...	...
BHILSA	...	...	...	...
DHOLPUR	...	...	...	...
GULABGANJ	...	...	...	...
BASODA	...	...	...	...
BAMORA	...	...	...	...
BINA...	...	...	...	...
LALITPUR	...	...	...	...
TALBAHAT...	...	...	...	...
JANSI	...	...	...	...
CAWNPORE	224	1,108	11	71
ATA	...	...	...	...
BASTI	...	...	...	...
AGRA FORT	8	33	...	...
KALHAR	...	...	...	...
GWALIOR	...	...	...	...
KHORAYE	...	...	...	...
KARWI	...	...	...	...
SAUGOR	...	...	...	...
LUCKNOW...	...	...	...	...
SAHRANPUR	...	...	...	...
FARUKHABAD	...	...	...	...
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...
NAWABGANJ	...	...	...	...
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...
NAREOLI	...	...	...	...
MAHOBA	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889...	238	1,174	11	71
Do. do. 1888...	8	51	...	...

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
KOSGI	...	...	...	...	
ADONI	...	...	...	...	
ASPARI	...	...	...	...	
GUNTAKAL	...	...	...	...	
GOOTY	...	...	...	...	
TADPATRI	...	...	...	...	
MUDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTHA	...	...	...	...	
CAMALPUR	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...	
RENIGUNTI	...	...	...	...	
MADRAS	3	9	...	...	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
COLAR ROOD	...	...	...	...	
PASCHIMVAHINI	...	...	...	...	
NELORE	...	...	...	...	
KOMBACONUM	...	...	...	...	
METAPOLUM	...	...	...	...	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...	
TUMKAR	...	...	...	...	
MYSORE	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	...	...	...	...	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
AYYMPET	...	...	...	...	
TIRUPATI	...	...	...	...	
MADURA	...	...	...	...	
TINAVELLY	...	...	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
SERINGAPATAM	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881	72	420	246	906	
Do. do. 1880	74	430	447	1,699	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

ATTAR	...	...	...	...
AJANTI	...	...	...	...
NIMAR KHERI	...	...	...	...
SANAWAD	...	...	...	...
MORTAKKA	...	...	...	...
BBRWAHA	...	...	...	...
MUKHTIARA	...	...	...	...
MHOW	5	38	1	2
RAO	...	...	...	...
INDORE	53	179	7	29
PAHLIA	...	...	...	...
NIMBAL	...	...	...	...
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...
UJJAIN	8	38	...	...
CHAMBAL	2	7	...	...
BARNAGAR	1	4	...	...
RANIJA	...	...	...	...
RUTLAM	1	5	...	...
NAMLI	...	...	...	...
JAORA	1	7	...	...
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...
DALANDA		22	...	...
MANDASAUR	...	...	...	...
PEPLIA	...	...	...	...
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH	...	...	...	...
KESURPURA	...	...	...	...
NIMBOHERA	...	...	...	...
CHITORE	...	...	...	...
NUSSEERABAB	...	...	...	...
AJMERE	...	...	...	...
JACOBABAD	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889	77	300	8	31
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	342
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549
Do. do. 1884	1,277	5,671	96	375
Do. do. 1883	999	4,335	150	542
Do. do. 1882	1,421	6,362	206	774
Do. do. 1881	1,478	6,888	239	887
Do. do. 1880	2,062	9,544	288	1,086

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
DEORI	...	...	...	...	
SEHORA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
SLEEMANABAD	...	...	...	...	
KUTNEE	1	3	...	...	
MAIHAR	1	4	...	...	
UNCHEHRA	...	...	...	...	
SUTNA	3	12	...	...	
JAITWAR	...	...	...	...	
MANEOKPUR	...	...	...	...	
KARCHANA	...	...	...	...	
MEJA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
CHUNAR	...	...	...	...	
MIRZAPORE	...	...	...	...	
AHRAURA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
MOGUL SERAI	...	...	...	...	
ZAMANIA	...	...	...	...	
GHAZIPUR	...	...	...	...	
BUXUR	...	...	2	16	
DUMRAON	...	...	...	...	
ARRAH	...	...	...	...	
DINAPORE	...	...	...	...	
GYA	...	...	...	...	
JEHANABAD	...	...	...	...	
BHAGALPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANDHANA	...	...	...	...	
PATNA C TY	...	...	...	...	
MOKAMEH GHAT	...	...	...	...	
GIRIHIH	...	...	...	...	
MONGHYR	...	...	...	...	
ASANSOL	...	...	...	...	
SITAPUR	...	...	...	...	
MANKAR	...	...	...	...	
HOWRA	...	...	...	...	
CALCUTTA	6	22	...	...	
ALLAHABAD	3	11	...	...	
SERATHOO	...	...	...	...	
KHAGA	...	...	...	...	
FATEHPUR	2	12	...	...	
MALWA	...	...	...	...	
MAUHAR	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE*	908	4404	7	32	
ETTAWAH	...	...	...	...	
FEROZABAD	...	...	...	...	
MORAR	...	...	...	...	
GWALIOR	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	...	...	...	...	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	...	
SITAPUR	...	...	...	...	
DELHI	...	...	...	...	
BENARES	5	33	2	9	
AZIMGURH	...	...	...	...	
JAUNPUR CITY	...	...	...	...	
RUDAULI	...	...	...	...	
BARACKPUR	...	...	...	...	
AKBARPUR	1	5	1	4	
MUTTRA	...	...	...	...	
BARABANKI	1	4	...	...	
FYZABAD	...	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW	...	...	...	...	
MOTIHARI	...	...	...	...	
HURDOI	...	...	...	...	
BAREILLY	...	...	...	...	
KHALILABAD	...	...	...	...	
MORADABAD	...	...	...	...	
SHIUPUR	...	...	...	...	
SERAI MERAN	...	...	...	...	
KUDAULI	...	...	...	...	
TAHASIL DEORIA	...	...	...	...	
MOGALHAT	...	...	...	...	
CHOURA	...	...	...	...	
CHUPRA	...	...	...	...	
SAHJANWA	...	...	...	...	
FARUKHABAD	...	...	...	...	
BASTI	...	...	...	...	
MOTIPUR	...	...	...	...	
USKA BAZAR	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...	
BIWANI	...	...	...	...	
GURAKPUR	...	...	...	...	
AZIMGUNGE	...	...	...	...	
KATHGODAM	...	...	...	...	
DURBHUNGA	...	...	...	...	
MOZAFERPORE	...	...	...	...	
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...	
BETIAH	...	...	...	...	
DUM DUM	...	...	...	...	
HUTHRAS CITY AND CANT.	...	...	...	...	
NANPURA	...	...	...	...	
SHAHJAHANPUR	...	...	...	...	
GONDA	...	...	...	...	
MAISI	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889	931	4510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888	570	2804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887	502	2422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886	1774	7863	68	271	
Do. do. 1885	4074	18076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884	5012	21806	283	1165	
Do. do. 1883	5510	23955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882	5590	24962	770	3011	
Do. do. 1681	3944	17990	1001	4031	
Do. do. 1880	11022	51029	1009	4175	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
CHALGERI	...	...	...	...	
INDI ROAD	...	...	...	...	
LACHYAN	...	...	...	...	
BIJAPUR	...	...	...	...	
MULVAD	...	...	...	...	
TELGI	...	...	...	...	
ALIMATI	...	...	...	...	
BAGALKOT	13	68	...	...	
KATGERI	...	...	...	...	
BADAMI	...	...	...	...	
ALUR	1	4	3	12	
MALLAPUR	...	...	...	...	
GADAG	...	...	...	...	
BUNNIKOPPA	...	...	...	...	
HOMBAL	1	4	...	...	
KURNOOL ROAD	2	14	...	...	
NANDYAL	...	...	...	...	
KOPBAL	1	4	...	...	
HASPET	...	...	...	...	
BELLARY...	...	...	...	...	
ANNIGERI	...	...	...	...	
HUBLI	1	1	1	6	
ALNAVAR...	...	...	...	...	
DHARWAR	...	...	...	...	
DEULI	...	...	...	...	
YALVIGI	...	...	...	...	
GUDGERI	...	...	...	...	
KARAJGI	1	4	...	...	
KUNDGOL	...	...	...	...	
HAVERI	...	...	...	...	
BYADGI	...	...	...	...	
RANIBENNUR	...	...	...	...	
HARIHAR...	...	...	...	...	
DAVENGERI	...	...	...	...	
BEERURU...	...	...	...	...	
AJJUMPURA	...	...	...	...	
HOLALKHERI	1	4	...	...	
PHURSANGI	...	...	...	...	
RAJEWADI	1	5	1	4	
JEJURI	...	...	...	...	
SALPA	...	...	...	...	
LONAND	...	...	...	...	
WATHAR	...	...	...	...	
SATARA ROAD	7	35	4	11	
KOREGAON	1	1	3	6	
RAHIMATPUR	...	...	...	...	
TARGAON...	...	...	...	...	
WALHE	...	...	...	...	
MASUR	...	...	4	15	
KARAD	3	16	1	8	
SHENOLI	...	...	...	...	
TAKARI	...	...	...	...	
KUNDAL ROAD...	5	19	...	...	
ASTHA ROAD	...	...	1	4	
SANGLI ROAD	...	...	...	...	
MIRAJ	5	22	...	...	
SHEDBAL...	...	...	...	...	
CHIKODY ROAD	1	7	...	...	
GOKAK ROAD	2	9	3	14	
KUDCHI	5	29	75	204	
CASTLE ROCK	...	...	...	...	
BELGAUM	4	19	...	...	
BARARA	...	...	10	39	
MARMAGOA	...	...	...	...	
PACHHAPUR	...	...	...	...	
TADVAL	...	...	...	...	
DEONAGRI	...	...	...	...	
KADUR	...	...	...	...	
MAYAKONDE	...	...	...	...	
BANAVARA	...	...	...	...	
ARSIKERE	...	...	...	...	
TIPTUR	...	...	...	...	
TUMKAR	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...	
MYSORE	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889...	55	265	106	323	
Do. do. 1888...	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887...	297	1836	388	1466	
Do. do. 1886...	268	1950	776	3108	
Do. do. 1885...	79	382	467	1839	
Do. do. 1884...	28	174	135	520	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	...	...	...	...	
BELWANDI	...	...	...	...	
VISAPUR	...	...	...	...	
SAROLA	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	22	154	3	10	
VAMBORI	...	...	...	...	
RAHURI	...	...	...	...	
LAKH	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	1	8	...	...	
CHITOLI	...	...	...	...	
PUNTUMBA	...	...	...	...	
KOPERGAON	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	6	31	...	...	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881...	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	
Do. do. 1880...	638	3,697	2,127	8,537	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITAPORE	...	...	...	...
SERAM	...	...	...	...
NAWUNDGI	...	...	...	...
TANDUR	...	...	...	...
GANGAWARAM	...	...	...	...
GULAGUDA	1	1	9	11
SHANKALPALLI...	...	...	...	...
LINGAMPALI	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD	1	2	...	...
SECUNDERABAD	13	41	9	34
BHOWANGIR	...	...	...	...
WARANGAL	...	...	...	...
KAZIPETT	...	...	...	...
JANGAUM	...	...	...	...
YELLANDALAPADU	...	...	...	...
RAGHUNATHPALI	...	...	...	...
KHAMMAMET	...	...	...	...
BEZVADA	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1889...	15	44	18	45
Do. do. 1888...	9	37	29	101
Do. do. 1887...	57	262	10	33
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591
Do. do. 1883 ...	81	325	118	440
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385
Do. do. 1880...	131	626	270	1,027

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

	STATIONS.	Piece-Goods. Bales.	Piece-Goods. Indian Maunds.	Yarns. Bales.	Yarns. Indian Maunds.	Remarks.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)	1,360	6,421	509	1,346	
	SURAT	885	5,360	338	1,148	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excludiug Broach)	299	1,777	120	459	
	BROACH	311	2,028	98	298	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda)	524	3,597	67	212	
	BARODA	602	3,787	123	274	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)	222	1,491	34	66	
	ANAND	332	2,348	58	144	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH excluding Godhra)	405	2,344	13	20	
	GODHRA	683	4,131	21	24	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	394	2,016	14	34	
	NADIAD	507	3,413	90	147	
	AHMEDABAD	3,176	18,123	318	1,245	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	48	295	2	8	
	VIRAMGAM	483	2,884	30	47	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	153	958	5	13	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM AND WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	37	261	2	10	
	WADHWAN	732	5,072	24	74	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	651	3,306	115	342	
	PALANPUR	314	1,852	.....	.....	
	RAGHUNATHPURA to CHITRASANI	240	1,039	2	1	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	618	5,073	12	35	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	526	3,490	3	8	
	BEAWAR	554	3,518	1	1	
	AJMERE	958	5,415	23	80	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	960	6,268	6	18	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	117	680	.....	.....	
	BHELWARA	778	5,132	2	16	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	482	3,272	19	29	
	CHITOR	927	5,558	4	4	
	NEEMUCH	559	3,502	2	7	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	68	475	.....	.....	
	MANDSAUR	734	6,795	17	61	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	3	13	.....	.....	
	VIA KHANDWA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra)	816	4,603	20	62	
	JBYPORE	846	4,723	6	21	
	ACHNERA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	483	2,384	20	82	
	AGRA FORT	73	315	7	18	
	VIA AGRA	2	4	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	30	200	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)	1,346	4,538	1	6	
	BHIWANI	1,048	4,677	.....	.....	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi)	26	90	33	149	
	DELHI	5,641	28,210	47	183	
	VIA DELHI	206	732	2	7	
B. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	174	1,235	.....	.....	
	BHAVNAGAR	91	730	10	39	
	JETPUR	133	972	2	5	
	DHORAJEE	334	1,667	.....	.....	
	OTHER STATIONS on BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY	730	4,798	15	43	
MORVI RAILWAY		385	2,679	1	4	
Total Exports for 1889		32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	
Do. 1888		21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
Do. 1887		26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
Do. 1886		39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
Do. 1885		33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
Do. 1884		18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	
Do. 1883		22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	
Do. 1882		37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,310	
Do. 1881		28,808	1,65,718	5,253	17,694	
Do. 1880		26,679	1,50,811	5,523	17,067	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.	
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.
G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)	217	1,064	70	202
Do. (S. East Line)	386	2,124	68	311
To Stations on the BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	5	19	3	8
To Stations on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	238	1,174	11	71
To Stations on the MADRAS RAILWAY	3	9	.....	.....
To Stations on the RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via G. I. P.	77	300	8	31
To Stations on the EAST INDIA RAILWAY	931	4,510	12	61
To Stations on the SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	55	265	106	323
To Stations on the DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	29	193	3	10
To Stations on the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	15	44	18	45
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790
Total Exports for 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
Do. 1888	22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
Do. 1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
Do. 1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
Do. 1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
Do. 1884	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
Do. 1883	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
Do. 1882	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007
Do. 1881	42,574	2,31,091	18,708	69,682
Do. 1880	46,909	2,49,960	18,799	68,508

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1880 *to* 1889.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1880	35,085	46,909	81,994	1,15,434	4,26,18,335	18,799	56,36,624	1,34,233	4,82,54,959	
1881	29,996	42,574	72,570	1,19,590	4,41,00,909	18,708	57,33,392	1,38,298	4,98,34,301	
1882	37,203	52,897	90,100	1,40,486	5,31,15,882	18,637	57,60,048	1,59,123	5,88,75,930	
1883	51,401	37,092	88,493	1,64,338	6,28,13,128	11,811	36,36,416	1,76,149	6,64,49,544	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44.506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79 040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,583	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	
1889	53,069	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1881 *to* 1890.

By	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	19,12,580	21,31,435	20,22,217	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058	13,87,388	17,50,424
B. B. and C. I. Railway	10,73,526	12,76,644	17,32,623	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691	19,31,054	22,61,913
G. I. P. Railway	19,76,098	29,58,471	25,14 483	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852	36,85,587	34,94,773
Total Cwts.	49,62,204	63,66,550	62,69,323	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52,30,601	70,04,029	75,07,110
Total F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	14,17,772	18,19,014	17,91,235	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458	20,01,151	21,44,889

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, and Calcutta from Bombay during the years 1881 *to* 1890.

To	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	10,02,763	14,59,924	13,35,468	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931	8,87,047	13,23,496	14,39,921
China	50,826	60,812	49,567	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633	* 16,417	* 35,248
Calcutta	25,779	30,573	36,337	37,551	34,571	30,721	32,049	33,003	26,898	34,093
Total Bales	10,79,368	15,51,309	14,21,372	13,30,020	8,05,790	11,27,095	11,73,707	9,33,683	13,66,811	15,09,262

* For China and Japan.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARN FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1889-90. *(Year ending 31st March.)*

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees	Per centage.
	Millions of			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of	Per centage.			Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	o/o	o/o	lbs.	o/o	Goods.	Yarns.	o/o	o/o		o/o
Foreign Ports	46·54	*10·74	132·03	26·71	85·85	142·77	73·58	55·77	537·31	24·71	85.00	593·08	69·14
Indian Ports.....	40·35	*9·31	19·19	23·16	12·48	28·50	14·69	53·70	83·59	23·82	13·22	137·35	16·01
Up-country by Rail...	57·34	20·17	2·57	50·13	1·67	22·74	11·73	116·12	11·19	51·47	1·78	127·31	14·85
Total Indian.....	127·69	29·48	21·76	73·29	14·15	51·24	26·42	169·88	94·78	75·29	15·00	264·66	30·86
GRAND TOTAL.....	174·23	40·22	153·79	100·00	100·00	194·01	100·00	225·65	632·09	100·00	100·00	857·74	100·00

1888-89.

Foreign Ports	57·56	*13·06	123·02	32·69	86·04	136·08	74·19	73·11	497·12	33·81	85·40	570·23	71·51
Indian Ports	39·05	*9·01	17·81	22·18	12·45	26·82	14·62	47·12	74·98	21·79	12·90	122·10	15·31
Up-country by Rail...	*79·46	18·35	2·15	45·13	1·51	20·50	11·19	95·97	9·05	44·40	1·70	105·02	13·18
Total Indian	118·51	27·36	19·96	67·31	13·96	47·32	25·81	143·09	84·03	66·19	14·60	227.12	28·49
GARND TOTAL.....	176·07	40·42	142·98	100·00	100·00	183·40	100·00	216·20	581·15	100·00	100·00	797·35	100·00

1887-88.

Foreign Ports	55·12	*12·72	108·52	35·65	85·17	121·24	74·34	67·20	389·69	37·40	84·39	456·89	71·24
Indian Ports.....	32·85	*7·58	16·63	21·24	13·05	24·21	14·84	40·60	64·37	22·60	13·94	104·97	16·37
Up-country by Rail...	*66·65	15·38	2·26	43·11	1·78	17·64	10·82	71·85	7·56	40·00	1·67	79·41	12·39
Total Indian	99·50	22·96	18·89	64·35	14·83	41·85	25·66	112·45	71·93	62·60	15·61	184·38	28·76
GRAND TOTAL.....	154·62	35·68	127·41	100·00	100·00	163·09	100·00	179·65	461·62	100·00	100·00	641·27	100·00

* Assuming 4·33 yards=1 lb. and vice versa. Previously 5 yards were assumed (as in England) to equal 1 lb., but the customs returns for the past 6 years show that the bassis now taken is approximately more correct.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1883-84.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
		1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
T. Cloths	Mozambique	1·86	1·90	1·84	·65	1·20	1·18	1·42
	Zanzibar	2·09	1·79	1·59	·79	·42	·44	·92
	Aden	·25	·16	·20	·23	·15	·35	·28
	China-Hongkong	·02	·42	·04	·01	·09	·21	·57
	Do. Treaty Parts*	1·21	7·89	2·22	2·62	2·95	2·28	1·00
	Mekran and Sonmiani	·10	·10	·08	·08	·17	·16	·16
	Other Countries	·89	·38	·20	·16	·16	·20	·52
	Total	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·14	4·82	4·87
Sheetings	Abyssinia	1·37	·64	·55	2·28	·76	·89	·05
	Mozambique	5·11	4·59	5·04	2·32	2·84	3·44	4·09
	Zanzibar	9·98	8·94	9·73	9·66	4·67	3·36	6·13
	Aden	1·32	1·97	1·42	·43	·96	2·24	2·78
	Arabia	·44	·72	·43	·35	·43	·30	·56
	Other Countries	1·06	·91	·62	·25	·41	·21	·48
	China-Treaty Ports*	.....	1·28					
	Total	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·07	10·44	14·09
Domestics	Aden	9·20	7·98	11·81	8·14	8·57	10·11	11·11
	Arabia	·09	·20	·20	·09	·33	·39	·61
	Other Countries	·05	·09	·13	·09	·04	·05	·08
	Total	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·94	10·55	11·80
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	·11	·04	·80	·65	·46	·44	2·64
	Aden	.....	...	·03	...	.....	·11	·19
	Other Countries	·08	·06	·03	·04	·09	·24	·20
		·19	·10	·86	·69	·55	·79	3·03
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	·48	·32	2·40	2·70	1·50	·67	·14
	Mozambique	·49	1·05	·97	·43	·56	·60	·35
	Zanzibar	·24	·54	·83	·65	·75	·36	1·14
	Aden	2·78	3·67	5·66	1·98	2·50	2·70	3·90
	China-Treaty Ports*	·02	4·65	1·86	...†	.....†	.....†	.....†
	Arabia	·43	·97	·72	·49	·72	·35	·67
	Persia	·51	·60	·46	·21	·32	·25	·31
	Straits	·09	·13	·15	·01	·12	·16	·16
	Turkey in Asia	1·47	1·33	1·36	1·00	1·22	·64	·30
	Other Countries	·43	·24	·21	·47	·15	·03	·47
	Total	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44
Chudders	Aden	·12	·13	·11	·07	·06	·12	·03
	Other Countries	·21	·15	·15	·23	·14	·11	·11
	Zanzibar	·80	·22	·30				
		1·13	·50	·56	·30	·20	·23	·14
Dhoties	Aden	.....	...	.....	...	.....	·13	·40
	Other Countries	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·03	·01
	Total	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16	·41
Other Sorts	Total	·19	·19	·11	·22	·16	·04	·01
	Grand Total	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Included with other Countries.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1883-84.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Descriptions.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
T. Cloths	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·15	4·82	4·87
Sheetings	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·06	10·44	14·10
Domestics	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·95	10·55	11·80
Drills and Jeans	·19	·10	·86	·69	·56	·79	3·03
Long Cloths	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76	7·44
Chudders	1·13	·50	·56	·40	·20	·23	·14
Dhooties	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16	·40
Other sorts	·19	·19	·11	·25	·16	·04	·02
Total Millions of Yards	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79	41·80
Total Lakhs of Rs.	48·06	63·70	59·45	42·81	36·49	35·73	46·62

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL, REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	To Elsewhere by Sea.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail in Bales of 400 lbs. each.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,112	265,062	4,536	269,598
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,798	292,686	3,475	296,161
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,788	336,556	2,249	338,805
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1882-83.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Mule No. 15s and under	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00
„ „ 16s to 24s	99·11	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67
„ „ 25s to 32s	·39	·09	·01	·02	·08	·05	·02	·02
„ „ 33s to 44s	·04	·03	...	·02	·01	·01	...	...
Total ...	131·41	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69
Water No. 20s and under	·30	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77
„ „ 24s to 30s	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·32	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77
Colored Yarns. Total ...	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14
Total Yarns ...	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMABY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1882-83.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	1·14	·85	1·02	·86	1·03	·78	1·28	·97
	Japan	·06	1·29	·04	·17	·14	·16	·36	·54
	China, Hongkong ...	28·24	19·27	26·22	25·30	21·49	18·29	12·26	9·39
	China, Treaty Ports ...	2·25	2·10	1·44	·19	·30	·10	·12	·10
	Other Countries ...	·18	·10	·10					
	Total ...	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02	11·00
16s to 24s ...	Aden	·45	·31	·24	·29	·27	·29	·25	·23
	Japan	22·18	21·42	17·20	9·08	6·93	6·34	5·59	4·16
	China, Hongkong ...	51·84	57·68	45·09	38·14	37·45	35·52	26·23	25·82
	China Treaty Ports ...	22·30	17·23	15·47	13·85	7·82	·92	·39	·46
	Straits	1·31	1·48	1·37	·78	·49	·45	·29	
	Other Countries ...	1·02	·78						
	Total ...	99·10	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75	30·67
Above 24s	Total ...	·43	·12	·01	·04	·09	·06	·02	·02
	Total Mule ...	131·40	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79	41·69
Water	„ Water ...	·33	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32	·77
Colored	„ Colored ...	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10	·14
	Grand Total ...	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21	42·60
	Value in Lakhs of Rs...	587·31	497·12	389·69	324·04	268·35	234·00	182·71	170·60

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted.)

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	...	490	152	642	...	...	1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300
1860	...	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440
							1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
1861	...	835	61	896	American War.		1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119
1862	...	911	8	919	In '63 &' 64 Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1863	...	867	3	870			1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1864	...	1,065	1	1,066			1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1865	...	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1866	...	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1867	...	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1868	...	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1869	...	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1870	...	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
							1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195

GENERAL MEETINGS.

PROCEEDINGS of the General meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on Thursday, 12th September 1889, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of working short time in the Bombay mills.—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presided, and the following gentlemen were also present:—The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. (Manockjee Petit M. Co., Ld., Mazagon M. Co., Ld., Victoria M. Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit S. and M. Co., Ld.); Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck (Queen S. and W. Co., Ld., and Star of India Mills, Ld.); Mr. M. N. Banajee (City of Bombay S. and W. Co., Ld., and New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mr. K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.); Mr. P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian M. Co., Ld.); Mr. Goculdas Naranjee (Khandeish S. and W. Co., Ld., and Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Veerchand Deepchand, J. F. Fernandes, and Liladhur Jairam (Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mahaluxmee S. and W. Co., Ld., and Sholapore S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Damodhur Tapidas and Jehangir Hormusjee (Alliance Cotton M. Co., Ld.); Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. D. E. Vacha (Swadeshi Mills, Ld., and Central India S. W. and M. Co., Ld.); Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy (Nicol Mills); Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Motilal Jeevandas (Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Perosha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy (Jubilee M. Co., Ld.); Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas (Malabar S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao, Jairajbhoy Makanjee and Ruttonjee Merwanjee Colah (Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co., Ld., and Bombay United S. and W. Co.); Messrs. Jeewandas Khatao and Dwarkadas Naronjee (Bombay Cotton M. Co., Ld.); Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (Oriental S. and W. Co., Ld., and National S. and W. Co. of I., Ld.); Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy (Ripon M. Co., Ld.); and Messrs. Govindas Thackersey Mooljee and Pestonjee Eduljee (Hindoostan S. and W. Co., Ld., Western Indian S. and W. Co., Ld., and Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.).

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, stated that he had received a letter from Mr. George Cotton, who stated his inability to attend, and desired him to lay the following communication expressing his views on the subject for discussion before the meeting. Mr. Marshall then read Mr. Cotton's letter, which was as follows:—

"After several fairly prosperous years we find our markets overstocked with 20s and the mills now working in some cases at a loss, and in no instance with a margin sufficient to be remunerative to the shareholders, whose interests must be our first consideration. This state of things has been brought about, in my opinion, by the high prices ruling for cotton during the past nine months, and to the speculative demand from dealers which ruled the market for some time during 1888. Prices which in January 1888 were from 6 to 6½ annas, steadily advanced to 7 and 7½ annas towards the close of the year, an advance of 16 per cent., and are now down to 6½ to 6¾ annas, cotton averaging during the same periods at Rs. 195, Rs. 200, and now Rs. 220, so that we are Rs. 20 per candy worse off in cotton, and half anna per pound worse off in yarn. Yarn was purchased for delivery months ahead, many of the mills with looms stopped them as they could sell their yarn to better advantage than their cloth, and the mills generally put all their machinery on 20s. So long as the yarn market continued firm, there was no desire on the part of holders to clear stocks, but I think there can be no doubt that the great advance in prices considerably checked consumption by reducing the margin which the handloom weaver previously had. As a matter of fact, we know that many handlooms in Bengal were stopped owing to the competition of the poor descriptions

of English goods, and the same must, I think, have been the case in China and Japan, and, as a consequence, these markets began to accumulate stocks, but it was some time before holders were willing to meet the position and reduce prices, and when they were, they found their stocks could not be cleared. High prices reduced consumption, and now we have to contend with the stocks accumulated during the period of inflated prices. It is most difficult to ascertain what these stocks are. The unsold stock is not large—much smaller in fact, than it was in 1886, when the stocks at Hongkong were 33,000 bales against 24,000 now; though our shipments in 1886 were only 225,380, as against a likely 325,000 this year, but the stocks uncleared, or that in dealers' hands in China, is estimated at 50,000 bales, against a usual average of 10,000 to 15,000 bales. I am aware that by many it is thought that production has overreached consumption. I am not prepared to say it has not, but I do maintain that high prices have done much to check consumption, and to place us in our present position. We have, I think, unquestionably overreached our supply of cotton. There is barely sufficient cotton grown to keep all the spindles in the world fully employed, and leave a margin sufficient to prevent prices being unduly inflated, and as a consequence prices all round for the raw material have been for some little time past almost famine ones. This will bring its own cure by stopping the erection of new mills until we can grow more cotton, by which time, I have no doubt, the demand for yarn and goods will again be in equilibrium with the supply of cotton and the manufacturing powers of the world. In the meantime, we, like our friends in Lancashire, have to consider what is to be done. It might be argued that as low prices increase consumption, the proper thing for us is to produce as cheaply as we can, and as short time, by increasing our fixed charges, must increase cost of production, to go on short time would be a step in the wrong direction. Now this would be correct had we an unlimited supply of the raw material, but as high prices of cloth and yarn are chiefly due to the almost famine prices of the raw material, we, by curtailing our consumption of it, by working short time, will reduce prices, and gain very much more by the reduced cost of our cotton, than we should lose by the increased cost of production, which, in my opinion, will not be more than one pie per pound, or, say, Rs. 5 per candy, which is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$d. per pound. I mention $\frac{1}{8}$d. per pound to illustrate my argument, by showing you that in Liverpool, where there nearly is a cotton famine, spot middling Americans are quoted at 6 11-16d. to-day, as against 5 9-16d. for November-December, or, in other words, the scarcity of suitable ready cotton has enabled speculators to force prices up, so that now spot cotton is $1\frac{1}{2}$d. per pound dearer than new cotton, for November-December delivery can be bought at or in our terms, Rs. 54 per candy, one-fourth of which would be a very handsome profit to any English spinner. We are not nearly so badly off here, but still there can be no doubt that we are also suffering from dear cotton. China cannot buy our goods unless we can sell at prices they can afford to pay, and this we cannot do, so long as we have to pay present prices for cotton; hence to my mind the only cure is to curtail consumption of cotton. Our buyers tell us :—"We cannot buy your goods at present values," and we in turn must reduce our purchases of cotton, until we can get it at prices that leave us a margin. By some it may be urged that we should work on and let the fittest survive. If a company by being wound up, through bad trade, was no longer capable of producing yarn, this argument might be sound, but the process would, as we all know, be that the mill would be offered for sale, probably purchased at much below its value, and come in again as a competitor in a much better position than its neighbours, who by a short-sighted policy helped to close it for a time. This "beggar-my-neighbour" game might continue until much of the capital invested in our industry was thrown away, and we found that combination for legitimate purposes was not only desirable, but a duty owing to those who have entrusted us with their savings. For my own part, whether we have good or bad markets, I am very much in favour, irrespective of any short-time movement, of giving four days' holiday per month to our mill hands. As you know, I do not favour any legislative measures for this purpose, but think that we should agree amongst

ourselves that our mill hands should have one day's rest in every seven. I am satisfied that we should get more regular attendance, better work, and much less wear and tear; and so satisfied am I of this, that instead of closing the mills for which my firm are agents, only two Sundays in the month as heretofore, it is my intention to ask my directors' permission to close every Sunday, unless a holiday intervene between the two Sundays, whenever we again begin to work full time, and I have no hesitation in undertaking to prove, after twelve months of such working, that we shall have reduced instead of increased the cost of production. Sunday closing is not the object for which this meeting was called, but I do not think it inopportune to express my views regarding it on this occasion. For the reasons I have given, I strongly support the closing of the mills for eight days in the month during October, November and December, and will ask you later on to consider the desirability of giving our workpeople one day's rest in every seven."

The Secretary also intimated that he had received letters from twenty-four mills in reply to the circular issued by the Association, with reference to the question of working short time. Eleven of the mills were agreeable to stop eight days in the month; six agreed to stopping the same period, provided the other mills would do likewise; one mill was in favour of stopping twenty-one per cent. of their spindles; one was in favour of closing four days only in the month; one was agreeable to closing eight days in the month, provided the days of closing were left to their discretion; one (the Bechardas S. and W. Co., Ld.) already allowed four holidays (Sundays) in the month, and was not disposed to allow more. Twenty-five mills had not yet addressed the Committee.

Mr Jehanghir Hormusjee was of opinion that if seventy-five per cent. of the owners agreed to work short time, the others would also agree.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia thought that it would be better to take, say, forty out of the 55 mills in the island, instead of laying down a percentage.

The Chairman said, as the number of spindles in each mill was not equal, this course could not very well be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia replied that he thought if they wanted to accomplish their object, a certain number of mills should be specified. If that number agreed to stop, they could all stop; but, if not, then any resolution to stop would be null and void.

Mr. M. N. Banajee observed there were present representatives of nearly all the mills in Bombay, and the expressions of opinion which the chairman had been able to gather from them had been in favour of closing the mills eight days in the month. They already knew that the mills stopped more than two days in a month, and during the period for which they proposed to close, viz., from the beginning of October to the end of December, there would fall some of the principal Hindoo holidays; therefore the mills would not only have to stop the usual two or three days, but would have to stop for about four or five days in one month at least: consequently, the millowners present would see that the Committee of the Association had, as a tentative measure, not asked anything extraordinary from them, but what was reasonable and fair, the chief object they had in view being to curtail the production. They were all aware that during the last year or two the new mills started in Bombay were above the proportion which they had a decade before. The consumption was not so great as the production, and some time would require to be allowed before the former would overtake the latter. In these circumstances, they had thought fit, looking at the enormous accumulation of yarn in China, and especially the price of cotton in Bombay—notwithstanding adverse news that was daily received from the European markets, the price of cotton here had been steady—to check the production for a time, and with that view had asked the gentlemen present to consider the advisability, or otherwise, of closing the mills for

eight days during the months mentioned. It was just possible, however, that when such a movement was suggested, some people—and it was not for him at this moment to stigmatise their conduct—would hold aloof; but that was no reason why the greater part of those affected by the movement should not do all that was possible in the interests of their great industry. He concluded by moving the subjoined resolution :—" That the millowners here present hereby agree to stop their mills two days each week (inclusive of holidays), between the 1st October and the 31st December of this year, provided forty mills in Bombay island agree to adopt the movement. Unless holidays interefere, the days of stoppage shall be Saturdays and Sundays."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, was agreed to.

The members were then invited to put their signatures to a document declaring that they would stop the mills with which they were connected, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Tuesday, 29th October 1889, at 4 p.m.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Chairman of the Association, presided, and among the others present were :—Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Damodhar Tapidas, K. R. Cama, Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Jairazbhoy Makanjee, Runchordas Narotamdas, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Perozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Motilal Jeewandas, Veerchund Deepchund, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Jewandas Mooljee, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Ramchander Hemraj, P. Pearson, J. F. Fernandez, and the Secretary.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. Cotton, it was unanimously resolved that the report of the Committee with the statement of accounts for the period from 1st January 1888 to 30th June 1889 be received and adopted.

It was proposed by Mr. Dorabjee C. Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and agreed, that the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, Damodhur Tapidas, and Dharamsi Sunderdas, who retired by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1889-90.

Mr. M. N. Banaji proposed, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded, and it was carried by acclamation, that the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit be elected chairman, and Mr. George Cotton, deputy chairman, for the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1889-90.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Muljee, that the action of the Committee in making a donation for the year 1889 of Rs. 2,000 from the funds of the Association towards the objects of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be confirmed.

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the first part of Rule 5 should be altered to read as follows :—" That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a committee of twenty members, consisting of a chairman and vice-chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the general meeting of the Association, and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election, and that the latter portion of Rule 8, after the words ' if need be ' be deleted." Mr. Cotton said that the object of the proposed alteration was that they would, under the new rule, have a more representative committee than they now had. They had at present fifteen members on the Committee, and there were several large mills and interests that were not represented on it. He knew that

Sir Dinshaw and other members desired, and he hoped that all the members would be with him in desiring, that they should have on the Committee all the force and all the intelligence that they could possibly get together. If they were to have twenty members of the Committee, it was more than ever necessary that these members should work without receiving any payment, as was contemplated by the second part of his resolution. If they referred to the rules they would find that the chairman received a fee of Rs. 15 and other members Rs. 10 each. This payment absorbed a large part of the Associations' income, and as the Association was one of those which should be managed entirely on voluntary principles, like the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of which body met four times a month and received no remuneration for attending so many meetings, he thought the Committee of the Association should also work in their own interests without receiving any remuneration. Another reason why he thought it very desirable to make a change in the existing rule was that two or three very influential millowners in Bombay had stated that they were not willing to join an association where the funds were used for the purpose of paying the members of the Committee. There was no notice required for such a resolution. The only thing that was necessary was that the alteration should be carried by three-fourths of the members present at the meeting. He (Mr. Cotton) was quite satisfied in his mind that it would be carried unanimously. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji, in seconding the resolution, observed that he did not think that when the Association was first formed, the members of the Committee were paid any honorarium, but it came into force afterwards—he did not know how. It was high time that the practice of paying fees to the members of the Committee should be stopped, because there was sufficient public spirit in Bombay, and there would now be many forthcoming to serve on the Committee without remuneration. (Applause.) The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who had before them much harder work than they could possibly have before them, and who met from week to week, were not paid at all. The members of the Association represented the several public companies, and they had, every one of them, a personal interest in the affairs of the Association, and he was sure that they would not consider a paltry sum of Rs. 10 worthy of the services which every member of the Committee was expected to perform. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Banajee) hoped, therefore, that the members would unanimously carry, representing as they did a common interest, Mr. Cotton's resolution. Under the new rule, the Association would have the privilege of appointing five more members on the Committee, and he hoped that only such members would be appointed who could by their advice and assistance best advance the interest of the Association. (Applause.)

The resolution was then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Proceedings of the General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Monday, 31st March 1890, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of working short time in the Bombay mills. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., presided, and the following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. George Cotton, P. Pearson, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Cursondas Vullubdas, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Damodhur Tapidas, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, K. R. Kama, Jairazbhoy Makanjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, K. M. Heeramaneck, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Jeewandas Mooljee, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, D. R. Wacha, Runchordas Narotumdas, Sewlal Motilal, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee Shroff, and the Secretary.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, Mr. G. Cotton proposed that "we, the millowners and mill-agents here present, hereby agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for the three months following the 15th of April, and that the weaving mills under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarns for eight days a month or what shall be considered an equivalent thereof, by stopping our entire weaving department four days a month. The days of stoppage to be, as far as possible, Saturdays and Sundays, this agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, an intimitation of the same having been given by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association on or before the 15th of April." Mr. Cotton said that they had met to consider the desirability of working the mills short time for three or four months. Three months was what the Committee would ask them to agree to then. They knew that they laboured under difficulties, that their margin of profit was very small if anything at all, and their Committee thought that these profits could be increased if the millowners kept together and helped one another in the matter. He did not think that their mill industry would keep down for long, for it had advanced so amazingly during the past twelve years that there was no doubt that it would continue advancing in the future. In 1883 they only sent out 113,000 bales of yarn, whereas last year they sent 330,000. If they divided the increase for seven years, it meant an increase of 30,000 bales per annum. That increase of 30,000 bales was sufficient to provide employment for four mills with 30,000 spindles each. He did not make these remarks with a view of inducing them to start more mills—(laughter)—but that while things were so depressed they should look at things as they were, and not be afraid that next year or the year after they would not have as large a demand as before. Through their prosperity of the last two or three years, when they were making handsome profits, they started too many mills, and as a consequence they would have to wait till the demand overtook the production, which he did not think would be long. Some of their friends were frightened of Japan and the mills in China, but those who had taken the trouble to go into the question were quite satisfied that they had very little indeed to fear from them ; for at present they were in a bad way—a worse way than they were in themselves. They had simply, in his opinion, to curtail their productions for a time, and all would be well. As a matter of fact, they were not now producing much more than China. They were suffering from the panic, which China experienced last year. At present they were working at a small margin of profit, out of which they could not put aside anything for reserve or depreciation, but if they could curtail their production for three months then they should see a return to a reasonable margin of profit. In the first place, they should be rid of the stocks in China, and in the next they should reduce the price of the cotton which they consumed. By reducing consumption they had it within their power to reduce the cost ; the more so, if they did not overstock themselves. In introducing this remedy of closing mills, the Committee wished to meet every one half-way. For this reason they did not wish the weaving mills, whose production was consumed in India, to stop, and so it was provided that the weaving mills should only stop bundling, their object was simply to restore a reasonable margin of profit, and he thought that would be best served in the way they proposed. It had been suggested that the mills should be closed at once for twenty-one days. He had no doubt that that would cure the difficulty, but it would be starting another difficulty which would be, as it were, disorganizing the mill hands, and it would result in a great deal of hardship on them. Even after adopting the suggestions of the Committee they should be working rather longer hours than they were in Lancashire, so that they should be able to hold their own even under those circumstances. If they had remained firm to the resolution of October, he felt that at that present moment they would have seen things very different to what they were. Instead of seeing their shares depressed and their property depressed some forty or fifty per cent, they would have seen their property rank at its true value, and they would have been making dividends for

their shareholders, and making sufficient for reserves and depreciation, and he hoped that each and every millowner in Bombay would now do what they were desired to. (Applause.) It was reasonable even for mills that were doing fairly well to join. There was no such thing as independence in this matter, and if they, as representaitves of the owners of enormous property in Bombay, could not combine—as if they were not strong enough to combine—to restore that property to its true value, he thought their Association was useless, and that they were not acting fairly to those who had entrusted their money to them. He did not deny that every millowner in Bombay was, to the best of his knowledge, doing the best he could, but he thought they should not be mistaken and think that they could act independently. Even if the weak mills were stopped, and the strong mills only worked, it would do no good, for the weak mills would be bought for less than half their price, and with fresh capital to strengthen them would go on producing more than they did previously, heightering the competition and helping to glut the market more and more. He would therefore call upon them to sink all individual differences, and as a body show that they could be unanimous and agree upon a principle when they thought it was necessary and for the safety of those they represented. (Loud applause.) He would before closing refer to a point which had already occupied their attention. They would sooner or later have to give their mill hands four days' rest in the month, and all he would say about it was that they would benefit by it. They would never have the same number of spare hands or *budlees* in their mills, and he felt that they would work more economically. He trusted that when the arrangement for closing their mills, according to the resolution he proposed, terminated, they would be able to give effect to the four days' closing novement.

The following signatures were appended to the above agreement before the proceedings terminated :—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons and Co. for the Manockjee Petit Mill, Dinshaw Petit Mill, Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon Manufacturing Co., Ld., Framjee Manufacturing Co., Ld , and Gordon Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Greaves Cotton and Co. for the Empress S. and W. Co., Ld., Leopold S. B. and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., James Greaves Mill Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., New Empress S. and W. Co , Ld., and Howard and Bullough S. and W. Co. Ld. ; Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit and Co. for the Oriental (Colaba and Tardeo) and the National Mills ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co. for the City Mills ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee for the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Tapidas Vurzdas and Co. for the Alliance Cotton Munufacturing Co., Ld. ; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co. for the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Tata and Sons for the Swadeshi Mill Co., Ld. ; P. Pearson for the Anglo-Indian S. W. and M. Co., Ld. ; Khattow Makanjee and Co. for the Bombay United S. and W Co., Ld., and Khattow Mankanjee S. and W. Co., Ld. ; K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the Queen S. and W. Co., Ld., Star of India Mills, Ld., and Britannia Mills Ld. ; Readymoney Jeejeebhoy for the Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Jewandas and Co. for the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co. for the Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Sewlall Motilall for the Motilall Pitty Mill ; Mooljee Jetha and Co. for the Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Lukhmidas Khimjee, Sons and Co. for the Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Ld. ; and Runchordas Narotamdas and Co., for the Presidency Mills Co., Ld.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Proceedings of the General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Tuesday, 10th June 1890, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the mills on Sundays. Mr. George Cotton, in the absence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, presided, and the others present were :—Messrs. A. K. Leslie (Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, James Greaves Mills Company, Limited, Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Com-

pany, Limited, Connaught Mill Company, Limited, Howard and Bullough Mill Company, Limited, and New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company Limited); K. M. Heeramaneck (Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Britannia Mills Company, Limited, and Star of India Mills, Limited); Dhurumsey Soonderdas (Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited); Damoderdas Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited); D. E. Wacha (Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited); Veerchand Deepchand and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas (Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited); Damoder T. Mooljee (Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited); Lakhmidas Khimjee and Motilal Jeevandas (Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); Ranchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mills Company, Limited); Jeevundas Mooljee (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); and Vandravandas Purshotumdas (Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).

The Chairman said: I am extremely sorry that Sir Dinshaw M. Petit is unable to take the chair owing to sickness. He takes a very warm interest in this question, and the resolution which I am about to submit to you has his approval and support, so that, although not with us, his sympathies are with us. You are all aware that we are met to reply to a memorial presented to us by the Chairman and Secretary of a very large meeting of mill hands, and this is what I suggest we should reply to them. I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the Chairman and Secretary of the Mill Operatives Meeting, held on the 20th of April, 1890, be informed that this Association cannot comply with the request in their memorial to cancel the resolution to close the mills for eight days per month for three months; but that, on the expiration of three months, the members of this Association think it desirable to close their mills for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday in each week, unless some native festival intervenes of such interest to the majority of the operatives that it is desirable to observe it as a holiday in lieu of Sunday: further, that on the day preceding the weekly holiday, the mills will close two hours earlier than on ordinary working days for the purpose of cleaning the machinery." Gentlemen, our mill hands ask us to rescind the resolution to close the mills eight days per month, giving us their reason that the curtailment of the time worked by them will diminish their wages and result in indebtedness and penury to them. The resolution was passed after much consideration, with the object of reducing production, which for the time had overrun demand, and to bring back a margin of profit. The resolution has been most faithfully adhered to, and is, in my opinion, helping us on to better times. We have cheaper cotton, and the price of yarn has not followed the downward course of the raw material, as it would most certainly have done had the mills continued on *full* time. It would have suited mill agents better to have closed their mills for twenty-four days right off, instead of eight days per month for three months. But consideration for the thousands of operatives who would have had a month of idleness and no pay, prevented our even thinking of such a course. Just now we are working five days per week, and as these are the longest days of the year, the time made is 66 hours. Our mill operatives, at a very large representative meeting—a meeting at which, it is computed, there were nearer 20,000 than 10,000 persons present, and at which every mill in Bombay was represented—request us to open our mills for six days per week, or seventy-two hours, as they are afraid that the curtailment of their working hours and the consequent diminution in their wages will inflict hardships upon them which they are unable to bear—will force them into debt and penury, in fact, as they put it. What would our mill operatives say if they knew that in England there are those who are con-

stantly urging upon Government the necessity of reducing the number of hours worked in our Indian mills to fifty-six per week, and that in doing so they think they are working in the interests and for the benefit of the mill operative? Hitherto the members of this Association have endeavoured to explain the conditions of factory labour in this country; but now the mill operatives themselves come forward and answer Mr. Holt-Hallett, Mr. Maclean, and the London *Times* by practically saying, "We prefer working long hours and earning what we can, to short time and small pay, upon which we cannot maintain our families or ourselves." Our mill operatives, though asking us to work the time I have mentioned, are still anxious to have one day's rest in seven; and I think you will agree with me that this is a most reasonable request, and one that should be conceded with pleasure. You are aware that for some time past I have, both in and out of season, advocated the closing of mills on Sundays; and that many members of this Association would long ago have given their employes a Sunday rest, were it not that there was some difficulty in keeping hands at a mill working six days, when its neighbours worked seven. Indian mill operatives seldom remain more than a year or two at the mill without a return to their village; and it is the desire to return with as much money as possible that makes them prefer long hours for the sake of the larger pay it brings them. I am glad, however, to see that they are now becoming alive to the advantage of one day's rest in seven; and feel sure that this Association, as a body, will in this respect willingly meet the wishes of their work-people. Hitherto, the differences between the work-people and employers have been small and insignificant; and the best way to maintain the good understanding that exists is to make reasonable concessions when asked for. The mill hands themselves have so many holidays, absenting themselves, as they do, whenever they think proper, that the Sunday holiday will not be a great boon to them unless it leads to more regular attendance. This, I think, it will do; but one thing is very certain, that our European and native heads of departments will appreciate the one day's freedom from the mill. It is true the hours they are actually at work are short, and the work light; but it is their inability to get away that makes the present system irksome to them. While urging you to give your mill operatives one day's rest in seven, I am as much opposed as ever to any legislation that would make it compulsory, so far as the male adult is concerned. The English Factory Act leaves the male adult unfettered as regards the hours he may work, and any departure from this principle would land us in difficulties. You cannot have class legislation and try to control the factory worker while you leave other classes to do as they wish. There is a growing feeling amongst some classes in favour of shortening the hours of labour; and all will admit that any reduction that may result from the more economic conditions under which we can supply our wants will be a great benefit to *all* classes. But I submit that any attempt to interfere with the free trade of adult male labour must result in harm, and throw us back instead of helping us forward. To protect by legislation those who do not care to work according to their needs, at the expense of those who are anxious by industry to improve their position, will never, in my opinion, be tolerated by free-trade Englishmen. For women and children the case is different. They are not in a position to protect themselves; and there are, moreover, other good reasons why they should be prevented from overworking. The only pity is that even the English Factory Act does not protect those who most need protection. We have for years past favoured reasonable legislation suited to the circumstances and conditions of this country for the protection of women and children. On the Factory Commission of 1884, we were strongly represented, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy being our representatives; Mr. Sorabjee Bengallee, nominated by Government and myself, as representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, forming four out of seven members of the Commission, whose unanimous report was in favour of "granting four days' holiday per month to women and children, of raising the age of half-timers from seven to nine years, of increasing the age from twelve to fourteen of full-timers, of only permitting women to work eleven hours per day," and strongly "re-

commending Government to urge upon the Government of India the necessity for expediting such changes in the existing Factory Act as will do away with the long hours of work and other defects which have been described by numerous witnesses to be in existence in Khandeish and other places in the Presidency." Under such circumstances, I do not think we have been fairly treated by the London *Times*, which, in commenting upon two letters in its columns from the pen of Mr. Holt-Hallett, says :— "It would be an absolute disgrace to this country—the acknowledged pioneer of factory legislation in Europe, and in whose footsteps other European Governments are only now beginning to tread—if Indian manufacturers were still suffered to practise barbarities which our representatives at the Conference fancied themselves able to denounce." Mr. Holt-Hallett, who apparently knows nothing of the Bombay mill industry, appears to have made the mistake of mixing up the small gin factories dotted all over the country, and which only work for three or four months in the year, with the large spinning mills, against which all this agitation has been started. We can only regret that the *Times* should have fallen into the same mistake. Why does Mr. Hallett go back to ancient histroy, so far as the mill industry is concerned, for his facts, when a perusal of the Factory Commission Report of 1884 would have given a very different colour to all his statements? The explanation may, I fancy, be found in the last para. of his letter, which indicates that he thinks Indian mills cannot compete with Lancashire for the China trade, if the proposed amendments in the Indian Factory Act became law. This is a mistake. India does not compete with Lancashire in China. We are sending China yarn instead of cotton, and were the Bombay Mills to stop to-morrow, Lancashire would not, and could not, supply China with the low-count yarns she requires at the price she can afford to pay. China would simply import our cotton and go back to her hand-spinning, or import machinery and spin her own requirements of yarn under 20s. Nearly half our exports are 10s downward. Lancashire cannot spin and export them at the price China will pay. Mr. Maclean makes the same mistake. He thinks the proposed Indian Amendment Act will, by hampering us, improve the position of his Oldham constituents. We cannot blame Mr. Maclean for fighting so strenuously for those he represents. He is at least straight in telling us why he is so very urgent upon the matter. He knows too well the condition of the factory operatives in the country to think of urging on humane grounds the necessity of amending the present Act. And we can only find fault with him for insinuating that the cause of the delay is owing to the interested advisers of Government. We know the great trouble the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have taken to make themselves fully acquainted with the real position, and that, whatever delay there may be in dealing with the question, is entirely owing to an unwillingness to unnecessarily interfere with the industrial development of the country, which, if left untrammelled by uncalled-for restrictions, will, in times of famine, be of more value than any provision. The finances of the country can provide against our most dreaded enemy. The fact is, Government knows that there is no urgent need to the passing of the amendment to the Indian Factory Act, because they have statistics before them, carefully collected by their inspectors, proving that women are not employed, on an average, more than ten hours per day, and that they do not work on the average even twenty-four days per month. They take their days of rest now as may suit them, instead of being restricted by legislation to four days that might not fit in with their arrangements. The great mistake our friends in England make is in thinking that women as in England are employed in the mill, and that their absence would interfere with the work of others. This is not the case. In Bombay women are only employed as reelers—that is, to reel the yarn after it has been spun on a reel worked by hand. Of the 3,500 women we have on the books of the mills my firm manages, not one is employed on machinery driven by steam. The attendance seldom averages over 2,700, and they come to work any time between 6-30 and 8 o'clock, and leave as it may suit them between 5-30 and 6. We have no children at work under 12, and would not employ them under 15, if it were not

that we feel it would be a hardship to deprive the little fellows of the means of being better fed and clothed than they would be were they not workers. It is much the same in all Bombay mills. So that, so far as the spinning mills are concerned, the hands are practically being protected to the extent proposed by our friends at home. For the small ginning factories something might be done ; but in moving in this direction, Government must feel that, in trying to save women and children from overwork, they may risk driving them to starvation. I have had experience in ginning factories in Khandeish and Guzerat; and if Mr. Holt-Hallett had seen, as I have seen, the contest to get employment by half-starved women and children for three or four months in the ginning factories, he would understand why Government might even hesitate to accept the recommendation of the Factory Commission of 1884. In Guzerat and Khandeish the ginning season of three months is looked forward to by the poorer classes, as the two or three months' earnings during the cotton season provide them against actual want during the remainder of the year. To satisfy Lancashire, the import duties, which were not felt by the people and in no way retarded the demand for English goods, and in their incidence gave some return from the Native States, for the protection insured to them by the large expense incurred by the Imperial Government in protective works was replaced by a tax unsuited to the country and objectionable in every way to the people at large. It is to be hoped that neither the Home nor the Indian Government will be influenced by interested opportunists as to what measures are or are not best for the good of the country ; but that our Legislative Councils will be permitted to exercise the functions for which they were established without any interference on the part of English gentlemen, who are not in a position, from training or experience, to know our requirements.

Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas seconded the resolution, which, after a short discussion, was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated.

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